

ANDREW CARNEGIE
CENTENARY

1936



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1935



THE SATURDAY EVENING POST



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FOUNDED A. D. 1728

**PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY**

**INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, U. S. A.**

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PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 28, 1935

The Carnegie Anniversary

THE one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, on November twenty-fifth of this year, will doubtless be widely celebrated. A generation ago, the name of Carnegie was heard everywhere; the man himself was one of the country's foremost figures. But he died in 1919, and a new generation with new interests has risen since then. His enormous gifts are no longer in newspaper headlines; the libraries he built are taken for granted.

But Carnegie had a profound influence upon his time, for it was he who exemplified in his own life what he described in articles and books as the gospel of wealth. He gave away in his lifetime \$350,000,000, amounting to some 90 per cent of his fortune, principal as well as the interest. He held that rich men were merely trustees for the public and should distribute their "surplus" in ways that would best promote the welfare and happiness of the common man.

It is not to be assumed that every man of great wealth should follow Carnegie's example literally. There are few who have fortunes as colossal as his or who could sell their businesses as advantageously as he did, so that his affairs were in an ideal condition for what he called "distribution." There are other instances of very wealthy individuals that readily come to mind, which suggest that the greatest social service is rendered by keeping fortunes intact in business.

But a spectacular example of giving, like that of Carnegie, was badly needed in his time. That wealth should be held as a trust for others was a relatively new idea. It was doctrine that should have been preached, and Carnegie proclaimed it effectively.

There are always those who say that such fortunes should never be made and that these large sums ought to be raised by taxation and spent by public officials. But the elimination of all private benefactions and the concentration of philanthropic functions entirely in the hands of tax raising and spending officials, is not a policy that commends itself to thoughtful men and women.

NEW YORK Herald Tribune



Nov. 27, 1935

The Carnegie Example

Perhaps the most extraordinary jog given to memories by the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birthday was the extraordinary variety of his interests and gifts. In the public mind it is the scores of libraries which have become identified with the name. The amiable weakness for seeing his name carved in stone on a building has served, oddly enough, to push into the background many of the other fine gifts, the creations of a true generosity and a bold imagination.

Immortality is a willful jade, in short. She selects what appeals to her for public preservation, and neither organization nor the mere power of money can alter her decisions. Among the many different gifts, from the Peace Palace at The Hague to beloved Carnegie Hall in this city, it is undoubtedly the vast funds granted to education, both toward the betterment of the lot of the professor and, even more significant, toward the advancement of research and learning, which best deserve to be Andrew Carnegie's monument. If the present celebration does nothing else than to remind the public of these great donations it will have justified itself.

His example reinforced his words. Because of what he did, his description of his ideals has a real eloquence today. Let us set them down for their present lesson and warning:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to provide the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

It would be impossible even roughly to estimate the gifts of the last generation made in America. The Carnegie example has not been followed literally by many. But its spirit has been accepted and followed by countless thousands of Americans, of modest wealth and of great wealth, as the continuing stream of gifts to hospitals, to churches, to schools, to museums, to universities, to libraries, to every other noble cause, bears witness.

One of the questions clearly before the nation today is whether this stream is or is not to be dried up. The unmistakable goals of the New Deal include not only taxing out of existence great fortunes but taxing so severely all incomes beyond a subsistence level as to reduce gifts in the public cause to the vanishing point. The centennial of Andrew Carnegie comes at a timely moment to remind the country of the American method which has made possible the swift rise to greatness of its two most precious resources, learning and good works.

The New York Times

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Sept. 24, 1935

THE CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

The celebration of the centenary of the birth of ANDREW CARNEGIE, which has just been announced, will tell the new century in what gratitude, esteem and affection these first hundred years held him. In his letter of instructions to his trustees he spoke of "my chief happiness" in the thought that even after he passed away the wealth that came to him to administer as a sacred trust for the good of his fellowmen would continue "to benefit humanity for generations untold." But it will be not alone his benefactions that will be remembered by these generations. His gospel of wealth, his belief in a triumphant democracy and his adventure for world peace, which found expression in his varied and vast gifts to his own day and generation, will be cherished as his prime contributions to civilization.

At this moment special attention may be called to one of these: his "gospel," which he preached and practiced, his "theory," which he made a reality, of the responsibilities of wealth—responsibilities to be voluntarily met and not left to governmental compulsions. It is stated by his biographer that he gave away "for the improvement of mankind" \$350,000,000, or, in percentage of his fortune, 90 per cent, for public use and kept 10 per cent for himself and his heirs. This was no "unconsidered improvisation." When he was only 33 years old he pledged himself to give away each year his "surplus" for benevolence. This he made his "duty" and it became not only his personal contribution to the social problem but a persuasive example for others. Libraries and laboratories, centres of music and galleries of art, were but the visible evidences of a clearly conceived and nobly executed purpose.

New York World-Telegram

AND THE EVENING MAIL
A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER.

Nov. 29, 1935

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this year, both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 million of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only fifteen millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multi-millionaires it might not have been necessary for the government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multi-millionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and re-invested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.

THE CLEVELAND NEWS

Published daily except Sunday by the Cleveland Company at The Cleveland News Building, Superior ave. and E. 18th st., Cleveland, O. Telephone PROspect 4800. Daily, 8 cents; delivered, 18 cents a week; yearly by mail: In Ohio, \$1.00; outside Ohio, \$6.00.

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Entered as second class matter at Cleveland postoffice under the act of March 3, 1879.

He Shared His Wealth

ONE hundred years ago today, there was born a poor boy in Dunfermline, Scotland. He came to America and worked as a bobbin boy at 20 cents a day. He lived to become a great iron-master. He will live forever as a great philanthropist.

If all the wealthy were Andrew Carnegies, there would be no agitation for sharing the wealth, and there would be no legislation for confiscation of large estates.

The Bible tells us that men should give 10 per cent to their brothers. Carnegie reversed this. He gave 90 per cent away and kept but 10 per cent for himself. He disliked the word "philanthropist." He preferred to be a distributor.

To list all his benefactions—he gave away \$350,000,000 during his lifetime—would take more than this column. A follower of Spencer, he believed that it was his duty to stimulate, with his money, man's progress toward self-improvement. Hence his tremendous interest in education, reading, science and peace.

Carnegie libraries can be found everywhere in the Anglo-Saxon world. Cleveland owes much of its library progress to him. Over \$600,000 from Carnegie funds was used to build 15 libraries here. The School of Library Science at Western Reserve university received a \$100,000 endowment, and the Cleveland Museum of Art has received gifts from the Carnegie Corporation.

In his day, there were many other poor young men who rose to immense wealth. Many of them have been forgotten, and their names are perpetuated merely as entries in the social registers. Carnegie will be an American immortal.

"Surplus wealth is a sacred trust to be administered for the highest good of the people," he wrote, many years ago. "The man who dies possessed of millions free and ready to be distributed, will die disgraced."

Des Moines Tribune

Published every day except Sunday by The Register and Tribune Company, 713-15 Locust St., and entered at the postoffice of Des Moines, Ia., as second class matter.

BIRTHDAY OF CARNEGIE.

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing that, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds to administer, . . . the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

These words, to a reader who does not know who wrote them, may sound like mere idealistic theory. They were written, however, by a man who actually put them into practice during his lifetime to the tune of something like half a billion dollars.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, which occurred Nov. 25, 1835, was observed Monday in many cities throughout the world. And in nearly every case it was possible, appropriately enough, to hold the ceremonies in a public building which owes its existence to his generosity.

This is not difficult, in view of the fact that he was responsible for the building of more than 2,500 libraries and that his benefactions extend to at least 14 countries.

THE PLAIN DEALER

AND DAILY LEADER

Cleveland, Ohio

Five Days Apart.

The last week of November, 100 years ago, saw the birth of two men who, utterly unlike, were destined to make history in different fields and to become fast friends in their years of maturity. The centenary of Mark Twain is widely noted. Andrew Carnegie was five days his senior.

One became a lion in the literary field; the other a master industrialist. One was born in a Missouri village, unknown to fame except for the memory of its famous son. The other was born at Dunfermline, Scotland. Years later one was to write books for the shelves of the other's far-flung libraries.

In an article Carnegie wrote at Mark Twain's death the master of steel related how the author credited to him the germ idea of his "Connecticut Yankee." Carnegie years before had written a dissertation called "Triumphant Democracy," and from Mark Twain's reading of it came the popular "Yankee."

When the great humorist was ill his physician prescribed pure whisky. Carnegie, though himself an abstainer, generously filled the prescription. A little later the Scot slipped on the ice and sprained a knee. "Mr. Carnegie should have sent me all, instead of merely a part, of his whisky," dryly remarked the son of Missouri. Mark Twain was never to ill to joke.

The Cincinnati Post

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Nov. 29, 1935

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR

ANDREW CARNEGIE, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75, the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 millions of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multimillionaires it might not have been necessary for the government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

EDITORIAL PAGE

The Pittsburgh Press

A Scripps-Howard Newspaper

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Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multi-millionaires it might not have been necessary for the government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely in a country where multi-millionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare.

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Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Consolidation of the
POST AND GAZETTE TIMES,
P.-G. PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS,
GENERAL OFFICES:
612 WOOD STREET.

Nov. 29, 1935

Centenary of Andrew Carnegie, World Philanthropist

PITTSBURGH shares uniquely and to an outstanding degree in the celebration today of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Dunfermline, Scotland, was his birthplace, but wherever the name of the late steelmaster is mentioned, the thought of Pittsburgh also arises. It was here that the immigrant lad, starting as a bobbin boy in a cotton factory, principally amassed the vast fortune that he used in a way to win him the title of world philanthropist.

In his lifetime he distributed \$350,000,000 "for the improvement of mankind," leaving great trusts to continue his benefactions after his death. For this purpose there was transferred to the Carnegie Corporation of New York \$125,000,000 and to the United Kingdom Trust, for operation in Great Britain, \$10,000,000. The range of the Carnegie benefactions runs from individual pensions, pipe organs for churches and hero awards to libraries, educational institutions and the cause of world peace.

It is significant that in a summary of the Carnegie benefactions, those to Pittsburgh, along with those to Dunfermline, are put under the classification of "Gifts of Sentiment." The Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute, starting modestly with a library, but expanding with the years to embody many of the original ideas of the steelmaster, has frequently been called "the crowning glory of all the Carnegie benefactions"; its capital sum is now placed at \$36,000,000. The Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie College for Women draw students from throughout the country and a number of foreign lands to Pittsburgh. Here is the Carnegie International exhibition of paintings.

Presidents of the United States and distinguished foreign diplomats have spoken from the forum of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute.

It was from Pittsburgh that the movement which was to distribute nearly 2,000 Carnegie free public libraries throughout the world was launched.

Aside from his benefactions, the Carnegie contribution to the industrial development of this district and of the steel industry in general also was of inestimable value.

Pittsburgh has great and lasting reason for remembering the name of Andrew Carnegie.

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The Carnegie Centenary

Today marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie and it will be widely observed, especially by the various organizations he created. Born in Dunfermline, Scotland, he came with his father to the United States at the age of thirteen. His rise from a bobbin-boy in a Pennsylvania cotton factory to the head of the great steel companies that bore his name constitutes one of the most astounding business romances of all time. His initiative, enterprise, sagacity, and thrift have seldom if ever been equalled. He amassed a stupendous fortune and succeeded during his lifetime in giving away 90 per cent of it, \$350,000,000 "for the improvement of mankind." It was he who proclaimed to the world that "the man who dies possessed of available millions which were free and in his hands to distribute, will die disgraced" if he does not attend to their distribution. His "Gospel of Wealth" was not for him alone to exemplify. It has been embraced by many others who have used their means much as he used his, to endow hospitals, schools and colleges, to support great charities and philanthropies, to create foundations of one kind and another, all ministering to public needs or the general welfare.

"We have little wealth remaining in American families for more than three generations of heirs," Carnegie wrote, "and that in only a very few cases indeed. It scatters itself considerably as a rule, in the first generation of heirs, greatly in the second; and during the third it vanishes, and the heirs of the millionaire return to lives of strenuous labor, a much needed reformatory school, and one of the best." This is merely an elaboration of the familiar Yorkshire proverb, "Three generations from clogs to clogs," or as the American version has it, "Three generations from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves." It was Carnegie's opinion that it was best for the nation as a whole that wealth should be allowed to pass freely from rich to poor, unhampered by legislation, "all left to the free play of natural forces, the spendthrift getting rid of the burden he cannot use well, the poor man acquiring it by strenuous exertion, self-denial and useful service."

His own experience with millionaires convinced him that they were far from happy. "While they have more than enough to retire upon," he said, "they have neglected to provide themselves with something precious to retire to . . . Millionaires who laugh are rare, very rare indeed." He held it to be the duty of the millionaire, after making adequate provisions for himself and his dependents, to distribute his money in his own lifetime in ways that seemed best calculated to promote human happiness. His biographer, Mr. Burton J. Hendrick, writes that he developed his own tithing system, reversing the Biblical injunction by keeping only 10 per cent for himself and his heirs and giving away the remaining 90 per cent.

Merely to catalogue the Carnegie benefactions would take considerable space. Besides building nearly two thousand free public libraries in the United States and more than eight hundred elsewhere, he distributed some \$20,000,000 in gifts to various American colleges. He gave liberally to churches of all faiths. He endowed the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh with \$36,000,000. He made important contributions to scientific research, as for example, the Carnegie Institution at Washington to which he gave \$32,000,000 which has enabled it to carry on experiments in biology, nutrition and magnetism, and to make discoveries in botany, archaeology and astronomy.

Some of his more notable trusts are the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, founded in 1910, with a capital of \$10,000,000 and with a view "to the speedy abolition of international war between the so-called civilized nations"; the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the largest in size and scope of all the Carnegie Foundations, with a capital of \$135,000,000, for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States; the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching founded originally to provide pensions for teachers in the form of free gifts but since changed to a contributory system on a properly calculated actuarial basis; the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission designed to give suitable recognition to persons engaged in peaceful occupations who risked their lives in efforts to save others; the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, "for the improvement and well being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland by such means as are comprehended within the meanings of the word charitable"; the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, with a capital of £2,000,000, half the income of which is to be used chiefly for research and the other half to help students of Scottish birth or extraction in their desires for an education; the Dunfermline Trust of £750,000, the income of which may be used for anything "which tends to bring sweetness to the community."

All these benefactions are in keeping with Carnegie's philosophy that wealth should be held as a trust for others in order to benefit humanity from generation to generation. There are those who will say that he should not have been permitted to acquire any such fortune as was his,—that it should have been taken away from him through taxation, that his wealth should have been shared by this means. But had that been done the money would long ago have been dissipated and there would not be today the great Carnegie foundations that are doing so much to promote the good of mankind.

Jan. 26, 1935

The Carnegie Centenary.

Andrew Carnegie is remembered as one who devoted much of his leisure and a great part of his huge fortune to the promotion of international peace. Yet his centennial occurs at a time when the world must strain every effort to avert the cataclysm of another widespread war. Andrew Carnegie also devoted his time and money to the advancement of learning. But the hundredth anniversary of his birth sees governments everywhere assuming that this is a function of the State, and preparing to encroach upon the independence of individual foundations.

These paradoxes, however, in no way dim the luster of the little Scotsman's work for his fellowmen. Libraries bearing his name dot this country and every other English-speaking land. The Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh records only a small part of the debt of technical education to its founder. The Carnegie Institution at Washington furthers research in many divisions of scientific knowledge. Carnegie pensions for superannuated college professors testify that, in his desire for the diffusion of knowledge, the steel magnate did not underestimate the role of its missionaries. The work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace attests the careful way in which he sought to isolate the germs of war as medical investigators study the origins of disease of a less baffling nature.

This partial list of the great philanthropist's endowments represent, if not the only Carnegie, at least the Carnegie whose name will long be honored by mankind. He was far more than the shrewd workman who foresaw and capitalized the coming of the Age of Steel. He was much more than a favored beneficiary of industrial expansion and the protective tariff. He was also a foremost exemplar of the doctrine that great wealth and great ability entail responsibilities and duties equally great. If his attitude was sometimes feudal, Andrew Carnegie had in high degree the honorable feudal philosophy of Noblesse Oblige.

After all, individual character counts most. The Carnegie centennial raises the question of whether the most enlightened of paternalistic governments can spend money for its people more efficiently and helpfully than did this industrial tyrant of the nineteenth century. It may be said that an economic Utopia would never have allowed Andrew Carnegie to amass so great an individual fortune. But it must also be said that only a political Utopia could hope to utilize that fortune so advantageously for mankind.

Jan. 26, 1935

Carnegie Centenary.

Washington has particular interest in the celebration of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie. It happens that the city had a special place in the heart of the man born at historic Dunfermline a hundred years ago today. During the conflict between the States he learned to love the Nation's Capital and, as an executive assistant to Secretary of War Thomas A. Scott, helped to defend it. Later, when he was distributing his vast wealth in the interest of "the improvement of mankind," he allotted to the District of Columbia the funds for the main building and three branches of the Public Library. He also chose the Federal center of the United States for his Endowment for International Peace and the Carnegie Institution of Washington, established in aid of scientific research; and he contributed \$850,000 to construct the Pan-American Union headquarters. Just before his death, August 11, 1919, he is reported to have expressed the wish that all his philanthropies might be correlated here.

But Carnegie did not belong to any single neighborhood. His mind from first to last was universal in range. He was concerned with every department of human enterprise. Perhaps the background of his career and the environment of his childhood and youth explain the multiplicity of his enthusiasms. By inheritance he was romantic in temperament, and by the compulsion of circumstance, he was an amateur. The genius in him and the long series of accidents whereby that power was given opportunity to function remain to be analyzed by a biographer competent to the task. Meanwhile, a world-wide public holds his name in grateful remembrance.

The fruits of Carnegie's life, it should be noted, have been far more generally effective than might be supposed at a casual glance. He himself spent \$350,000,000 to advance the causes in which he enlisted. But that was an insignificant sum compared with those offered by other individuals inspired by his example. In sober fact, he set a fashion which, fortunately, still prevails. The forty millionaires he "made" have followed in the path he blazed and literally thousands of richer or less rich individuals have been guided in their charities by the pattern he laid down. In the genealogy of modern altruism he was the founder of a new idealism, a new technique and a new method. Thus, as he frankly intended, he has been a civilizing force; he has lifted up the race.

Honoring his memory, the peoples he strove to aid recall him as one of themselves. He was of them as well as for them, and his attraction is enhanced by his authentic humanity. Washingtonians see him as he was on January 7, 1903, when the Library was dedicated—a gentle and kindly soul, plain and unassuming, happy in his privilege of living and giving.

Dec. 1, 1935

CARNEGIE.

THE world observed the 100th birth anniversary of the dynamic Scotch-American, Andrew Carnegie, who built from steel one of the greatest fortunes in history and gave virtually all of it away before his death. From the poor weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Carnegie was born, was broadcast over an international hookup a centennial celebration in tribute to the life and enormous benefactions of the Scot, who once hustled about American streets as a messenger boy, who became a railroad superintendent and eventually turned Pittsburgh into one of the world's famous steel centers. He made 40 of his associates millionaires.

Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, principal and vice chancellor of the College of St. Andrews, praised the philanthropist, who never had a college education, for widely endowing higher institutions of learning. Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, also speaking from the Weaver's cottage, now a museum, declared the steel rail, in which Carnegie made his fortune, was perhaps the greatest single factor in development and expansion of the United States. Ceremonies of observance for the man who gave public libraries throughout America were held at Columbia University and Princeton University, in Pittsburgh and in the New York Music Hall, Carnegie gave the city. In the Music Hall the philanthropist's widow was the guest of honor, as Walter Damrosch directed Beethoven's "Leonore No. III" overture, just as he did at the dedicatory program of the hall in 1891.

Speaking as chairman of the governing Board of the Pan-American Union, Secretary of State Hull in Washington praised the steel magnate for establishment of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: "Among the many high pursuits to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world, but especially on the American Continent." Recalling the close friendship between Carnegie and Mark Twain, Cyril Clemens, president of the International Mark Twain Society and a cousin of the humorist, recounted in St. Louis the story of a man telling Twain that "Carnegie's money is all tainted." "Yes, it is," replied Mark Twain, "taint yours and taint mine."

Atlanta Journal

Daily and Sunday

Entered at Post Office in Atlanta as Mail Matter of the Second Class

Nov. 24, 1935

Andrew Carnegie's Centennial and His Gospel of Wealth

THOUGH it is a long way it is from here to Dunfermline, an event which occurred in that ancient town of Scotland a hundred years ago will be gratefully commemorated in Atlanta tomorrow, and in a large portion of the world. The centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie reminds us anew of what he did for our city and commonwealth. Four public library buildings mark his benefactions to Atlanta, besides a generous donation to the Emory University Library School. The monetary sum of these gifts was not far short of four hundred thousand dollars, but who can measure their increasing significance in terms of human happiness and enlightenment? In the State, twenty cities and towns and six colleges have received libraries from the fund he provided for this purpose. Never a day goes but that multitudes of Georgians, in all ages and circumstances of life, have reason to bless the memory of Andrew Carnegie for the imperishable riches he placed within their reach. And so have millions the country over.

Dunfermline, where he was born, November 25, 1835, was a fit starting point for a story-book career. A little way from his parents' cottage stood the Abbey, where Robert Bruce was buried, while eight miles northward lay Loch Leven with its dramatic memories of Mary Stuart. His father, a handloom weaver, was a radical in politics and, as the neighbors described him, "an awful man for reading." His mother was the daughter of a tanner and shoemaker, Thomas Morrison, who likewise was an aggressive reformer and ardent champion of human rights. The Carnegies gave their two sons the best schooling they could afford, but when Andrew was thirteen the family's fortunes were at such an ebb that they sold their chattels, borrowed twenty pounds, and sailed for the United States of America.

Forty-one years later the Scottish emigrant lad, who had risen from a weekly wage of one dollar and twenty cents to an income of millions and the command of giant industries, wrote his "Gospel of Wealth." A man's first duty, he maintained, was to provide a competence for his family, but "the rich man who died leaving great sums which he himself might have administered for the public good, died disgraced." That was a strange doctrine for a millionaire in 1889, and doubtless there were many cynics who thought that he would rest content with preaching it. But in the thirty ensuing years, until his death in 1919, Andrew Carnegie gave away three hundred and fifty million dollars, which included most of his annual income and the principal.

Two hundred and eighty-eight millions of this immense sum he distributed in the United States—sixty millions for library buildings, twenty millions for colleges and mainly for the smaller ones, six millions for church organs, twenty-nine millions for a foundation for the advancement of teaching, ten millions for his Hero Fund, and scores of millions for art, music and literature, as well as for scientific research and technical education. For the promotion of international peace, one of the high passions of his latter years, he created an endowment of ten million dollars. He gave ten millions to the Scottish universities and an equal amount to those of the United Kingdom. Nor was his native Dunfermline forgotten, the Fifeshire burgh where he walked as a penniless boy, pondering the lore of its bygone heroes, memorizing Robert Burns, gazing at the misty Pentland Hills, and dreaming of America. To his birthplace he gave, not only a splendid library and public baths, but also the picturesque and historic estate of Pittencrieff Park and Glen, together with a trust fund yielding one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year for the maintenance of the park, for the exhibition of works of art and science, and for the promotion of horticultural and educational interests among the people.

A story-book career indeed was Andrew Carnegie's, not merely in its courageous conquest of things and its building of a mighty fortune, but chiefly in its creative idea of how riches should be used. Summarizing Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth," the distinguished author, Burton Jesse Hendrick, writes in the Dictionary of

American Biography, "He accepted, on the whole, the established economic and political system; he remained to his death a disbeliever in socialism. Yet he recognized that the accumulation of enormous sums in the hands of industrial leaders was a result of capitalism that held great possibilities of evil. So far as these leaders stimulated industry and performed their part in unloosing natural and human energies for the growth of society, they were a valuable national asset; indeed, Carnegie believed they were indispensable. But their reward, if used for their own selfish purposes, far exceeded the value of their services. Carnegie granted that the people as a whole had created the fortunes concentrated in individual hands; what the community had piled up should be returned to it. The millionaire who properly recognized his own position was merely a 'trustee'; he held his surplus wealth for the benefit of his fellows. . . . The accumulator of great possessions was *prima facie* an exceptional person, and it became his duty to use the talents which had made his fortune by distributing it 'for the improvement of mankind.'"

So thought and so did Andrew Carnegie—a gospel as old as Christianity, as new as the New Deal, and as keenly resented, in some quarters, as them both.

Atlanta Journal

Daily and Sunday

Entered at Post Office in Atlanta as Mail Matter of the Second Class

Nov. 25, 1935

Carnegie, the Giver

ANDREW CARNEGIE, born a hundred years ago (November 25, 1835), is leaving a more lasting imprint upon the leaves of history through his benefactions for education and science than through the millions of tons of steel that have been stamped with his name. In a real sense dollars cannot measure accomplishments in education and science. Money is fertilizer for viable ideas. But it is significant that Carnegie used his millions for giving sustenance to such important factors in American and international life. It is inspiring to look back and see that the spending of his money was so well done on the whole that the word association with "Carnegie" today is just as likely to be "libraries" or "science" as "steel."

Carnegie's gifts exceed some \$350,000,000, but no accurate total is ever likely to be summed. It is not important that it should be. Of this total, \$152,170,000 went to education through libraries and grants to colleges. The Carnegie Corporation of New York received \$135,000,000 as a trust fund for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding. Scientific research was supported by \$30,000,000. International peace was promoted with \$12,500,000, pensions used \$14,000,000 and music benefited by \$6,100,000. Carnegie's own home town, "Dunfermline Trust," and other sentimental gifts totaled \$4,100,000. Thus education and science in the broad sense received the bulk of the support.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, with its wide-flung and productive laboratories and its sky-probing Mt. Wilson Observatory, is chief among the science agencies using Carnegie money. But Carnegie benefactions have aided widespread variety of other science efforts.

As important as the money he gave is the economic philosophy behind the giving. Rich men, he said, have no moral right to their surplus accumulations. The temporary custodians are in reality "trustees" for the public. As a practitioner of theory, Carnegie used 90 per cent of his wealth for society.—Science Service.

The Minneapolis Tribune

Founded 1867. Reestablished 1891 by W. J. Murphy.

Nov. 24, 1935

The Public Library.

Tomorrow the memory of Andrew Carnegie will be honored in more than 2,800 cities throughout the world in which he established and helped to maintain public libraries. Born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835, Andrew Carnegie came to this country a little more than a decade later where he was destined to amass one the nation's largest individual fortunes. Although his fortune made him famous, his philanthropic works brought him world wide acclaim and his name will long be preserved through association with them.

Among the many subjects of Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy few brought him greater satisfaction than gifts to establish public libraries. The need for public libraries was impressed upon him in his early youth and remembering the difficulty he had in obtaining books then in later life he sought to place them within the reach of still greater numbers by liberal grants of funds. There are today some 2,810 Carnegie libraries scattered throughout the English speaking world to which \$60,000,000 has been given.

When Mr. Carnegie was a young man in Pittsburgh, he came in contact with Colonel James Anderson and the free library that he maintained for working boys. It was through this library that the young messenger boy began a long process of self-education and it suggested to him his plan for making grants of money for public libraries. In his autobiography Mr. Carnegie tells why he has championed the library when he says: "It was from my own early experience that I decided there was no use to which money could be applied so productive of good to boys and girls, who have good within them and ability and ambition to develop it, as the founding of a public library in a community which is willing to support it as a municipal institution."

No one now questions the value of the public library and although the preparatory education of boys and girls is largely cared for in the public schools it still can serve them in the manner Mr. Carnegie describes. The public library has today also become a vital factor in enabling men and women to continue the process of education beyond the public school. Although the depression has been hard on public libraries it has also brought out more emphatically than ever their permanent usefulness in any community. As these 2,800 cities join to honor Mr. Carnegie for his generosity, it would not be amiss if communities everywhere also paid some sort of tribute to the hundreds of people whose names will never be engraved over library doors but who have contributed with mind and body to the building and maintenance of libraries in cities and villages throughout the land.

The Detroit Free Press

"ON GUARD FOR OVER A CENTURY"

Published every morning by The Detroit Free Press, from its Home Office, 321 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan. Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Detroit, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Nov. 27, 1935

A Charitable Scot

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the centenary of whose birth is being celebrated this week in many countries, was a true son of that Scotia which has given to America so many braw lads and bonnie lassies.

The rugged climate of Scotland breeds character.

Coming to this Country in 1848, a penniless lad, Carnegie worked his way up from a bobbin-boy in a cotton factory at Allegheny, Pa., to be head of the Carnegie Steel Co., which the United States Steel Corp. took over in 1901 for \$250,000,000.

As he worked, Andrew Carnegie read and thought, and by 1889 he had evolved his doctrine of the "trusteeship" of wealth. This held that a man of wealth should live modestly and make reasonable provision for his dependents, and then hand back to society the rest of the money that he had gained from it. That was the origin of his statement that it was a disgrace for a man to die rich.

Acting upon that principle, Carnegie gave away approximately \$350,000,000 and died a much poorer man than he had lived.

Art and science, education, and world peace shared in his benefactions.

There is charity which dulls incentive and ambition by giving people something for nothing.

And there is charity which quickens incentive and encourages the ambitious by providing the means and pointing the way to greater and nobler accomplishments.

Andrew Carnegie had had to work hard for what he got out of the world and, for that reason, it would have been surprising if, of those two means of disposing of his wealth, he had not chosen the latter.

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Nov. 29, 1935

A Practical Illustration

ANDREW CARNEGIE lived and died while there was still "dignity in honest toil" and the right and title of a man to his honestly acquired property in this Country was still protected from confiscation.

And that is why it was possible for him to amass and "redistribute" some \$350,000,000 through public benefactions, the wisdom and value of which is proved by the tributes now being paid to his memory the world over.

If Andrew Carnegie had lived and died under the New Deal, as other possessors of large fortunes must do, a great part of his wealth would have been taxed out of him and used to finance experiments in alien "isms" directed by pear-shaped heads under collegiate mortar-boards.

Would the world have been better off for that?

BROOKLYN Times Union

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1935.

Scientific Philanthropy.

"He was the father of giving on the grand scale." So Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, characterized the humanitarian work of Andrew Carnegie, whose centenary is being celebrated this week: "To regard oneself merely as a channel through which great wealth may be distributed into other channels was a unique decision," said Sir James. It is questionable whether the absorption and administration of wealth by the State will advantage society as well as the "perpetual humanitarian trusts of the type Andrew Carnegie created."

Above the belching chimneys of smoke-grimed Pittsburg, with its terrible murk and grinding toil, its bloody strikes, its brilliant inventions, its colossal organizations, the genie that was Carnegie turned iron to gold and then by philanthropic necromancy, turned his gold to human beatitudes. His mistakes are well forgotten in the ordered purpose of his benefactions. To the pauperized teaching profession in small colleges he gave security for the latter years. He placed libraries and books within the reach of impecunious students in hundreds of towns and cities throughout the nation. And he first and most endowed Peace with a home at the Hague, a centre of radiation for all subsequent courts, leagues, pacts and propaganda on that vital quest.

He was not content to distribute casual alms, to encourage cadging mendicancy, to subscribe to charity drives and to respond to indiscriminate appeals for assistance. The superb talents that had created vast wealth were devoted conscientiously to the distribution of his fortune for the betterment of all. His was the splendid economic dictatorship of a Pericles, Lorenzo di Medici or an Augustus.

The Buffalo Times

PUBLISHED DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAYS
A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR

ANDREW CARNEGIE, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 millions of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept 15 millions, which proved ample.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multimillionaires it might not have been necessary for the Government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multimillionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.

The Brooklyn Citizen

Receiving the Entire United Press Association's Telegraphic Service.
ESTABLISHED 1886
PUBLISHED BY
THE BROOKLYN CITIZEN
Fulton, Adams and Willoughby Streets
Every Evening Except Sunday
TELEPHONE TRIANGLE 5-6709.

THE CENTENARY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

Just as Henry Clay was referred to as the "Mill Boy of the Slashes," so one can refer to Andrew Carnegie as the "Loom Boy of Dunfermline."

It was in this Scottish village that Andrew Carnegie was born one hundred years ago and the world to-day is celebrating that event as the birth of a boy who became famous.

The career of Andrew Carnegie from loom boy to the head of the biggest privately owned steel works in the world has been multiplied many times in other fields of industrial endeavor. But Mr. Carnegie was more than an iron master. He was the first multimillionaire industrialist who enunciated the doctrine that the wealth he had accumulated was his only as a trustee for the ultimate public benefit.

Carnegie was one of the few men who lived up to what he preached from the day he retired from the steel business. After selling out to the late J. P. Morgan, he began the distribution of his wealth in accordance with his own ideas of where it would do the most good. Like all Scotchmen he revered learning and his first thought was to build and endow public libraries, having in this manner established free public libraries not only in the United States but in many other countries. He next devoted his attention to the health of the people by contributing millions to medicinal research.

Always a pacifist and opposed to war, Carnegie gave the money to build the Palace of Peace at The Hague and to endow the Carnegie Foundation.

As an industrialist Mr. Carnegie was noted for the many millions he had created. It was his method to have his chief lieutenants share in the wealth which their brains had accumulated. He was not altogether successful in his treatment of labor. The famous strike at the Homestead mines, one of the subsidiaries of the Carnegie Steel Works, is still remembered, although not by his eulogists.

In his leisure moments Mr. Carnegie wrote books celebrating the triumphs of democracy. He was a born Republican and although he enjoyed the company of kings he remained a Republican all his life. The tributes that are being paid to him are well deserved, for Andrew Carnegie was not only a great industrialist but also a great citizen.

Nov. 22 1935

CARNEGIE TRIBUTES

Indiana has reason to join with the rest of the nation in tributes to the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, who was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835. He gave \$50,364,408 to establish 2,811 public libraries in all parts of the world, and 153 of these institutions are in Indiana towns and cities. This total represents main and branch libraries, five being in Indianapolis—the Hawthorne, Madison avenue, East Washington, Spades Park and West Indianapolis branches. No Carnegie money went into the construction of the Central Library. Donations for the Indianapolis branches amounted to \$100,000. For the state as a whole, they were about \$2,600,000.

Carnegie's first job was as a bobbin boy at Alleghany City, Pa., at \$1.20 a week. Later he was telegraph messenger boy, learned telegraphy and became an operator for the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1860 he knew enough about railroading to be superintendent of the Pennsylvania's Pittsburgh division and his railroad connections led him to invest in express company stocks and in the securities of a new sleeping car concern. When oil was found in Pennsylvania, he put his dividends and savings into oil leases and in the late sixties became interested in iron and steel. More than thirty years ago he retired, one of the richest men in the world.

Carnegie's philanthropic gifts aggregate \$350,895,000. To the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he gave \$10,000,000 and to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching \$15,000,000. He created a \$5,000,000 benefaction, from which awards are made annually for heroic deeds. Other millions have gone to schools and hospitals throughout the world, and as the nation approaches the 100th anniversary of his birth it has the knowledge that although he died in 1919, he made it possible for the causes in which he believed to live after him and to continue their usefulness through the years to come.

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Nov. 24, 1935

HONORING CARNEGIE.

APPRECIATION for inestimable cultural benefits should be reflected by a nation-wide observance this week of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth. Tomorrow marks the anniversary of the day when the steel magnate and philanthropist was born in a cottage at Dunfermline, Scotland. The name now is familiar to almost every resident of this country through the hundreds of libraries which dot the land and through the benefactions of various foundations which derive their support from Carnegie bequests.

The activity which touches most intimately millions of our population is the system of Carnegie libraries. It is most appropriate, therefore, that much of the current week's program will be centered in library buildings or devoted to that phase of the Scotchman's philanthropy. Many of the local observances will take the form of "Library Progress week." The schools will play an active part in commemorating the outstanding public service rendered by the ironmaster. British dominions and colonies will join in the celebration.

It is proper that Indiana should take a leading part in the week's observance, since it was the chief beneficiary of the Carnegie library plan. That it grasped the opportunity afforded to raise the intellectual level by widespread public library building demonstrates the educational progress of Hoosierdom. Indiana fared better than any other state in the Union in accepting the means of improving library facilities. There are 164 Carnegie libraries in this state. California came second with 142, with Illinois and New York third, each having 106.

The conditions of Carnegie's library gifts required that a community provide a site for the building, possess or obtain books and suitable equipment and pledge an annual appropriation for maintenance. When these assurances had been made, Carnegie funds provided the library building. In addition to these structures throughout the state, Carnegie built college libraries at DePauw and Earlham and also established endowments for Notre Dame, Wabash and Butler and a building for Moores Hill. The library movement began in 1881, a time when few American communities had free public libraries.

In addition to these library grants, Carnegie's wealth did much for schools and colleges, medicine, science, music and other arts. Most of the country is familiar with the efforts of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of peace and the pension system established for university professors. Many humanitarian organizations owe their opportunities for service to the generosity of the man who learned telegraphy while working as a messenger boy in Pittsburgh, who entered railroading and then began the career which brought wealth and fame. His life and benefactions are worthy of this week's grateful tributes.

THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK STREETS

Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE AS AN EXAMPLE.

A BOOKLET on "The Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie," recently issued by his biographer, Burton J. Hendricks, is timely in view of the "soak the rich" and "share the wealth" theories promulgated in Washington and elsewhere. The attitude of the President and some others, if they had been in effect a few decades ago, would have made Carnegie's fortune impossible and his benefactions out of question. Andrew Carnegie's example, therefore, should be given thoughtful consideration by those who are disposed to be impressed by appeals to tax wealth to the point of confiscation.

Andrew Carnegie gave away \$350,000,000 during his lifetime and left endowment funds that are carrying on humanitarian efforts that will be of inestimable benefit long after the "share the wealth" clamor has been forgotten. He showed special interest in the building up of public libraries and gave the funds for 2,811 library buildings, to be maintained by the local communities. He gave millions for the cause of education. Thousands of teachers in the institutions of higher education have been enabled to retire on pensions paid by a fund he had established.

The great Carnegie Institute of Technology was established and endowed by him. He set aside a fund of \$30,000,000 that is being administered in Washington to carry on medical and scientific research work. Nobody can estimate the importance of such a fund to humanity. It makes possible progress that would not be attempted otherwise. Mr. Carnegie contributed generously to promote the cause of world peace and erected the beautiful building in The Hague for the use of the World Court and other international agencies for better understanding among the nations.

If we had had the Roosevelt "soak the rich" tax system when Carnegie was a youth there would not today be the libraries, the pension funds, the school and scientific research organizations provided by the ironmaster. There would not even be the great steel corporation he created, along with others that have followed. They have made quantity production and low costs possible as well as providing employment for millions. Yet, under the share the wealth theory, Mr. Carnegie and all he accomplished must have been mistakes.

Nov. 28, 1935

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR

ANDREW CARNEGIE, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 million of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multimillionaires it might not have been necessary for the government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely.

In a country where multimillionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess.

That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.

THE AGE-HERALD

THE AGE-HERALD PUBLISHING CO., Props.

Birmingham
Nov. 25, 1935

A Scotchman's Wisdom

One hundred years ago Monday Andrew Carnegie was born in a humble home in Dunfermline, Scotland. He rose to become one of the world's richest men and then to die as one of the world's greatest benefactors.

As the world honors the memory of this generous Scotchman Monday, so also, barring some inconceivable cataclysm, it will honor him 100 years or 500 years hence. For Andrew Carnegie gave to the world a new conception of philanthropy that has wrought deeply into its thinking. Much of the current attitude of governments and peoples toward the accumulation of wealth may be due to Carnegie's conviction that to die rich was a disgrace and that the possession of great wealth created a social responsibility.

To Carnegie's way of thinking, a large fortune could not be created solely by individual effort but was a social increment. Therefore that which society had made possible for one man to accumulate should go back to society. The rich, he thought, should return to society that which society had given. So he devoted the last few decades of his life to disposing of the nearly \$500,000,000 which he had acquired through his ability and shrewd, far-seeing investments.

It is in the manner in which Carnegie rid himself of his money that he gave to the world a finer ideal of philanthropy than it had known before. Carnegie did not give to what the world commonly calls charity. He believed that indiscriminate giving was sheer mischief and held that no person and no community could be permanently helped except by cooperation. With the exception of gifts to former employees, Carnegie in no wise approached charity. He sought to stimulate mental and spiritual cultivation, giving to colleges, universities, libraries and various funds and commissions that sought to aid men to reach higher spiritual goals. He did not aid churches, except to give organs, saying that he could always endorse what the organs said but could not always endorse what was said in the pulpits.

Emphasis was given by Carnegie to a permanent standard of giving. He sought to organize his gifts so that no "dead hand" of philanthropy would nullify his aims. His gifts will live on as long as man needs schools and books and peace efforts and stimulation to heroic deeds. That is why Carnegie's benefactions will endure as long as civilization endures.

Apart from his gifts to libraries and other benefits which this state has shared with all others, there are two particular reasons in Alabama for honoring this Scotchman who became the world's greatest giver. It was Carnegie who created the far-flung steel empire that became, after he sold it for \$500,000,000, the United States Steel Corporation, which has extensive holdings in Alabama. And among the many gifts of Carnegie to colleges was one of \$800,000 to Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of providing a fund that Tuskegee's president could use to relieve him of the need of taking time from the college to direct campaigns for aid. This gift has been of much value to Tuskegee and to Alabama.

The Birmingham Post

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Nov. 25, 1935

Carnegie, Distributor

Andrew Carnegie, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

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The Birmingham Post

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Nov. 25, 1935

Carnegie

By Science Service

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In a real sense dollars cannot measure accomplishments in education and science. Money is fertilizer for viable ideas. But it is significant that Carnegie used his millions for giving sustenance to such important factors in American and international life. It is inspiring to look back and see that the spending of his money was so well done on the whole that the word association with "Carnegie" today is just as likely to be "libraries" or "science" as "steel."

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The Carnegie Institution of Washington, with its wide-flung and productive laboratories and its sky-probing Mt. Wilson Observatory, is chief among the science agencies using Carnegie money. But Carnegie benefactions have aided many other wide-spread science efforts.

The Birmingham Post

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Nov. 25, 1935

Carnegie vs. Morgan

Important as the public benefactions of Andrew Carnegie are in terms of dollars and cents they will never overshadow the economic philosophy which he also gave the world.

It was his belief that rich men have no moral right to their surplus accumulations but that they are in reality only temporary custodians and trustees for the public.

Not only did Carnegie hold such belief but he put it into practice, using nearly 90 per cent of his wealth for society.

Today as we commemorate the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth we cannot escape the contrast between his attitude toward wealth and the recent self portrait of John P. Morgan. In the difference lies the reason why the world will not forget the name of Carnegie.

*Pickens
Eufaula, Ala.
Nov. 25-1905*

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Many towns and cities of the United States are today observing the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, giver of libraries to communities throughout the nation.

Through the good work of Dr. J. B. Whitlock, Eufaula secured one of these libraries and today a handsome painting of the philanthropist hangs on the walls of the local library. Dr. Whitlock visited Mr. Carnegie at his home in New York and was graciously received by the little Scotchman who rose from poverty to great riches.

During his life, Mr. Carnegie gave away \$350,000,000, more than \$60,000,000 of the amount going to the establishment of 2,811 libraries. He also contributed the greater portion of the cost of 8,182 church organs.

Mr. Carnegie did not confine his philanthropies to the United States and his native Scotland; they extended to England, France and many other nations. Among the records of appreciation cherished by Mr. Carnegie is a parchment in strange characters, a letter from the late King of Kings, Menelik, II, of Ethiopia. It reads:

"He who has conquered the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Menelik, II, King of Kings, Emperor of Ethiopia.

"To Mr. Andrew Carnegie:

"Peace be with you.

"Mr. Ellis has kindly told me of your nobleness and generosity to all people, and of your gift to the African Americans of the United States and your aid to them in gaining a higher sphere of civilization, knowledge, Virtue and morality, and educating them on higher planes, of and for which I am greatly interested in and thankful, and may God give you power and strength to fulfill all your good wishes.

"Peace be with you. Done in Addis Ababa, November 17, 1893."

Mr. Carnegie's memory will also be honored in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848 and there will be special programs and exhibits arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

Eufaula is proud of its library and joins other cities in paying tribute to the memory of Mr. Carnegie for his benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind.

*Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Nov. 27, 1905*

A Scotchman's Wisdom

One hundred years ago Monday Andrew Carnegie was born in a humble home in Dunfermline, Scotland. He rose to become one of the world's richest men and then to die as one of the world's greatest benefactors.

As the world honors the memory of this generous Scotchman Monday, so also, barring some inconceivable cataclysm, it will honor him 100 years or 500 years hence. For Andrew Carnegie gave to the world a new conception of philanthropy that has wrought deeply into its thinking. Much of the current attitude of governments and peoples toward the accumulation of wealth may be due to Carnegie's conviction that to die rich was a disgrace and that the possession of great wealth created a social responsibility.

To Carnegie's way of thinking, a large fortune could not be created solely by individual effort but was a social increment. Therefore that which society had made possible for one man to accumulate should go back to society. The rich, he thought, should return to society that which society had given. So he devoted the last few decades of his life to disposing of the nearly \$500,000,000 which he had acquired through his ability and shrewd, far-seeing investments.

It is in the manner in which Carnegie rid himself of his money that he gave to the world a finer ideal of philanthropy than it had known before. Carnegie did not give to what the world commonly calls charity. He believed that indiscriminate giving was sheer mischief and held that no person and no community could be permanently helped except by cooperation. With the exception of gifts to former employees, Carnegie in no wise approached charity. He sought to stimulate mental and spiritual cultivation, giving to colleges, universities, libraries and various funds and commissions that sought to aid men to reach higher spiritual goals. He did not aid churches, except to give organs, saying that he could always endorse what the organs said but could not always endorse what was said in the pulpits.

Emphasis was given by Carnegie to a permanent standard of giving. He sought to organize his gifts so that no "dead hand" of philanthropy would nullify his aims. His gifts will live on as long as man needs schools and books and peace efforts and stimulation to heroic deeds. That is why Carnegie's benefactions will endure as long as civilization endures.

Apart from his gifts to libraries and other benefits which this State has shared with all others, there are two particular reasons in Alabama for honoring this Scotchman who became the world's greatest giver. It was Carnegie who created the far-flung steel empire that became, after he sold it for \$500,000,000, the United States Steel Corporation, which has extensive holdings in Alabama. And among the many gifts of Carnegie to colleges was one of \$600,000 to Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of providing a fund that Tuskegee's president could use to relieve him of the need of taking time from the college to direct campaigns for aid. This gift has been of much value to Tuskegee and to Alabama.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

*Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Nov. 25, 1905*

CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL.

As the world honors the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie today, it is recalled that Talladega was the beneficiary of his philanthropy in a way that is said not to have been duplicated in any other community in the country. There are two libraries in the city which he made possible. The one which bears his name, the Carnegie Library, is at Talladega College, the well known institution for the education of negroes. It was built wholly with funds supplied by the Carnegie Foundation. The other is the Talladega Public Library, to which the Carnegie Foundation made a subscription supplemental to that of our own beloved local philanthropist, Mrs. L. A. Jemison, with the result that we have one of the best libraries in the country for a town the size of Talladega.

Andrew Carnegie, who was one of the country's first great steel masters, was born in an humble cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, and came to America with his family in 1848, where he amassed a fortune estimated at a half billion dollars, most of which he gave away in founding libraries and other philanthropies on the theory that it was a disgrace to die rich. Andrew Carnegie's memory honored today will be remembered as long as books are read and treasured. The vast wealth that he created in the manufacture of cold steel has been given an everlasting and richer endurance in the storehouses of literature and knowledge which he made possible.

Democrat
Little Rock, Ark.
Nov. 23, 1935

THE CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

The good folks of Dunfermline, Scotland, where Andrew Carnegie dreamed as a boy of success and riches, will celebrate the centenary of the birth of that great benefactor, Monday. The people of the city of his birth have many reasons to remember him. Schools, swimming pools, libraries, all are theirs, thanks to the philanthropies of the great Scot. The cottage where he was born still stands, a squat gray stone building with a quaint tiled roof.

To his memory there stands in this country many libraries, some rich, others poor because those who benefited from his gift have been ungrateful, set aside mere pittance to carry on his work of educating them and their children.

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people," he once said, "because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not all other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community. I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as about the swimming tenth."

A noble sentiment, nobly expressed. But no more magnificent than the man's whole philosophy of life. He held that the duty of the man of wealth was to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagances; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community.

A recent news story in the Baltimore Sun told of a unique display in the show windows of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in that city, to demonstrate the library's destitute condition. Two large boxfuls of ragged books, from all departments of the library, revealed their decrepitude before the public. A placard told a depressing story of cuts in the library appropriation during the last four years. The card stated that the library was \$200,000 behind in book buying.

But is that story more depressing than one which can be told of our own library right here in Little Rock? Statistics on support of libraries in 1934 show that Little Rock with 81,679 population, had .66 volumes per capita, a circulation of 3.49 per capita and the munificent expenditure of .16 cents per capita on operating costs of our library. There are some enlightening figures which might be considered on the anniversary of the birth of the man who gave us our library.

Bulletin
Garwick, Conn.
Nov. 27, 1935

CARNEGIE'S CENTENARY

Tributes have been paid this week to Andrew Carnegie, his career and benefactions, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Carnegie was one of those poor youngsters who came to this country and made a fortune. He did it through hard work, watching his opportunities and making the most of those developments which came about with the progress of the country. He went from hobnob boy in a Pennsylvania mill to telegraph messenger boy, telegrapher, railroad employee and a divisional superintendent.

He had faith in American institutions, invested his savings, bought oil leases and later engaged heavily in the production of iron and steel, and was possessed of a large fortune at the time of his retirement. He was not only interested in piling up his millions, but also in distributing them. He parceled them out among schools, hospitals and libraries. He established foundations for international peace, for advancement of teaching and for heroic deeds. It was his ambition to die a poor man, and how successful he was in that undertaking is indicated by the fact that his benefactions reached a total of over a third of a billion, and particularly through his endowment of libraries, schools and hospitals the benefit thereof is being felt throughout the country every day.

Garwick
Freewill, Wyo.
Oct 27, 1935

Centenary of Andrew Carnegie's Birth

The Andrew Carnegie centenary will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain and the British dominions and colonies, and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the \$350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than \$60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2811 libraries. These, with the 8182 church organs made possible by his contributions, usually are regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by Carnegie libraries.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25 in Carnegie Hall, which Carnegie built for the cultural advancement of New York City; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, honoring Carnegie for his gifts in different fields for the advancement of mankind, and a dinner on the evening of November 27 attended by those associated with Andrew Carnegie or engaged in carrying out his bequests.

The best fields for philanthropy, and those he entered, were recommended by Mr. Carnegie as follows:

1. A university, mostly maintained by a trust fund.
2. A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it.
3. Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories, and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills.
4. Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and preserve them inviolate.
5. A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it.
6. Swimming baths, provided a municipality undertakes their management.
7. Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people.

Herald
Auburn Cal.
Nov. 16, 1935

Andrew Carnegie's Birthday

November 25th, 1935, marks the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist. He was the founder of many public libraries, among them the Auburn Free Library, founded in 1908.

Just recently the Auburn Library received a handsome oil painting of its donor, which now hangs on its walls.

The century of progress in library development from the birth of Andrew Carnegie in 1835 to the present time affords contrasts which seem extraordinary in view of the comparatively short span of years. In 1881, Andrew Carnegie began his program of founding and aiding libraries by giving a building to his native town of Dunfermle, Scotland. In 1890, he gave one to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, which was his first home in America. Next he gave one to Pittsburg and thus began his library benefactions. In 1117 approximately \$65,000,000 had been used to build nearly 3,000 libraries, 1,600 of them in the United States and Canada, and the balance scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people are served from Carnegie buildings. Mr. Carnegie once said: "I do not want to be known for what I give, but for what I induce others to give." It was his desire to make his gift valuable, not merely because of its value in dollars and cents, but because of the civic interest it created in the library idea. Every community accepting the offer of a Carnegie grant was required to furnish a site and agree to supply an annual maintenance fund of at least ten per cent of the amount of the gift. To the fact that the communities were expected to maintain and develop their libraries, no Carnegie buildings have been built since 1917.

Auburn's first board of Library Trustees consisted of Dr. J. N. Ward, Mrs. W. A. Shepard, Mrs. F. J. Locher, J. B. Landis and W. F. Jacobs. Miss Dody Willis was the first librarian. Mrs. Shepard is credited with being the first to advocate the establishment of a public library in Auburn. Her efforts were later successful through the assistance of Mrs. W. F. Wildman of Auburn, Miss Kumli of the California State Library and the following Auburn City Council: J. W. Morgan, E. J. Locher, W. A. Freeman, W. F. Wildman and E. C. Snowden.

The present Library Board is composed of the following: W. A. Shepard, Mrs. T. L. Chamberlain, Orrin J. Lowell, Mrs. K. D. Robinson and Mrs. B. B. Deming. Mrs. M. Kriechbaum is the present librarian.

Standard
Eureka Cal.
Nov. 27, 1935

Carnegie Centenary.

One hundred years ago there was born in the humble home of a Scottish weaver a boy who eventually was to eventually come to America, revolutionize the steel industry, build up a vast fortune and, in so doing, lay the foundation for one of the world's most notable philanthropic enterprises. The boy was Andrew Carnegie.

This week Carnegie's centenary is being celebrated throughout the United States. Cities, communities, universities, colleges, societies and various other institutions are joining in the observance.

It is an observance prompted, not because Carnegie was a titan in the world of steel and finance; not because of the tremendous fortune which he created. Rather it is because of an inspired thought which resulted in the endowment of the thousands of libraries throughout the country that bear his name, and by which he did more, probably, to spread human knowledge and learning than any man before him.

Wherever a town or community enjoys the benefits of a public library built from funds of the Carnegie trust, there is Carnegie's memory honored. It is a memorial of which any king might be envious.

Gazette
Berkley Cal.
Nov. 28, 1935

CARNEGIE MILLIONS

By Science Service

Andrew Carnegie, born a hundred years ago (Nov. 25, 1835), is leaving a more lasting imprint upon the leaves of history through his benefactions for education and science than through the millions of tons of steel that have been stamped with his name.

In a real sense dollars cannot measure accomplishments in education and science. Money is fertilizer for viable ideas. But it is significant that Carnegie used his millions for giving sustenance to such important factors in American and international life. It is inspiring to look back and see that the spending of his money was so well done on the whole that the word association with "Carnegie" today is just as likely to be "libraries" or "science as 'steel'."

Carnegie's gifts exceed some \$350,000,000 but no accurate total is ever likely to be summed. It is not important that it should be. Of this total, \$152,170,000 went to education through libraries and grants to colleges. The Carnegie Corporation of

New York received \$135,000,000 as a trust fund for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding. Scientific research was supported by \$30,000,000. International peace was promoted with \$12,500,000. Pensions used \$14,000,000 and music benefited by \$6,100,000. Carnegie's own home town "Dunfermline Trust" and other sentimental gifts totaled \$4,100,000. Thus education and science in the broad sense received the bulk of the support.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, with its wide-flung and productive laboratories and its sky-probing Mt. Wilson Observatory, is chief among the science agencies using Carnegie money. But Carnegie benefactions have aided widespread variety of other science efforts.

As important as the money he gave is the economic philosophy behind the giving. Rich men, he said, have no moral right to their surplus accumulations. The temporary custodians are in reality "trustees" for the public. As a practitioner of theory, Carnegie used 90 per cent of his wealth for society.

*Journal, Courier
New Haven - Conn.
Nov. 26, 1935*

Carnegie Centenary.

In connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the New Haven Library will join with other institutions of like nature this week. Nearly \$65,000,000 was given by the philanthropist and steel magnate so that a larger percentage of the literate, English-speaking inhabitants of the globe, than previously, could enjoy the pleasures of reading. Some 1,900 libraries in this country and in Canada were built, endowed or equipped by his money. Other countries possess 1,100 more institutions which have benefitted also.

It is indeed hard to measure the good which the funds given by him have done for those who love literature but who are not able financially to purchase that which gives them pleasure. Undoubtedly those who have profited are myriad; how many more have found instruction and knowledge in books from free libraries is also hard to ascertain. No one will deny there are, and have been those with huge fortunes which never even in small fraction go to aid society. Carnegie is not in this group; it is said as he grew older he saw the futility of working only to make more and more money. To him there were other, and perhaps less tangible factors, that helped make life worth living. In accordance with this philosophy, he distributed much that existence would be a little more pleasant for others.

*Advocate
Sterling, Cal.
Nov. 21, 1935*

HONORING A CANNY SCOT

Sterling will join next Monday in an observance, which will be more than nation-wide, of an anniversary to remind us of the dullness of our national wit. The occasion will celebrate the monumental liberality of a Scotchman.

The observance of the birthday centennial of Andrew Carnegie ought to be a striking reminder of the privileges and responsibilities of the trusteeship of wealth.

Sterling has one of the 2,811 library buildings which were built by the late Mr. Carnegie. To be sure, the steel magnate's dollars were matched with splendid initiative and foresight on the part of Sterling women. That was one of the fine virtues of Carnegie generosity—that it invariably rewarded those who were willing to work for reward and gave nothing to the slothful.

Out of \$350,000,000 which Mr. Carnegie gave away, more than \$60,000,000 was devoted to construction of libraries. The university, the free public library, hospitals, medical colleges and the like, public parks, halls for public forums and musical privileges, swimming-baths, churches, church organs, these were the benefactions which most appealed to Mr. Carnegie.

The philosophy which lay back of these benefactions is well expressed in some of the epigrams which will be evidence in the centennial observance next Monday:

*Telegram
Bridgeport Conn.
Nov. 26, 1935*

Andrew Carnegie

There was a world-wide observance of the 100th anniversary of the late Andrew Carnegie, born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835, and it was fitting that this recognition should be given to one of the most public spirited and useful men of our times.

From obscurity and poverty Andrew Carnegie rose to be one of the really great captains of industry, one of the organizers of the steel business in the United States. He amassed a personal fortune which, at one time or another, is estimated to have amounted to \$325,000,000 which was relatively greater in Carnegie's day than the same sum would appear today.

Before he died, Carnegie, in keeping with an openly avowed purpose, had managed to give away most of this vast fortune. That sounds easy, but it is hard, when the condition is attached that it must be given away in such a manner as to injure nobody, and to promote the welfare of all.

That is extremely difficult. Much more difficult, in fact, than getting the fortune in the first place. We know that there are many who will doubt this statement, but it is attested by every qualified expert.

Carnegie searched the world to find the ablest men of his generation and he consulted them as to the manner in which his fortune should be bestowed on humanity. He did more than any other man of his generation to promote the cause of education. He did this not only through the schools and colleges into which his millions poured, but through the public libraries which were set up by his trust.

He regarded his fortune not as a private reward for his efforts but as a public trust bestowed on him to promote the opportunity to do good for others, and he used it to that end.

Since Carnegie's time we have sometimes seen governments spend greater sums without producing good and in some cases, producing only grief. The wisdom of that canny Scottish-American ironmaster is as apparent after his death in the manner of his benefactions, as it was during his lifetime in the shrewdness of his business management. Many men have professed to love their fellow men, Carnegie was one of the few who proved the statement.

*Chieftain
Pueblo, Cal.
Nov. 22, 1935*

A Debt of Gratitude

THE McClelland public library in Pueblo will observe an anniversary next week—the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie who donated money to build this institution and some 3,000 others.

Millions upon millions of people should cherish the memory of Andrew Carnegie. There is no way of estimating the service to mankind which has resulted from his benefactions, particularly the establishment of libraries throughout the world.

In Pueblo a small subscription library organized by local men and women who saw the need for such an institution preceded building of the Carnegie library. And to those foresighted people the city likewise owes a debt of gratitude.

Dispatch
Cordelia Ga.
Nov. 25, 1935

A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST

There is no type of reading, to us, any more interesting than biography and no more fascinating study than the lives of really great men like Andrew Carnegie.

Today, Nov. 25 is his birthday and all over the United States, Scotland, and the English speaking nations, observation of this great Scotchman's birth is being observed today. He was born in a weaver's cottage at Dunfermline, Scotland, one hundred years ago today. He lived to bless mankind with the fruits of his labors before his death. These have been greatly added to since that time.

His greatest contribution to the public was libraries—in all he donated funds for 2811 which were built throughout the English speaking world. He was known in Scotland as the Laird of Skibo.

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie Centennial Celebration today the Carnegie Corporation is for this occasion presenting an enlarged picture of his favorite photograph to be hung in every one of the Carnegie Libraries throughout the English speaking race. These he endowed. This celebration is to be observed in the United States today thru November 27th.

His favorite quotation was one from the pen of his fellow Scotsman, Bobbie Burns—"Thine own reproach alone do fear."

He made one of the largest fortunes in the world and spent his time making disposition of it before his death. This he succeeded in doing. He gave away \$350,000,000 and died comparatively a poor man. He was known as one of the world's richest men. This money he made himself.

He had his own ideas about the trusteeship of money. His greatest hobby was to dispel ignorance thru the easy accessibility of books—These he literally placed every where. There is no English speaking race that does not know about and which has not read freely from a Carnegie Library.

These libraries have proven indeed a blessing to many, many people throughout the world. He did not forget his home town. One of the first libraries he built after he conceived the idea of dispelling ignorance in this way, was the establishment of a library at Dunfermline, the very first of the 2811 he built before his death. He could not have put his immense fortune to a better or more worthy purpose.

Herald
Athens Ga.
Nov. 30, 1935

THE "CANNY SCOT."

The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie is being widely commented on. One hundred years ago Monday Andrew Carnegie was born in a humble home in Dunfermline, Scotland. He rose to become one of the world's richest men and then to die as one of the world's greatest benefactors.

As the world honors the memory of this generous Scotchman Monday, so also, barring some inconceivable cataclysm, it will honor him 100 years or 500 years hence, says the Birmingham Age-Herald. For Andrew Carnegie gave to the world a new conception of philanthropy that has wrought deeply into its thinking. Much of the current attitude of governments and peoples toward the accumulation of wealth may be due to Carnegie's conviction that to die rich was a disgrace and that the possession of great wealth created a social responsibility. The Age-Herald says:

"To Carnegie's way of thinking, a large fortune could not be created solely by individual effort but was a social increment. Therefore that which society had made possible for one man to accumulate should go back to society. The rich, he thought, should return to society that which society had given. So he devoted the last few decades of his life to disposing of the nearly \$500,000,000 which he had acquired through his ability and shrewd, far-seeing investments.

"It is in the manner in which Carnegie rid himself of his money that he gave to the world a finer ideal of philanthropy than it had known before. Carnegie did not give to what the world commonly calls charity. He believed that indiscriminate giving was sheer mischief and held that no person and no community could be permanently helped except by co-operation. With the exception of gifts to former employees, Carnegie in no wise approached charity. He sought to stimulate mental and spiritual cultivation, giving to colleges, universities, libraries and various funds and commissions that sought to aid men to reach higher spiritual goals. He did not aid churches, except to give organs, saying that he could always endorse what the organs said but could not always endorse what was said in the pulpits.

"Emphasis was given by Carnegie to a permanent standard of giving. He sought to organize his gifts so that no 'dead hand' of philanthropy would nullify his aims. His gifts will live on as long as man needs schools and books and peace efforts and stimulation to heroic deeds. That is why Carnegie's benefactions will endure as long as civilization endures.

"Apart from his gifts to libraries and other benefits which this state has shared with all others, there are two particular reasons in Alabama for honoring this Scotchman who became the world's greatest giver. It was Carnegie who created the far-flung steel empire that became, after he sold it for \$500,000,000, the United States Steel Corporation, which has extensive holdings in Alabama. And among the many gifts of Carnegie to colleges was one of \$600,000 to Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of providing a fund that Tuskegee's president could use to relieve him of the need of taking time from the college to direct campaigns for aid. This gift has been of much value to Tuskegee and to Alabama."

Divided His Wealth

Andrew Carnegie died at 75. This year he would have been 100, and for the manifold libraries he built and other services which his money to this day provides he is being amply remembered now. Carnegie was the Scotsman who seized on money with such avidity and skill that he was the country's first half-billionaire.

Then he declared that it was a disgrace to die rich and saw to it that actually he died comparatively poor. Nowhere near the poorhouse, of course; he had 15 millions when he died. But he had given 435 millions away in America alone. His benefactions were varied and great and, be it added, wise.

Carnegie made his millions in a mighty scramble with steel. Partly by the help of the government, which gave him by its tariffs a virtual monopoly of the market here, he built a steel industry which he sold to J. Pierpont Morgan, organizer of U. S. Steel, at a stupendous price. With a genius not to be denied, by means not too tenderly scrupulous and soft, he amassed his mountain of money.

Then he gave it away. The man who brought on the Homestead strike with all its misery and blood placed his name on \$60,000,000 worth of public libraries, established the Carnegie foundation, the Carnegie Foundation for Peace, the Carnegie Hero fund. More than 7,000 church organs in America hymn their praise because Carnegie gave them existence and voice.

Not soon will the world forget that phenomenon on which America will ponder long: the Carnegie who pulled together these millions and then flung them back at us.

News
Miami Fla.
Dec. 8, 1935

Press
Savannah Ga.
Nov. 21, 1935

NOT NAMED FOR CARNEGIE.

One of the reasons for unusual interest in the approaching observance of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie by the Savannah Public Library is the fact that the Savannah Library is probably the only one in this country built largely through the employment of the money of this wealthy man which is not named for him.

Savannahians with retentive memories will recall how this came about. It is an interesting yarn even after these many years for those who enjoy a bit of reminiscing.

When the library was built Richard J. Davant was mayor of the city. The municipality had an interest in the library that was then installed in Hodgson Hall. A campaign was undertaken to secure a public library from funds supplied by Andrew Carnegie for that purpose. Atlanta has been one of such beneficiaries and it was the home of the many libraries that carried the Carnegie designation.

When the announcement came that the Carnegie interests would supply the money for a library in Savannah the donation carried the customary provision. It was to be known as the Carnegie Library. To this provision there was marked and prompt objection upon the part of those in Savannah interested in the library plan. Mayor Davant and his advisers concluded the funds offered could not be accepted with the provision made. There was correspondence to clear the matter up. It was finally agreed the library to be built with Carnegie funds in Savannah should be known as the Savannah Public Library, but there should be placed in a conspicuous place within the building a tablet showing the funds for the enterprise came from Carnegie's largess.

This provision was carried out, and within the building as it stands today is a tablet with this inscription:

"This building is the gift of Andrew Carnegie to City of Savannah. Erected 1915-1916—H. W. Witcover, architect. A. A. Artley, builder."

And that is the story telling why this one of 2,811 libraries built by Carnegie is among the very few—and perhaps the sole one—that does not bear his name.

As stated, R. J. Davant was the mayor during whose term the library was erected. Aldermen E. A. M. Schroder and W. A. Pigman were on the commission, and there were a number of citizens also on it.

Register. Republic
Rockford Ill.
Nov. 25, 1935

Carnegie Centenary.

Today the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. The heartiest observance of the centenary is in Dunfermline, the Scottish town in which the philanthropist was born, the son of a poor weaver. There, when a child, he peered through the entrance gates at a huge estate, which years later he was to buy and present the city for a public park, the largest in Scotland. Carnegie's first job in America as a weaver's assistant paid him a wage of a little more than a dollar a week. He gave Rockford a public library building with no idea, of course, that it would plunge the city into civil strife.

News
Quinn Falls Ida.
Nov. 26, 1935

CARNEGIE'S BIRTHDAY

(Baker, Oregon, Democrat-Herald)

In a few days public libraries throughout the United States will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who gave \$65,000,000 for building and equipping some 3000 libraries.

Carnegie is one of the American immortals—for one reason only—the manner in which he gave his money away. Carnegie the steel magnate is forgotten—the average American youngster of today probably doesn't know how he made his money, and that may be why he is now honored.

The Carnegie business methods had nothing on earth to recommend him. They merited only the strongest condemnation for they were bad even for that ruthless period. Carnegie helped to develop the country and thus rendered a service—but it was wholly involuntary.

When the fortune was made a new Carnegie emerged, the philanthropist who gave a great fortune away in such a way as to do the greatest possible good. He it was who said it was a crime to die rich and he didn't; the vast estate was nearly all gone at his death. It lives today in the 3000 libraries he founded, one of them in Baker.

So Carnegie is still a great man and always will be. As a steel magnate he is almost forgotten and soon will be entirely forgotten as the generation that knew him dies off. He won immortality by giving, whereas if he had only got he would soon have lapsed into nothing as did most of the other multimillionaires of his time.

What a lesson this conveys to such of America's rich men as are wise enough to see it.

Argus
Rock Island Ill.
Nov. 29, 1935

The Carnegie Centenary.

Andrew Carnegie's centenary has been observed recently and it is profitable, we think, to give thought to the little Scotchman, the son of an old country weaver, who made millions upon millions in steel. He had been a bobbin-boy in a textile mill, a Western Union messenger, a railroad telegrapher and a division superintendent for the Pennsylvania system.

When he really struck his financial gait he created 40 millionaires, taking them up the golden ladder with him. He formed a partnership with Frick because Frick had coke interests. When he disagreed with Frick he bought up Frick's interests. Later, he interested J. P. Morgan, Sr., and it was the Morgan group which bought the Carnegie interests and formed the United States Steel corporation. Mr. Carnegie received \$500,000,000.

In his younger days Carnegie had evolved a gospel that the man who died rich died disgraced.

So he established 3,000 Carnegie libraries and certain foundations and trusts. He gave away many millions. After he got out of steel "Teddy" Roosevelt split up the trusts and steel behaved itself better. There were no Homestead strikes. A better system of ethics was followed. When Carnegie found himself confronted by the trust system he liquidated. Too many rivals were developing.

Carnegie was a rugged individualist. When he died his estate only amounted to \$27,000,000. The rest of his vast fortune he gave away. We think his libraries have helped lots of people. He would not have fitted into our present industrial life at all. But when we contrast him with the elder Morgan or with the present Mr. Morgan, the advantage lies with the weaver's son. The present Morgan would not give the Metropolitan museum, his father's great collection of art treasures which had been on exhibit. He sold every piece, arousing the resentment of New Yorkers. Mr. Carnegie made a lot of money. But he gave away most of it.

The former bobbin-boy belonged to the period of an expanding America. He had planned to retire at 35 with an annual assured income of \$50,000; But he didn't do it. Labor at one time regarded him as the "big bad wolf" of industrialism. But he had his good points and they should be remembered.

State Journal
Springfield Ill.
Nov. 27, 1935

The Carnegie Centenary.

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of people because they give nothing for nothing. They can only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize."

Thus did Andrew Carnegie, who was born one hundred years ago today, explain his benefactions to public libraries—almost \$65,000,000 given to build, endow or equip nearly 3,000 libraries, 1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world.

It is interesting to recall that when the Lincoln library was founded in 1904, Mr. Carnegie contributed \$75,000 to the \$10,000 raised in the community. His picture has been put on display in the local institution, but far more an honor to him is the service the library performs, having in the past year a circulation of 700,000 for its 125,000 volumes.

State Register
Springfield Ill.
Nov. 27, 1935

THE CENTENARY OF CARNEGIE

In the minds of some of the present generation, Andrew Carnegie symbolizes a rather legendary character, perhaps—such is the obscuring influence of time and tide in our generation—but he is still held in affectionate memory by the many who recall his humanitarian creed, his unswerving devotion to the principles of democracy and peace, and his large and varied contributions to civilization in his life time.

These thoughts suggest themselves as we note the announcement of the forthcoming celebration of the centenary of his birth, in November. That the occasion will be suitably observed in the United States, goes without saying. It would be hard to find a community of any size in the country which has not benefited to some extent by his broad-gauged program of benevolence. The Carnegie libraries are everywhere, and their names and their service to the public continue to show forth his admirable contributions to the social order.

In his life time, Andrew Carnegie, the "iron master," gave away nearly \$350,000,000—mostly to the United States, his adopted country, and to Scotland, his native land. There are six American Carnegie Trusts, and four Scottish Carnegie Trusts—including the famous one with the provisions in aid of the four leading universities of Scotland. While libraries were special objects of his interest, he also contributed largely to art galleries, music centers, laboratories and other instrumentalities of knowledge and culture.

As the New York Times points out, at this time special attention may be called to his "gospel," which he preached and practiced, his "theory," which he made a reality, of the responsibilities of wealth—responsibilities to be voluntarily met and not left to governmental compulsions.

Apropos of his contribution of \$350,000,000 for the improvement of mankind—in percentage of his fortune, 90 per cent, for public use, while retaining 10 per cent for himself and his heirs—the Times says, "This was no 'unconsidered improvisation.' When he was only 33 years old, he pledged himself to give away each year his 'surplus' for benevolence. This he made his 'duty' and it became not only his personal contribution to the social problem, but a persuasive example for others" in the execution of his noble purposes.

Carrier
Urbana Ill.
Nov. 27, 1935

Successful Philanthropy.

Andrew Carnegie made most of his millions by a method that is increasingly recognized in this generation as contrary to public interest. That is to say, while he acquired some of his wealth by making and selling an useful commodity, he made much more by juggling the paper of corporations. For years after his retirement from business, the American public was taxed in one way and another to build actual values behind the towering fronts of paper Carnegie erected.

This being the case, it was a peculiarly happy choice that he made, when he chose for his principal philanthropy the scattering of libraries among the towns and cities of the United States. These institutions have been priceless public assets, helping to preserve the morale of the people during years of economic crisis brought on by just such reckless buccannery practised by Carnegie and his associates.

Millions of Americans, refused work, have been enabled through the libraries to continue education, puzzle out the methods by which they have been fleeced, and find healing entertainment. The Carnegie peace foundation, well-intentioned enough, has exerted little influence on the world. The Carnegie pensions for professors have benefitted all too small a group of teachers, and those generally the ones least in need of pension aid. The hero awards

are a sort of pleasant embroidery upon national life rather than an important social factor. The Carnegie public libraries constitute a great American people's university, increasingly useful as time passes. It is appropriate enough that the principal observance of Mr. Carnegie's centenary was found in these institutions.

State Register
Springfield Ill.
Nov. 26, 1935

THE CENTENARY OF CARNEGIE

It was most fitting and proper that there should have been a nation-wide observance of Andrew Carnegie's centenary, on Monday, the anniversary of his birth—and that Springfield in particular, should have paid appropriate tribute to his memory. We have only to glimpse that sturdy exemplar of knowledge and culture, the Lincoln library, and to consider its splendid contribution to our welfare and progress as housed in this building for the past thirty years, to recall with gratitude Carnegie's fine contribution to our community.

If, in the minds of the younger generation, there is a tendency to regard Carnegie as merely linked up with an older era, there are many more of the elder generation who hold him in affectionate memory for his humanitarian creed, his unswerving devotion to the principles of democracy and peace, and especially his large and varied donations to constructive things, building for the future of civilization.

It would be difficult to find a community of any size in the United States which has not benefited to some extent by the iron master's great program of benevolence. The "Carnegie libraries" are everywhere—though in deference to his modest ideals many of them are not so named—and their service to the public will long continue to show forth his admirable ambitions for the social order.

Andrew Carnegie, in his lifetime, gave away nearly \$350,000,000—mostly to his adopted country, the United States, and to Scotland, his native land. There are six American Carnegie Trusts and four Scottish Carnegie Trusts, including the famous one with the provisions in aid of the four leading universities of Scotland.

But, while libraries were special objects of his interest, he also contributed large sums to art galleries, music centers, laboratories and other instrumentalities of culture and enlightenment.

Concerning his contribution of \$350,000,000 for the improvement of mankind—which, in relation to his fortune, amounted to a gift of 90 percent for public use, thus leaving only 10 percent for himself, it may be recalled that when he was only 33 years old, he pledged himself to give away each year his "surplus" for benevolence. This he made his duty, and it not only became his personal contribution to the social order, but a magnificent example for other moneyed men, in the furtherance of such noble purposes.

Truth
Elkhart Ind.
Nov. 26, 1935

Remembering Carnegie

Yesterday was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie and there were many tributes to his memory.

Accounts of this man's life really portray two Carnegies—the hard-headed, close-fisted business man, and a steel king who fought competitors without pity, grasping every dollar that could be made to come his way, and then warm-hearted philanthropist who gave away the enormous sum of approximately \$435,000,000 for the good of humanity.

When one reads such a book as "Robber Barons" in which Carnegie is pictured as a fierce and merciless fighter for industrial power and money, it is hard to reconcile him with the Carnegie who wanted to give every young person in America a chance to get books from free libraries, who endowed the Carnegie Institution of Washington for the advancement of knowledge, established a Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, built the Peace Palace at The Hague, established the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, created a Hero Fund and gave liberally to many other good causes.

While Carnegie didn't die poor, for he retained a few millions, he seemed to be a paradox, because in spite of the fact that much of his life was spent in the mad pursuit of dollars, he did not appear to value his wealth for its own sake, but for the good he might do with it.

Carnegie, a highly practical man, thought he could promote international peace by endowing the cause strong enough to make it felt. It was a great ideal he had—world peace—but the World war came along and seemed to place it further into the background. Looking over the world today, one does not see peace, but swords.

In spite of this dark picture, however, Carnegie's movement on behalf of peace, and many like movements under other auspices, have helped to create among the masses a desire for peace stronger than has ever been felt before. The nations seem to be drifting toward war, but even the most belligerent among them, except Mussolini's Italy, claim that their warlike measures are defensive and that they really want peace.

Star Courier
Kewanee Ill.
Nov. 25, 1935

THE GREATER GIFT

"This building was made possible by the munificence of Andrew Carnegie, who gave \$25,000, and by the public spirit of the townspeople, who provided the site and half the cost of construction and maintain the work of the library by annual tax."

Thus reads a bronze plate in the hallway of the Kewanee township library, something perhaps unnoticed by thousands who stroll into the building annually. It is well that the late Alexander McLean and other interested citizens of Kewanee in February of 1901 knew of this rich man who wanted to invest the fruits of one of the world's greatest fortunes. They wrote the benefactor and received the \$25,000 which started the local library.

Strangely enough it was this Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday is today celebrated throughout the world where libraries rear their cultured heads, who once wrote:

"Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business cares and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery."

It was such a philosophy which inspired Carnegie to give away in his lifetime \$350,000,000, amounting to some 90 per cent of his fortune, principal as well as interest.

Such distribution of wealth, for the purchase of books and installation of libraries in order that they might pay continual interest in the education of the citizenry—the best and only hope for peace in the world—is the best defense against views of the shortsided individuals who would do away with all wealth through levelling taxation and who would make all charities public rather than private. Too often this public charity is of the dole nature, inspiring no thankfulness on the part of the recipient.

The 35,000,000 people who today receive library service from 3,000 Carnegie buildings can testify to the greater private gift, a distribution of "surplus" in promotion of that which can never be taken away—education.

Herald
Anderson Ind.
Oct. 24, 1935

Herald Review
Huntington Ind.
Nov. 25, 1935

Andrew Carnegie.

CELEBRATIONS are being held Monday in the United States, Scotland and the British dominions on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who came to the United States to win a fortune in steel and in later years devoted his life to philanthropy.

In towns and cities all over this country there stand libraries as monuments to his feeling that the possession of wealth placed upon him the obligation to serve.

But in industry is where the influence of this Scottish immigrant is felt most. He was a leading figure in an era that ushered in the steel age, with all the changes in social and economic life of the civilized world that the rise of steel has brought.

*Journal Gazette
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Nov. 25, 1935*

Carnegie's Centenary

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mark Twain and the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie fall in the same year—this year.

Today we pay particular attention to Carnegie, the canny Scot who made good in a very big way in the United States of America.

Carnegie was one of the first important American industrialists to make a lasting contribution to the science of modern philanthropy. Having amassed a tremendous personal fortune, he saw the wisdom of returning a sizeable portion of it to the people whence it originally came.

The average American is most familiar with the library phase of Carnegie's good work. Countless cities throughout the country have been intellectually enriched through the presence of Carnegie libraries.

In this connection, the link between Carnegie and Samuel L. Clemens is obvious. Though one was a captain of industry and the other a master of witty, entertaining literature, they have common ground within the libraries of the land. Without Carnegie's beneficence, far fewer people would be familiar with the works of Mark Twain.

While many latter-day Americans remain unfamiliar with the scheme of Carnegie's life, they do know that he was not content with material wealth. As an old man, the mental enriching of the American people was also close to his heart.

L. H. Robbins, writing on Carnegie in the New York Times, discusses those contributions which are less widely known:

"Through the Carnegie institution of Washington he grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning, and their discoveries steadily push those frontiers back. Astronomical knowledge, for example, has been doubled since 1910, largely because of his gifts. Knowledge of physics, chemistry, nutrition, biology, archaeology, paleontology has likewise been increased. The mysteries of cosmic rays, of terrestrial magnetism and the structure of the earth are not so dark as they were. Carnegie scientists throughout the globe read the secrets of the material universe, then pass along their findings 'for application to the improvement of mankind.'"

"In another field his Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has brought security in old age to thousands of college teachers, has helped in the reform of American medical education, and is now at work on surveys that may have a revolutionary effect on general education. In scores of colleges here and abroad the Carnegie millions are busy 'letting in the light.'"

"The cause dearest of all to Carnegie was world peace. His funds built the Peace Palace at The Hague—he regretted that he had nothing to say about its architecture—and established the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. They support a vast program of war-prevention work that reaches into every civilized land. The famous Hero Fund for rewarding exceptional courage in everyday life had his interest in peace behind it. 'Why,' he asked, 'should all the glory go to the heroes of battle?'"

EDITORIAL COMMENT

To Andrew Carnegie "From Humble Origins" He Threw the Lamp

All residents of Connersville can well afford to join with the staff of the Public Library this week in honoring the memory of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate, who gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow and equip 2811 libraries in the United States and Canada and throughout the English speaking world, including the splendid institution of which we in this community are the proud owners. No tribute we in our humble abilities might offer could ever fully balance the debt we owe this man, but if, by ever so briefly pausing in our daily routine as a testimonial to his generosity, we can even partially repay his kindness, it will be time well spent on the part of every person to whom the printed page is a joyous experience.

Andrew Carnegie was born just one hundred years ago in the little Scottish village of Dunfermline. His family came to this country when he was only eleven years of age, and as a poor immigrant boy he took up a man's laboring burden in the great industrial area of Pittsburgh. It was at this time that he first gained his interest in books, mainly through the kindness of a man named Anderson who permitted the "working boys" of the city to borrow the books from his private library of 400 volumes, and from this appreciation of reading and his gratitude for opportunity he was afforded, came the first of his amazing career of philanthropy in making the public library of the nation what it is today. No other man in our history is more deserving of honor than is this quiet Scotchman who gave the nation such a forward impetus along the road to intelligence and learning.

Yet, despite the \$65,000,000 he spent, Mr. Carnegie's chief interest lay not so much in what he himself gave to the cause, but in what he could induce others to give. Every community accepting a Carnegie grant was required to furnish a building site and agree to supply an annual maintenance fund of at least ten per cent of the amount of the gift. To the fact that each community was expected to maintain and develop its individual library project, this man attributed most of their value and usefulness. "I choose," he said, "free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people because they give nothing for nothing. They help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books."

The Connersville Public Library, started in 1892, was among those receiving a Carnegie grant which enabled the construction of the present fine building in 1908. We of the community can well afford to be proud of the institution as it exists today. No doubt in our progressiveness we would have achieved a fine library even without Mr. Carnegie's assistance, but the twenty thousand dollars which he furnished was undoubtedly the great motivating force responsible for the rapid development experienced, and for that gift no mere words can adequately express our appreciation.

It remains only for us to properly utilize the facilities which this library offers. To instill in our own minds and in the minds of Connersville's youth a lasting, enduring desire to gain from the printed word that rich fund of knowledge and experience without which life and living today is a mere empty shell.

There are few Andrew Carnegies to grace the pages of history, but for such of those as there are we must be fully grateful. From his hands has been thrown a lamp to light the world.

*Review Examiner
Connersville, Ind.
Nov. 26, 1935*

Regus Times
South Bend Ind.
Nov. 25, 1935

The Carnegie Centenary

Today marks the centenary of the birth of the late Andrew Carnegie. The occasion will be formally observed in many communities of the United States as well as throughout Great Britain. There is good reason for this in view of the fact that there are few parts of this country which have not benefited in one way or another through the philanthropy of the old iron master. In life, this thrifty Scotchman, who came to the United States as a poor immigrant boy and who, at the time of his death left one of the world's great fortunes, had his critics. He was accused of being a soulless money grabber, but if this were true, he at least knew how to put to good use the money he amassed. Therefore, he could not have been soulless.

Pittsburgh, with its belching blast furnaces which illumine the night with their flame, typifies the business life of Andrew Carnegie. Yet we do not look upon the steel and iron mills as forming the monument of this great industrialist. Rather, we think of him in terms of culture, for when it came to disposing of his wealth, he did so with the idea of adding to the world's learning and its appreciation of the better things. If every part of this country is participating in the Carnegie centenary, it is because in virtually every part of the country a library has been built with money, provided in part at least, by Mr. Carnegie. No finer philanthropy has ever been bestowed upon a people than that which has endowed them with the treasure of good books.

Only recently we had occasion to speak of the Rockefeller Foundation. Comparable with this is the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Learning, through which many American colleges and universities have been enabled to do work which otherwise would have been impossible. We like to think that it was Andrew Carnegie's own idea that provision should be made for men who, having spent the greater part of their lives in the teaching profession, were ready for retirement and well deserved rest. Few of our smaller colleges can pay salaries to their professors that permit of adequate saving for the evening of life. What a comfort it must be to these devoted men to know that Mr. Carnegie thought of them and arranged that as emeritus professors, their salaries should continue. Wealth we are told, is a sacred trust to be used wisely and well by its possessors. We feel that Andrew Carnegie

was fully cognizant of the responsibilities his fortune placed upon him.

Scout Argue
Latite Ind.
Nov. 29, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE

ANDREW CARNEGIE, WHOSE 100th birthday anniversary occurred Nov. 25, was a radical, an extremist who didn't care who knew it or who cared. It is not customary to rate steel billionaires as radicals, but the messenger boy who became the first great steel king of America was one of the deepest dye.

Mr. Carnegie was one of those pioneers whose touch turned everything to gold. To term him a Midas of America is not an exaggeration but a plain truth. He had a genius for making money and more than that the time and place were propitious, so propitious that even before he was 35 he was a rich man and long before old age he had uncounted wealth. But Mr. Carnegie, unlike the smug barons of industry, banking and business who grew up to be the titans of the last quarter of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th, was not impressed by the importance of his wealth as a personal possession. It was only a trust, reasoned this Scot who began with nothing and thought that was a good condition in which to die. As a trust it should be distributed for the good of mankind.

Mr. Carnegie did not like the term "philanthropist," it is said, because he preferred the appellation "distributor." That became his task after he had accumulated stupendous millions, to distribute them wisely where they would do the most to advance man's enlightenment and happiness. The phrase "distribution of wealth" which gives so many men of wealth the shivers in our day and time struck no fear in Andrew Carnegie. He made the task of distributing his wealth his major preoccupation. Public libraries, the peace movement, educational institutions, foundations—all humanitarian causes—received his potent aid.

A man like Andrew Carnegie could no more cease to accumulate wealth than he could, voluntarily cease to breathe but he could and did react differently to the piling up of great riches than did any man of his time. To use a New Deal expression he "plowed back" into the nation from which he had extracted his wealth a great portion of it because he thought that by that process he could best serve his fellow man. How much men with vision like that are needed in today's world.

Gauriel
Reinbeck Iowa
Nov. 25, 1935

He Was A Neighbor

This is approaching the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie was born in Scotland, all his active life in this country was as a steel manufacturer and his reputation was that of the ordinary big business man, ruthless often in his dealings with competitors and employees. He took little part in public life except as they touched his business. And yet Reinbeck sees fit to observe his hundredth birthday, because Andrew Carnegie was a neighbor of ours.

True enough, he never lived in Reinbeck, never saw the town and probably never heard of it. Yet it was one of the 1,945 towns which received from his fortune a free public library. And if being so great a benefactor does not justify any man in being considered a neighbor, then we are mistaken badly.

Because this shrewd Scotsman had an inspired faith in reading and a desire to make it available to everyone and because he believed that no man ought to die as his business endeavors had made him, he turned his attention to getting rid of his money and at the same time putting reading matter within the reach of all.

Those who appreciate the community service that has been rendered by the Reinbeck library and all the other hundreds of libraries which Carnegie built and gave, must accept him as a friend and neighbor and do honor to his memory because of that fact.

Ledger
Fairfield Iowa
Nov. 30, 1935

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

"He came to a land of wooden houses and left it a nation of steel" is the striking title of a tribute to Andrew Carnegie published by the United States Steel Corporation and reproduced upon this page. The centenary of Carnegie's birth is being celebrated this year and nothing is more needed today than a good look at this Scotch boy who helped so largely to make America the great nation which she is.

Let everyone, from the President clear on down to the rumblest citizen upon relief, stop long enough to make a fair appraisal of the life of Andrew Carnegie. Born in an attic in Dunfermline, Scotland, a hundred years ago this week, neither he nor his parents were in despair because of poverty. The Tugwells and the Frankfurters and all of the rest of the Abundant Lifers would tell you that nothing good can come out of such miserable quarters as that Dunfermline attic. Where a man starts is far less important than where he finishes. Scotland has made many contributions to America but the best of them concern the fact that humble beginnings are neither a disgrace nor a serious handicap.

The Scotch are made the butt of much superficial humor because of their frugality, yet the qualities which distinguished the Scotch and the Puritans were the effective undergirding of Yankee ingenuity; they brought undreamed-of prosperity to America. Industry, and economy upon the part of a God-fearing, courageous people is a better guarantee of success than the mere fact that there are no slums and all of the people are comfortable and well-entertained.

Andrew Carnegie had a good chance to be an underprivileged boy, but he did not stay that way. When America again strikes her pace she will have a place for every forgotten man. That place will be provided by private initiative—not through government planning. After Andrew Carnegie made his pile he set the perfect example. He quit work himself and allowed younger men to be advanced. Then he devoted his life to distributing his surplus. Fairfield has two public libraries each of which was erected with Carnegie money. That was marvelous justice for an agricultural section of the country thereby got back at least a part of what it had paid to make the Pennsylvania steel towns prosper. Let's have a Carnegie commemorative stamp—one that lauds individual effort, frugality and hard work.

Advocate
Rockwell City Iowa
Nov. 28, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE

The Rockwell City public library, along with several other public libraries founded by Andrew Carnegie, have made special efforts to observe the hundredth anniversary of the great Scotchman's birth.

One of the greatest philanthropists of his time, or of all time for that matter, Andrew Carnegie gave approximately \$65,000,000 to build, endow and equip public libraries. He gave money to build 3,000 libraries in the world, 1,900 of them in the United States. In addition to the dignified buildings one sees in the various cities of the country, his philanthropies made it possible for schools of library work, educational funds, etc.

Carnegie believed that a true democracy could exist only where the common people, the great laboring mass of people, were not enlightened. The backbone of a democracy, so he thought, depended on the education of the masses. He believed that an intelligent democracy could not exist unless the people who made up that democracy were enlightened.

Modern people, used to having books at their elbows whenever they desire them, too often value their local libraries too lightly. Books, to our ancestors, were prized volumes and lucky was the family that had even a small, limited library.

Take away the local library and think what a loss the community would suffer. During the Thanksgiving season we give thanks to Andrew Carnegie for his great generosity.

Record
Cedar Falls Iowa
Nov. 26, 1935

THE CARNEGIE CENTENARY

Yesterday marked the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who in the lush days of America, ran his wealth into the hundreds of millions of dollars—and then gave them away like peanuts. So here in America the people celebrated the centenary of the birth of that great man. There actually was a Scotchman who gave away money.

The money that Mr. Carnegie gave away was not given away foolishly. Most of it was used to help build public libraries, to form endowment funds for worthy institutions and to actually establish such institutions where needed.

Many Americans, especially of rising generations, take the name "Carnegie" for granted. It is blazoned on literally thousands of libraries and other institutions founded by this great benefactor. The people beyond the Spanish-American war period should know something of the man who alternately amazed and amused mankind. Mr. Carnegie was a many-sided individual. His biographers have not been able to agree on many points because of the many sides this late genius had.

Much of Carnegie's life was dominated by the will and the ability to make money, though in his ancestral line there was nothing to indicate extraordinary financial ability. At making money he accomplished his goal far in excess of his wildest dreams. Then he deliberately about faced and started giving his money away for purposes he deemed good for the best interests of his fellow men.

* * *

If students of economics today are casting about looking for an example of that much referred to "rugged individualism," let them look into the record of Andrew Carnegie. While he depended on "key" men to do much of his important work, his word was law. And while he did not actually pull others up the golden ladder of success after him, he allowed them to follow part way up. Thus he created some 40 young millionaires—his "partners."

Carnegie was denied the privilege of a liberal education in his youth. This bothered him greatly. Later in life he felt the lack of education greatly and became determined to do something about making it more easy for the masses to acquire knowledge. This is responsible for his heavy contributions to public libraries.

* * *

Carnegie made his money in iron and steel and was known as a hard task-master. In crushing competition he was a past master. But he later became mellow on this subject of money. After his death a little homily he penned a half century before came to light. Concerning money-making, it read:

"Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be most careful to choose that line which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business care and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at 35, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoons in receiving instructions and in reading systematically."

The above indicates the trend of thought of a great, financially successful man, a man who is inclined to view with awe his money-getting proclivities and then quickly to make resolutions to salve his conscience. That it was little more than salve at the time it was written, is indicated by the fact that the author of those pious lines did not follow that program at once, but heeded parts of it much later in life.

Before he died in 1919 Mr. Carnegie had scattered \$350,000,000 for the benefit of the public and created a pension fund of \$4,000,000 for his workmen. The self-indictment over the accumulation of great wealth beyond personal needs is largely responsible for 3,000 public libraries being built throughout the country, all bearing the great benefactor's name.

It is well to read biography occasionally. The biography of Andrew Carnegie will be found most interesting. Would that more great men of wealth in this country could see the light as Carnegie saw it and dispense with their surplus wealth to the great benefit of mankind.

Index
West Liberty Pa.
Nov. 31, 1935

THE WAY OF CARNEGIE

Next Monday, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be observed in West Liberty and other centers whose libraries were made possible by his gifts. ~~A poor boy~~ who came to this country from Scotland when he was thirteen, he gained his education in a free library, and in his philosophy that education is the foundation of a successful life, he gave some \$60,000,000 for the establishment of such institutions here and elsewhere over the land which adopted him.

Although he amassed a large fortune, Mr. Carnegie was in no way a money worshipper. His charities did not always meet with whole approval, as he believed that the individual should make his own effort. Mr. Carnegie's part was in providing opportunity for those who are willing to try, and taking his own life as an example, his reasoning was profoundly sound.

To be sure, it is only guesswork: What would young Andrew Carnegie do if he were getting his start under present circumstances? But it seems very reasonable to believe that he would do now, just what he did then: Get himself some good groundwork of ideas, combine this with his native determination, and tackle the job.

It is not difficult to imagine that Pittsburg, Pa., in 1850 did not offer many soft jobs, of short hours and big pay. Andrew took the job of messenger boy, picked up telegraphy, kept on with his reading—and kept on going. And that's the story of most successful men.

It is fitting that West Liberty take opportunity to remember this man and his works in our behalf. We might gather on the steps of the library which his money built, and cheer until the farther skies gave back their echoes; and that would not please the spirit of Carnegie. We took his money which he offered in evidence of his hopes in our behalf; why not pay him back in kind, and dedicate our efforts to the plan which he proved so successful?

Monday, November 25, will be a dandy good time to set ourselves a little more closely to the task, believe anew that understanding effort is what counts, forget a little more definitely that some indefinite "they" is responsible for our welfare or failure.

A poor boy from Scotland did that way, and "got along" to the extent that he was able to give away some \$350,000,000 in charitable effort to give those of his fellowmen who are willing to try, greater opportunity for better and broader lives.

Currier
Waterloo Iowa
Nov. 18, 1935

A VOLUNTARY PARTICIPANT IN A "SHARE-THE-WEALTH" PROGRAM.

Andrew Carnegie was born 100 years ago this month in a weaver's cottage in Scotland.

Speaking of his humble beginning, The Americana says:

None even of the mighty makers of their own fortunes began closer to absolute zero; certainly none who have owed their success not to fortunate speculations, but to steady labor, sagacity and self-culture, the natural working of the highest powers on opportunities open to all and less to him than most.

When he was 10 years old, Andrew Carnegie received 20 cents a day as a bobbin boy in a Pennsylvania power loom factory. Steam looms had brought poverty to the Carnegies and prompted them to emigrate to America.

This month people in all English speaking parts of the world will pay tribute to Andrew Carnegie's memory.

Andrew Carnegie favored a "share-the-wealth" program. He not only favored it, He put it into practice. He did not, however, believe that a "soak-the-rich" tax program was the proper medium for redistributing wealth.

Carnegie provided the funds for 1946 free

public libraries in the United States. Waterloo is one of the few cities having two Carnegie libraries. It is appropriate that Waterloo should take especial interest in observance of the Carnegie centenary.

Press Citizen
Iowa City Iowa
Oct. 26, 1935

EVERYMAN'S EDUCATOR

Announcement of the proposed "open house" that has been arranged for the Iowa City public library on November 25th, brings us face to face with a realization we too seldom note—what Andrew Carnegie did for communities in which he established public libraries. The celebration in November marks the centennial of the great donor's birth, and is a fitting date for the observance of his gift to humanity.

Like most other civic projects, public libraries have come to be taken for granted. They afford us knowledge, give us entertainment for leisure and lonely hours, lead the community in cultural advancement, and yet we are inclined to regard them as if they always had been there ready to serve us.

It was Carnegie who had the wide vision to see what the public library could do for a community. He valued popular education as a basis for enduring civilization, but he did not see that popular education confined to schools. It also was to be placed where people from all walks of life might avail themselves of it. Hence the public library.

Because he had this vision, almost every community of any size today possesses a public library, the beginnings of which were given to it by Andrew Carnegie. It is well that we pause every now and then and reflect what that gift means in community life. It is not something to be taken for granted, but a legacy for which we need to be continually and profoundly grateful.

Times Republican
Marshalltown Iowa
Nov. 23, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S CENTENNIAL.

Monday next, Nov. 25, takes on a general interest by reason of being the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie. For Carnegie influenced greatly his generation. His was the story of the poor immigrant grown immensely wealthy and powerful, the builder of an industry, originator of methods and an organizer who changed the industrial maps. Carnegie represented a period, more than that, an epoch in American industry.

But Andrew Carnegie deserves and earned a high place in another field. Grown rich he turned in the way that then occurred to him to public benefits due that public from those who by reason of opportunity gain great wealth. This generation reads in hundreds of towns the name "Carnegie" on its public libraries. It was natural for the Scottish immigrant, denied in his youth the educational advantages he deemed requisite to complete citizenship, natural for him to center his earlier efforts of beneficence upon libraries. The greatest thing Andrew Carnegie did was to accept the responsibility of great wealth toward the public that had contributed it for service rendered, a service which Carnegie held to be co-equal between wealth and those who had contributed to opportunity to create a real fortune.

Carnegie meant it when he held himself as a trustee and that huge surpluses of personal riches should be used to promote human welfare. If he was not the pioneer he was the able practitioner of that conclusion. For Carnegie gave away or rendered back, if you will, 90 percent of his wealth. His public benefactions grossed \$350,000,000. One third of a billion. How much his example influenced the elder Rockefeller to the world wide benefactions of that other hugely "rich man" is not to be known or estimated. Nor should it be analyzed except perhaps that they and other huge gifts to public welfare followed the lead of Andrew Carnegie.

Carnegie has been dead 17 years. He had retired from business activity long before. His lifetime marks a marvelous period in advancement of human standards in living, in industry, in trade and in charity and human help. His industrial activities may be restricted to 50 years, a half century which placed this country in the leadership of the world. From the great fortune that Carnegie gathered and from Carnegie's sense of human responsibility originated the Carnegie "gospel of wealth".

When you pass your Carnegie library Monday give thought to the Scots immigrant who built it; and to the problem whether charity, human help and recognition of human need is likely to become more widespread or current among us individually by a regimented "distribution of wealth" or by "the gospel of Carnegie".

Chronicle
Lamoni Iowa
Nov. 28, 1935

The Man Of Steel

Communities all over America are observing the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, great American benefactor who made the public libraries in many sections of the country possible. Pictures of Mr. Carnegie have been unveiled and various other ceremonies have been planned in recognition of the man who was born in an attic in Dunfermline, Scotland a hundred years ago November 25.

With his parents he crossed the Atlantic in a boat which took 7 weeks to cross. He made the ocean journey in a wooden boat, lived and worked in wooden structures but before he had reached middle age he lived to see steamships of steel, automobiles, office buildings and steel railroads replace those of wood. The fortune he made in steel has benefited the entire U. S.

Journal
Washington Iowa
Nov. 30, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE HONORED

The memory of Andrew Carnegie is being honored this week, specially, because this is the week in which his birthday anniversary occurs. Were he living he would have been one hundred years old the 25th of November, 1935. He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland.

He came to the United States at the age of 13 and went to work as a weaver's assistant in the Pittsburgh area at about a dollar a week; a year later he took a job as a messenger boy for the Ohio Telegraph Company in Pittsburgh; he learned telegraphy and worked for the Pennsylvania R. R. company as telegrapher and was advanced to the superintendency of the Pittsburgh division.

His story is pretty well known to most of our people. He eventually landed in the steel business, introduced the Bessemer process of making steel into the United States was active in the oil business and amassed a great fortune. Then he became a philanthropist—and, a philanthropist who knew how to give money away.

One writer speaking of Andrew Carnegie's benefactions says of him that he "transformed giving from an ill-developed art into a well regulated science." His benefactions have exceeded in amount those of any other American. In 1912 he gave away in this country over \$130,000,000. It was given away intelligently and the evidences of those gifts will remain to honor Mr. Carnegie as long as this civilization exists.

His business career was through a period when

there was no restriction upon a man's ability to accumulate, just so long as he kept within the law. The criticism of Mr. Carnegie's business methods will be based upon his treatment of labor. In common with all other steel companies and practically all other manufacturing companies of the day when Carnegie was accumulating his great fortune, labor worked long hours at pay that was much lower than the pay rates of today.

Mr. Carnegie took conditions as they were and succeeded in a business way where thousands of others failed, or never tried—and thus avoided failure. He was a business genius just as some others are geniuses in scientific achievement, in art, in politics, or in war. He started to scratch along with many millions of others and left the millions behind. The same aptitude that advanced him as a telegrapher from an ordinary key man to the superintendent of a division, advanced him from a small business man to a multimillionaire.

Then he became a philanthropist and it is assumed by many that at heart he was always a humanitarian, with his vision set to the building of better things, better conditions for posterity. He expressed his ideals in the following language:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display of extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to provide the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

It is the consensus of a great many good authorities that the philanthropies of the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations and others of the same kind have been more helpfully applied, in so far as humanity is concerned, than could that money have been applied in any other way, or by any other agencies. The summary of benefactions in amounts of \$2,000,000.00 or over during the first thirty years of this century reveal that there were fifty-four donors and the gifts were appropriated about as follows: "22 per cent of the gifts above \$2,000,000 were for education; 18 per cent were for cultural needs — libraries, music, books, works of art, museums and the restoration of historic places; another 18 per cent went for the relief of human distress through hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged and a multitude of other things; 15 per cent was so widely scattered as to defy classification; 2 per cent went for promotion of scientific research apart from universities, medical institutions and engineering schools; 2 per cent went for the promotion of world peace, and 20 per cent went for general beneficence to be spent through great foundations."

Among Mr. Carnegie's gifts was one of \$10,000,000.00 to the universities of his native country, Scotland. It came as a great surprise to the people of Scotland in view of the fact that Mr. Carnegie had never enjoyed any of the opportunities of college or university life. It will be pretty generally agreed that Mr. Carnegie's ideals, as expressed in his statement of the obligations of the wealthy, are being realized in a very practical manner. It is well for us and for the world that Mr. Carnegie, himself, before his death provided for the intelligent distribution of his wealth. The world is better today because he lived in it yesterday.

Dress, Citizen
Iowa City Iowa
Nov 26, 1935

VISIT YOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Perhaps no other Iowa City "open house" is more important to this locality than that being held here tonight by Mrs. Jessie B. Gordon and the staff of the public library in commemorating the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth. This is in conjunction with similar celebrations of Carnegie libraries all over the world, who are observing the birthday of their benefactor this week.

Iowa City residents will have no better opportunity to learn of the activities of their public library than to visit it upon this occasion. Many of the library's patrons realize to the full its wide scope of service, but there are thousands of people who have not, for one reason or another, learned at first hand the library's assistance to its community. These people will be made heartily welcome along with the regular patrons who also will pay their respects to the Carnegie memory.

Many prominent Iowa City names are connected with both the early and later history of Iowa City's public library. It was established in 1897, but it was the Carnegie gift of \$35,000 in 1902, through the efforts of Congressman Martin J. Wade, that made the present building possible. It is one of the 1900 libraries Mr. Carnegie built, endowed or equipped in the United States.

Under the direction of the library board, Mrs. Gordon and her associates, the public library is equipped to serve the Iowa City community in a more extensive way than has ever been possible before. Its open house for tonight is only one means of making the public more and more aware of what its own public library means. Iowa City's response to this invitation will be its expression of appreciation for such service.

WEALTH WISELY SHARED

One hundred years ago today there was born to humble parents in Dunfermline, Scotland, a son, Andrew Carnegie, who in later years, after coming to America, rose to a dominating position and accumulated vast wealth.

The story of Carnegie's climb to a position of influence in this nation is one which has been duplicated by many a poor immigrant boy in many phases. In its final chapters the story differs from that of many of the others.

That difference lies in the use Carnegie made of the immense fortune he accumulated.

Today, in the light of current agitation by various and sundry leaders of movements to share the wealth, Carnegie's history is of more than usual interest.

For Carnegie did more than study ways to make wealth. He also studied ways to give it away. And, therein, he distinguished himself equally as much as he did in its accumulation. It is estimated that of the vast fortune he gathered, 90 per cent was passed on to varied philanthropic, educational and kindred agencies. His benefactions are reliably placed at something over a third of a billion dollars.

Compare the results obtained by Carnegie's philanthropy with the objectives outlined by some of the current clamorers for a new distribution of wealth. One recently deceased disciple of the theory based his appeal for political support upon the premise that such a distribution would mean several thousand dollars for every individual in the land. It was not explained satisfactorily, exactly how this division was to be accomplished so that everyone would receive his or her portion, nevertheless the plan attracted no small following.

It almost goes without saying that the motives of some such enthusiasts are open to the suspicion that their interest is based more upon what they stood to receive from the proposed division of wealth than the service which would be rendered mankind.

Carnegie operated upon an entirely different basis. It was his view that as the owner of a huge fortune, he should serve as a trustee and that the distribution of vast estates such as his should bring improvement in human welfare.

He acted accordingly—and instead of

placing his fortune in the hands of wasteful theorists or politicians lacking practical knowledge, he established organizations to accomplish the ends he sought.

It is by virtue of this farsightedness on the part of the Scotch steel master that there exist today such organizations as Carnegie Institute of Technology, Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Hero Fund Commission, and Carnegie libraries in hundreds of American cities.

It would be impossible to estimate how many millions have benefitted one way or another from the generosity of Andrew Carnegie or how many more will benefit in years to come through agencies he established for the dissemination of knowledge, for research into causes and cures of diseases and for scientific investigation in other fields.

It can only be said that the number is tremendous and the influence vast.

Carnegie has been dead for 16 years. His influence, by virtue of the wisdom exercised in selecting means to share his wealth continues undiminished as it is destined to do for many more years.

Today, as a busy world notes the 100th anniversary of a benefactor's birth, it is interesting to speculate on how many of the current crop of share the wealth advocates will be remembered when the 100th anniversary of their birth rolls around. Not many, we venture.

Libraries are a most valuable part of our educational machinery. This local library has a distinct potential value to every man, woman and child in this city. If some citizen owned this building and its contents by virtue of a deed it would not be as valuable to the owner as it is in its present public status. As the institution is now owned, by the public which includes everybody, it is more valuable to each individual in that public than it would be in private ownership. Its rich resources are the property of every citizen in the community. Anything in the institution which any citizen may desire and can use is his or hers for the asking, including the help of a corps of trained assistants. So far as Carnegie could go in this direction he sought to make available to every citizen in this country the learning of the ages. This possession is tremendously valuable—to those who use.

A scientist visiting the highlands of Scotland met an old sheep herder. He invited the native to look upon a fern through a microscope. The herder was amazed at the beauty the glass revealed. He was chagrined because through his whole life he had been crushing these beautiful plants with his coarse boots.

When Carnegie came to America with his Scotch thrift he looked through a microscope and saw there marvelous opportunities. Literally he envisaged the world at his feet. With never falling fidelity he used his time to gain knowledge. When he earned money he used it in part to provide the necessities of life and in part to invest and to multiply. Nothing uncanny in the record of Carnegie. He used just plain common sense. He traveled far in the accumulation of wealth. In so doing he helped rather than harmed others.

Looking backward now over this Carnegie record what do we see? Complete justification of what socialists call the capitalistic system and the fundamentals of the American constitution. Opportunity presented itself to Carnegie. He had the wisdom and foresight to grasp and use. In so doing he did not infringe upon the rights and opportunities of any others. Restrictions, restraints and handicaps imposed upon Carnegie would not have helped those with less vision, less thrift and less energy. We also see in this record a complete refutation of the socialist claim that the wealth of the world is rapidly concentrating in the hands of a few people. Carnegie was conspicuous in his day as a gatherer of wealth. In his day he was a bogeyman to the followers of Karl Marx. They followed him through all his years to the end of life. Then they quit his trail cold and sought other live wealth gatherers to serve as their bogeys.

Carnegie didn't take a dollar of his vast accumulations with him when he crossed the Great Divide—not a dollar. He left it all. The socialists ignore this pertinent fact in the case of Carnegie and all others like him. He left millions to work in perpetuity for human welfare. But if Carnegie had never constructed a library or endowed a foundation his money would have remained when he departed to serve mankind in industry, or some other useful way.

The socialists never admit that death is an effective agent in the redistribution of wealth. They seek the votes of the masses by proposals to confiscate the earnings of citizens while they live and then if any residue remains at death take that over also. They are totally blind to the fact that those who use intelligence, thrift, energy and foresight to do things in life are a great benefit and not a detriment to those who travel in the same direction at a slower rate of speed. These fellows claimed while he lived that he was a robber baron. Now we see clearly that he was one of the greatest benefactors of humanity this country has ever produced.

We cannot make people equal by legislation. We might create a state in which there was no opportunity for a Carnegie to exercise his talents. But, how would such a state help the fellows who had less talent to develop and less energy to expend? You do not increase the speed of a slow horse by handicapping a faster one with excessive weight. You cannot aid a slow accumulator of wealth by excessive taxes imposed upon the fast ones.

Journal
Carnegie Bluffs, Ia.
Dec. 6, 1935

CARNEGIE.

Andrew Carnegie was born 100 years ago on Nov. 25, 1835. His earthly career terminated in 1919. It would be exceedingly worth while if colleges and public schools would because of this anniversary use a brief biography of this man as a text book for the inculcation in the minds of our young people of sound American economic principles.

Born in Scotland, nurtured in the atmosphere of thrift, came to America in 1848, found a job as an assistant to a weaver in a cotton factory with a salary of \$1 per week. This is the story of the beginning of Carnegie. At 14 he became a telegraph messenger. He used his spare time to learn telegraphy. He obtained a position as an operator with the Pennsylvania railroad. In successive promotions he became superintendent of a division of the road. He became interested in oil and steel. During the civil war he served the government with rare skill and efficiency. He used this same skill and foresight to build one of the largest fortunes ever amassed by any citizen of this country. He became a millionaire. A man of broad vision he planned disposition of his wealth for the benefit of his fellowmen. The machinery for this disposition was set up with the same skill used to accumulate these millions. Our public library, stored with the rich literary resources of the ages, was the gift to the community of Carnegie.

The three most worth while utilities among humans on this earth are the churches which strive to connect humans with divinity and with the divine plan and purpose for humanity; the schools which seek to train our hands, broaden our visions and through education make life more worth living and more servicable to God, humanity and country; hospitals where human bodies damaged and impaired by all manner of afflictions are restored to health and strength.

News
Hutchinson
Oct. 22, 1935

SHARING THE WEALTH

Next month the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie will be observed. Naturally will be observed particularly in the hundreds of libraries throughout the United States that bear his name. Those libraries stand as a memorial to one of the few very great fortunes ac-

cumulated in the United States a major part of which has gone for disinterested public service. Name the Carnegie libraries and the Rockefeller benefactions to education and health and the list is not far from complete. There are such things as the Huntington library, the Field museum, and the Morgan library, but they scarcely fall in the same classifications.

If Carnegie and Rockefeller were more typical of their peers, there would be far less demand in this country today for penalizing income and inheritance taxes. So many of the conspicuous fortunes have gone only for the accumulation of still more money or for the splendiferous support of the founders' descendants that the general feeling has inevitably developed through the years that such stores of wealth in private hands are socially undesirable. Such fortunes as those of the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, the Astors, and the Morgans have been conspicuous in this respect. Had they contributed a few less steam yachts and titled sons-in-law and a few more hospitals and libraries, they would not be running short of breath today just half a jump ahead of the tax collectors.

Daily Courier
Shelton, Iowa
Dec. 1, 1935

HE TRANSFORMED GIVING INTO A WELL-REGULATED SCIENCE.

Numerous and varied tributes have been paid to the memory of Andrew Carnegie recently, but none has been more fitting than one voiced in New York last week by James Irvine, principal and vice president of St. Andrews university of Fife, Scotland, when he said:

He (Andrew Carnegie) builded wisely, for he acted on the simple basis of belief in human nature . . . No doubt he made mistakes, but where he erred it was thru excess of zeal or by reason of undue faith in others. He was indeed the father of giving on the grand scale and more than any other man of his time he transformed giving from an ill-developed art into a well-regulated science; above all, for the reason that he regarded benevolence as a duty, there was no savor of charity to make bitter the acceptance of his gift . . . Others have followed his example and the combined effect of the large spending trusts now operating for the general benefit of humankind is beyond our calculation.

Andrew Carnegie did more than build libraries to bring the knowledge for which he thirsted to the doorsteps of people everywhere. He "transformed giving from an ill-developed art into a well-regulated science."

As a result, the philanthropies of our Rockefellers and Henry Fords are more practicable than they might have been without Mr. Carnegie's example.

Unfortunately, there are some philanthropists whose bequests are ill-considered, whose gifts are as useless as if they had been scattered to the winds. In fact, sometimes these gifts do more harm than good.

But Mr. Carnegie's contributions to the world still stand as a monument to his integrity in the art of giving wisely. It is doubtful whether he will ever have an equal in that respect.

Traveler
Arkansas, Jan.
Oct. 19, 1935

THE CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

The 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth will be celebrated Nov. 25, with a number of ceremonies in his native Scotland and in this country.

Carnegie's name will live through the 2,811 public libraries he built and gave to the communities in which they were constructed at a total cost of \$60,000,000. Nor was this the extent of his contributions. He gave the money for 8,182 church organs, and in all gave away \$350,000,000 for schools, hospitals, scientific laboratories, public parks, swimming pools and community halls.

Carnegie believed in the education of the entire people. "The most imperative duty of the state," he said once, "is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

He believed in reading, saying that "a taste for reading drives out lower tastes." He had a deep hatred for war, saying that "the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, and so long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

Carnegie held as the duty of a man of wealth "to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance" and to consider his wealth "simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

Carnegie would have been immeasurably shocked by the spectacle of George Vanderbilt's decision to be a millionaire loafer for life, or by Barbara Hutten What's-Her-Name, in keeping titled foreigners in the style to which they have been accustomed.

Republican
Lagrange, Kansas
Nov. 28, 1935

Monday of this week was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie who built a fortune of \$350 millions and gave most of it away. He built 2,900 libraries and endowed a number of institutions for the advancement of science and education. It is significant that it was in the building of his fortune that he contributed the most to civilization. The development of the steel industry has effected every other industry and every phase of life through the enormous industrial progress of the past half century. The life of this great industrialist stands as a bulwark of inspiration for those who seek to preserve this democracy and defend it against an ever growing socialistic and communistic threat.

Monitar
Shelton, Iowa
Dec. 5, 1935

Andrew Carnegie was born 100 years ago. In 1868 he pledged himself to make his life count for human betterment. The task called for dispersal of one of the world's mightiest fortunes, refashioning a world of inequality of privilege, of costly misunderstanding, of lack of recognition of devoted service. Rich men, he believed, had no moral right to squander their wealth on themselves and their heirs. They should be distributing custodians. But only a few capitalists have Carnegie's understanding of capitalism.

Times
Leavenworth Kan.
Nov. 20, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Today is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the most remarkable men that America has ever produced. For while it is true that Andrew Carnegie was not born in America, it was in America that he found his opportunity, and it was here that he developed those talents which made him one of the world's wealthiest men, and we may be justified in believing that it was American influence that made of him one of the world's greatest philanthropists.

He was born in Scotland but his parents, poor and unable to make a decent living in that country, came to America when Andrew was but thirteen years of age. The family settled at Allegheny, Pa., the father got work at his trade—that of a weaver—and Andrew found work as a bobbin boy at \$1.20 a week. He was industrious, intelligent and seized every opportunity to make himself useful. To such a boy opportunities came often and he climbed up, and up until he became head of the great Carnegie Steel works, a corporation whose profits amounted to 40 million dollars a year.

Then he sold his interests and began the work of distributing his wealth. Mr. Carnegie held to the strange doctrine that a man is only the custodian of the wealth that comes to him and that it is disgraceful for him to die rich. We are not informed as to what his wealth amounted to but have the impression that he realized more than half a billion dollars from the sale of the steel works.

He testified that he found the distribution of wealth a greater work than his accumulation had been. His first care was for the workmen of the steel works, who had helped him accumulate. He provided for pensions for them and built them a great library.

Then he began the careful and intelligent distribution of the remainder of his property. His benefactions were too numerous to mention in a short article; but among the larger gifts were two million dollars to the Church Peace Union; one and one-half million to the United Engineering Society, 650 thousand dollars to the International Bureau of American Republics; and he gave 125 million dollars in a lump to establish the Carnegie Corporation and later made this corporation the residuary legatee of his estate. Its purpose was to aid technical schools and other institutions of higher learning. It still is carrying on great work. Just this past week it distributed gifts amounting to over five hundred thousand dollars among five women's colleges in the East.

But perhaps his gifts that have brought the richest blessings to the people, blessings in which the people of Leavenworth have shared, was his contributions for the building of public libraries. He spent sixty-five million dollars in this work and established 2,800 libraries.

Mr. Carnegie was a great reader and a reader of good books. He held that there was no other use to which money could be applied that would produce greater good. He, himself, had benefitted by the generosity of a wealthy man of Pittsburg, who opened his library to the poor boys of the city, and he said that "if one boy in each library district" would profit half as much from the libraries he established as he did from the library of Col. James Anderson, he would feel abundantly repaid. In his old age he said he owed to the owner of this library "a taste for literature which he would not exchange for all the millions that were ever amassed by man."

It is well, therefore, that today, the libraries in hundreds of cities, and the conductors of institutions for the benefit of mankind in many

parts of the world are celebrating the birth of this great man, and it would be well if all Americans, especially, should unite in doing his memory reverence—for besides his benefactions, he stands out as an example of what America, under the government established by our forefathers, can do for a boy who has the qualities of greatness in him.

HONOR ANDREW CARNEGIE

Nov. 25, 1835, Andrew Carnegie, who later became known as the iron and steel master, was born. Years after he had accumulated great wealth, he began to seek methods of doing something worth while with the money. One of his methods was to furnish money with which to build public, free library buildings in communities that would agree to support the libraries thru taxation.

In 1836 at an election held in Newton, the citizens decided to provide for a free public library, which they did. The city took over the books and property of a privately organized and controlled library then operating. In 1900, when G. W. Young was mayor and J. W. Patterson was secretary of the public library board, an application was made to Mr. Carnegie for money with which to build a library building. After due time and investigation, a gift of \$15,000 was received, the city agreeing to raise at least 10 per cent of that amount annually for maintenance. Later another thousand was added by Mr. Carnegie.

The building erected at that time, and occupied about 35 years ago, is still serving admirably, although perhaps out of date in architecture and arrangement. But it is still substantial and serves nicely. Today it houses one of the best selected and most adequate libraries to be found in a city of the second class in the country. It is strong in reference works, history, particularly strong in genealogy, and is well equipped in fiction, art, and current literature.

Nov. 25, 1935, will be the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Andrew Carnegie. The Newton public library board has determined by vote to keep open house on that afternoon and evening, with the librarians and board members as hosts and hostesses. The public is invited to visit the library during the afternoon or evening, spending as much time as they like and be shown about the building and thru the book stacks.

The loanings from this library run upwards of 100,000 per year, and the service costs the people about 60 cents per capita per year.

"Books are keys to wisdom's treasure,
Books are gates to lands of pleasure,
Books are steps that Heavenward lead,
Books are friends—Come let us read!"

For a number of years libraries have celebrated 'Book Week'—displaying and calling especial attention to good books for young people. This year the time designated is the week of Nov. 17-23 and the theme is 'Reading for Fun'. Fortunately, there are many interesting and attractive books on the fall lists—books that ensure that their reading will be fun. This year is one of several important anniversaries in the world of books and libraries. In the first place, Nov. 30 is the 100 anniversary of the establishment of the first Children's Library in America at West Branch, Mass., on Nov. 30, 1835. It was made possible by Mr. Ebenezer Learned who left a bequest "for the purpose of establishing a juvenile library." Nov. 25 is the 100 anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie to whom so many communities are indebted for fine library buildings; and the loved author of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" was born Nov. 30, 1835. As one feature of the celebration of this centenary Harper and Brothers have selected ten of the most widely read of Mark Twain's books and have published them in a new and uniform edition to sell at ten dollars for the ten.

Headlight
Leavenworth Kan.
Nov. 16, 1935

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.
Nov. 17, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE AND MARK TWAIN.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

It is interesting to recall that Andrew Carnegie and Samuel L. Clemens, whose birthday centenaries fall in the same week, were friends who met frequently, over a period of years, for literary discussions at the salons Carnegie liked to hold for the "gods of the literary world."

Carnegie was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland. Mark Twain was born five days later at Florida, Mo. Their paths did not cross until one had acquired wealth and the other literary fame. They chanced together on an ocean voyage and thereafter remain sufficiently close acquaintances for Mark Twain to complain, on one occasion, that he had loaned Carnegie a quarter and the steel king had not yet paid it back.

In an article written when Clemens died, Carnegie related how the author attributed to him, at the time of their first meeting, the idea for "A Connecticut Yankee At King Arthur's Court," which Mark Twain obtained from a reading of Carnegie's first literary effort, a spread-eagle dissertation on America entitled, "Triumphant Democracy."

One of Carnegie's remarks, which reversed an old adage and disclosed why Carnegie did not believe in diversifying his industrial interests, was quoted by Mark Twain in "Puddin'head Wilson":

"Behold, the fool saith, 'Put not all thine eggs in one basket'—which is our manner of saying, 'Scatter your money and your attention'; but the wise man saith, 'Put all your eggs in one basket and—watch that basket!'"

During Mark Twain's illness, his physician prescribed pure whisky, which Carnegie provided from the old Scotch he kept on hand. A little later, when Mark Twain heard how Carnegie, a life-long abstainer, had slipped on the ice while walking in the park, and had sprained his knee, he dryly remarked, "Mr. Carnegie should have sent me all his whisky."

New York.

C. C.

Herald.
Lexington Ky.
Nov. 20, 1935

Andrew Carnegie's Centenary

Today is the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire steel maker who began his career as a weaver's bobbin boy and who had disbursed in benefactions at the time of his death, 16 years ago, the huge sum of \$350,000,000.

Lexington, which has a Carnegie library, will join the nation in silent tribute to the memory of the man who, accumulating riches faster than he could give them away for practical purposes, said "The man who dies rich dies disgraced." In spite of his efforts to die "poor," Carnegie had approximately \$150,000,000 unspent at the time of his death.

Not all men of means hoard their wealth, and Andrew Carnegie is but one of America's wealthy citizens who have given millions to worthy purposes. Not all of them, however, expressed the belief, as did Carnegie, that the rich have no moral right to their surplus accumulations and that their excess wealth should be used for society.

Andrew Carnegie's life-story reads like a "best-seller" book of fiction. Born in Scotland, as a boy he operated a hand-loom in his father's factory until steam looms brought poverty to the Carnegies and they emigrated to America, settling in Allegheny City, Pa. Andrew, then 12, got a job in a cotton factory as bobbin boy at \$1.20 a week. He was promoted to engineer's assistant, stoking the boilers and running the factory engine. At 14 he became a messenger boy, and shortly afterward procured employment as clerk in a railway office. He became superintendent of a division of the railroad and here made his first \$200,000 in a joint venture to develop the "sleeping car."

But as a boy in the cotton factory, his one bright and never-forgotten experience was to have access to a library of 400 books contributed to the workers by Col. James Anderson, of Allegheny. Thus Carnegie's appreciation as a boy that was translated in later years to millions in benefactions to libraries and other institutions created an inspiration that has extended to other benefactors and into wider fields that even Carnegie's millions could not reach.

Herald-Tribune
Louisville Ky.
Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR

ANDREW CARNEGIE, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75, the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 millions of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multimillionaires it might not have been necessary for the government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

teachings of a Ricardo, a Karl Marx or a John Stuart Mills.

He had made Scottish thrift proverbial in a land of plenty. He had sought to bring books in libraries within the reach of all. He had left some memorable, pithy sayings, such as, "Steel is either a prince or a pauper." And he had developed, rather than preached, the theory that it is a crime for a man to die rich.

In the name of Andrew Carnegie stand foundations and organizations to distribute his millions with sound judgment. Public libraries carry his name to the remotest corners of the globe and owe their existence to his discriminating gifts. And his monument, in which J. P. Morgan must be included, is that giant enterprise—the United States Steel Corporation.

What manner of man was this before whose tomb millions of his fellowmen offer actions of thanks?

He was homespun and hard-bitten. He had been in his day, dour and dread. He neither gave quarter nor asked it. He loved, with an almost comic sentimentality, Scotland and her pipers, her plaids and her zeal for education. He aped or envied no man. He had made millionaires out of plain men like himself, the Fricks, the Schwabs.

And to his last breath he taught and believed that America is the land of opportunity so long as America is true to her traditions.

Herald.
Louisville Ky.
Nov. 25, 1935

"ANDY"

AT DUNFERMLINE, one hundred years ago, Andrew Carnegie was born to a poor family of Scottish weavers.

He died sixteen years ago, his name a household word among English-speaking peoples, his benefactions world-wide and his philosophy of life more familiar and better understood than the

Carnegie Week

The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose generous gift of \$10,000 in 1903 was responsible for the present Shelbyville Public Library, was observed Monday in the city by the unveiling of Carnegie's portrait.

Perhaps the world never again will see such a figure as this noble Scot. Born one hundred years ago in a little hamlet in Scotland, he started at 14 years of age in a cotton mill to amass millions of dollars, most of which eventually was to find its way back to the American people in the form of donated libraries, hospitals and similar necessary institutions.

How this youngster rose from a bobbin boy to a messenger boy, thence to railroading and finally being the cornerstone of the billion-dollar U. S. Steel Corporation, which today has a capacity of more than forty per cent of the domestic production of steel ingots against the thirteen per cent of the nearest competitor, would have been an epic in fiction. Even if he had chosen to do nothing except make money and save it, his rise to power would amaze us for years to come.

Yet, this canny Scot lived by the rule: "He who dies rich dies disgraced." And in spite of the fact that he contributed over \$350,000,000 to libraries, hospitals, schools, colleges, medicine, sci-

ence, music and other arts, he died with \$150,000,000 unspent. Today, in addition to these benefactions, the Carnegie Foundation is famous for the advancement of peace and the pension system established for university professors.

Shelbyville is not alone in its appreciation. Hundreds upon hundreds of other cities and towns likewise have felt the touch of such inestimable cultural benefits supplied by this magnificent man. His life and contributions to the human race are worthy of this week's grateful tributes.

Andrew Carnegie

ANDREW CARNEGIE, product of Scotland, whose centenary is being celebrated this year, might properly be described as one of the sincere advocates of the theory that wealth should be shared. The average advocate today is a have-not who wants to divide with him who has. Mr. CARNEGIE was a very rich man who came from utter poverty to huge wealth, but made bold to declare that it was a disgrace for any man to die rich.

He landed here in 1848 a penniless boy. He had his first employment as a bobbin-boy in a cotton factory in Allegheny, Pa. He worked hard, made steady progress and ultimately became head of the Carnegie Steel Company. What that meant may be judged from the fact that when Mr. MORGAN organized the United States Steel Corporation the latter in 1901 paid \$200,000,000 for Mr. CARNEGIE's company.

As he made his way up, of essentially brilliant mind, Mr. CARNEGIE studied deeply the question of a rich man's obligations and evolved his doctrine of the trusteeship of wealth. It was that a man of wealth should live modestly and make reasonable provision for his dependents out of what he had accumulated and then hand back to society the balance of what he had taken from it.

HIS doctrine wasn't the gesture of a politician or demagogue seeking to delude the people with impracticable and impossible propositions in order to obtain their votes. He made good. He gave away \$350,000,000 of the wealth he possessed and died poorer than he had lived. He gave to art and science, to create libraries for the people, one of which we have in New Orleans; to the promotion of world peace, to the reward of heroism, to the general betterment of society.

If he were living today, President ROOSEVELT's social security legislation probably would have his enthusiastic support. We are sure Dr. TOWNSEND'S wouldn't, first because he would know that even the richest nation in the world could not possibly put it into effect and, secondly, because, imbued with his Scottish sense of thrift, the proposition to give people \$200 a month without having to work for it and then compel them to spend every cent each month would be outrageously uneconomical.

CARNEGIE WEEK

The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose generous gift was responsible for the Somerset Public Library, was observed last week with the unveiling of Carnegie's portrait that hangs in the reference room of the library. The original portrait was painted by Luis Mora and the reproductions are framed for permanent display in library lobbies.

Carnegie came to the United States November 25, 1848, from Dunfermline, Scotland. Between 1881, when he built his first library in his home town, and 1917, when his gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries, including 1,946 in the United States. Out of the \$350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than \$60,000,000 to library construction work.

Perhaps the world never again will see such a figure as this noble Scot. He started at 14 years of age in a cotton mill to amass millions of dollars, most of which eventually was to find its way back to the American people in the form of donated libraries, hospitals and similar necessary institutions.

How this youngster rose from a bobbin boy to a messenger boy, thence to railroading and finally being the cornerstone of the billion-dollar U. S. Steel Corporation, which today has a capacity of more than forty per cent of the domestic production of steel ingots against the thirteen per cent of the nearest competitor, would have been an epic in fiction. Even if he had chosen to do nothing except make money and save it, his rise to power would amaze us for years to come.

Yet, this canny Scot lived by the rule: "He who dies rich dies disgraced." And in spite of the fact that he contributed over \$350,000,000 to libraries, hospital, schools, colleges, medicine, science, music and other arts, he died with \$150,000,000 unspent. Today, in addition to these benefactions, the Carnegie Foundation is famous for the advancement of peace and the pension system established for university professors.

Somerset is not alone in its appreciation. Hundreds upon hundreds of other cities and towns likewise have felt the touch of such inestimable cultural benefits supplied by this magnificent man.

Times Transcript
New Orleans La.
Nov. 24 1905

Carnegie as 'Idealist'

THIS week will witness a three-day centennial celebration, starting Monday, of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. It will be conducted by the various Carnegie trusts in the United States and abroad, with the Carnegie Corporation of New York in general charge. The corporation is the great central trust formed by the late financier and steel magnate after he found himself unable to give away the bulk of his fortune in his own lifetime. Plans for this observance portray Carnegie, one of the world's shrewdest business and industrial executives, as also one of its outstanding idealists.

It was in 1889 that Carnegie published his famous "Gospel of Wealth," which caused an international stir among both rich and poor. In it he set forth the doctrine that rich men had no right to keep huge accumulations of wealth, but that their task was to see that surpluses were distributed in a way that would prove of the greatest possible benefit to the mass of the people. This was the first share-the-wealth program ever enunciated from the top instead of the bottom, and it worked to a remarkable extent. Many millionaires resented it, although John D. Rockefeller was among the first to congratulate him, and a number of others followed suit, so that the steel financier was quoted as saying his greatest pleasure was derived, not from his own benefactions, but from the money he had persuaded others to give.

The Carnegie gifts to libraries, colleges, medical and other research, hero funds, world peace and various causes are said by his biographer, Burton J. Hendrick, to have totaled \$350,000,000 in his lifetime. Some of these, notably the peace endowment, have provoked occasional guffaws, although the latter agency, upon our entering the World war, passed a resolution calling for use of all the energies and resources of the United States in the conflict. As an idealist without any illusions, Andrew Carnegie now is presented to civilization by the men entrusted with carrying out his ideals. There can be no doubt that these, or the benefactions behind them, have had an unmeasured effect upon modern life.

Leader
Lowell Mass.
Nov. 26, 1905

Andrew Carnegie Anniversary.

Widespread observance this week of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie is being made the occasion for many interesting articles dealing with various phases of his career.

There was real romance in the history of his industrial career, to the success of which his wealth was due. But the canny Scotsman will go down to fame primarily as a great philanthropist, interested above all in the cause of education, a benefactor of schools, colleges and teachers and of libraries. If he became rich in more than ordinary degree, he used his wealth for the benefit of the people in the ways mentioned and in the fostering of various forms of research.

It was distributed widely. Thus McGill university in Montreal, Canada, has been enriched \$1,238,800 by Carnegie's benefactions covering a broad range of educational developments. From Dumferline, Scotland, the place of his birth, comes testimony that there is hardly any one in the little city that has not shared in some form the benefits of his generosity. Institutions all over our own country have good reason to honor him.

All of which causes us to wonder what would have happened if Andrew Carnegie had been made the target of a soak-the-rich policy. At least it is safe to say that there would be no celebrations this week in his honor.

Courier Gazette
Rockland Me.
Oct. 12, 1905

CARNEGIE AND OUR LIBRARY

The sum of years drawn out to the figures of a century presents an occasion difficult to leave unrecognized. It is the present year that is to see celebrated the one-hundredth birthday of the late Andrew Carnegie, the Scotch boy, who became an outstanding figure in the business and public life of America. As great wealth followed in the years of activity his gifts multiplied in equal character, especially indicated in the form of public libraries, of which 2811 were donated in the English speaking world.

Our city of Rockland, as our people know, was included in this extraordinary list of beneficiaries, and it is to the vision and munificence of the Scotch boy who came to America without a cent that we owe the beautiful structure that graces the slopes of Beech street.

The celebration of this centennial is to have the country-wide recognition on Nov. 25, 26, and 27. In connection with the occasion the Carnegie Corporation of New York is to send to each of the libraries bearing the name a reproduction of the portrait of Mr. Carnegie, by Luis Mora, framed for public display.

It needs hardly to be said, that Rockland's Carnegie Library will receive the portrait with deep appreciation and give to it and the notable day it celebrates a grateful and becoming recognition.

Hewe
Melbyrd Mass.
Nov. 27, 1905

ANDREW CARNEGIE

From a Scotch bobbin boy at a little more than a dollar a week to a fortune, estimated at its peak, at \$400,000,000, and then leaving an estate valued at \$23,000,000 after giving away the bulk of his fortune, is the financial history of Andrew Carnegie.

Andrew Carnegie's early life was dominated by the will to make money. His ability along this line was soon evident. But in later years Carnegie turned a sharp about face and with equal determination he gave the greater part of his fortune away. His methodical manner of making money was followed in the disbursing of it.

Carnegie's business career cannot be praised in all details by liberals, but the distribution of his fortune for purposes which he deemed for the greatest good of his fellow men was far above the understanding and the ability of most multi-millionaires. The Laird of Skibo was a many-sided genius.

The Uses of Wealth

Notable in the various celebrations in this and other countries of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie are the two features of his rise from a humble birth in a weaver's cottage in Dumfermline, Scotland to the prominence of an American industrialist of great wealth and his distribution of 90 per cent of that wealth to colleges, libraries, museums and other institutions of permanent value and influence on millions of people in generations to follow.

Neither of these features in Mr. Carnegie's career can be said to be unique for American history and biography abounds in the careers of men who have risen from humble conditions to wealth and influence. In fact, most of those who are esteemed as the greatest in our history have grown to greatness from conditions of seemingly scanty opportunities.

Nor was the Carnegie philanthropy unique, save in its diversity and widespread influence for the cultural benefit of all classes, poor and rich, perhaps more importantly the former. Billions have been distributed through the philanthropies of many men in the past century of this country, and these gifts and endowments are a living influence in helping people to make the best of their opportunities to make the best of themselves.

This phase of our American life, important as it has been, acquires special significance at this particular time because of the theory in the present Administration of our national Government that it is not only unethical but against public interests for men to amass wealth to be given largely to schools, colleges, libraries, churches and various institutions permanently serving the masses of the people.

The assumption is that the times and conditions demand that wealth production be so taxed that large fortunes cannot be gained and that revenue shall go to a Federal bureaucracy which, it is claimed, can make more equitable use by bounties or other distributions to certain classes that have lagged behind or failed in the larger development of the country.

The "forgotten man" of the President's campaign solicitude may be the man who, like Andrew Carnegie, is not weakened by doles or bounties but who in reliance on himself has grasped limited opportunities at the start to go on broadening them into a life of rich benefits for wide and lasting influence.

One of the best expressed of many speeches in connection with the centenary of Andrew Carnegie was that of a Virginia editor, Douglas Freeman of the Richmond News Leader, at the celebration in the wonderful Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh. He held that private philanthropy had done for the people what Government would not and could not do, that permitting men of power to acquire and distribute wealth is far more advantageous to the average man than taxing wealth out of existence and that American experience does not show wealth of itself perpetuating a dynasty with undue power.

Speaking of the great endowed museums, he said that the men who had put these treasures "where the humblest may see them and enjoy them gave to the Nation something that Congress would never have acquired so long as there were raucous organization minorities to satisfy or pork barrel appropriations to win votes."

The truth of this should need no demonstration, yet in this year of the Carnegie centenary we have in the Administration in Washington the proposition that, no matter how wisely men making the most of their opportunities may use wealth and power, it is in the public interests to set limits to business by regimentation and taxation on the false assumption that wealth is necessarily used to hurt others.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, is being celebrated today. Mr. Carnegie is best remembered by most of us as the first multi-millionaire who felt the moral obligations attached to the ownership of great wealth. His fortune was approximately \$600,000,000, and he gave away or transferred to others a total of \$350,000,000 before his death in 1919. His benefactions included libraries not only in this country but throughout the world, with the communities furnishing the site and maintenance, and the Carnegie fund supplying the building. This fund has provided for the erection of nearly 2,000 libraries in the United States and about 900 in other English-speaking countries.

In addition Mr. Carnegie established the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Research Institute in Washington, the Carnegie Corporation in New York, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Carnegie Hero fund and various other useful institutions.

It would be impossible to calculate the aggregate good which has been done by these philanthropic agencies established by the "Laird of Skibo." The enlightenment which nearly 3,000 libraries have brought to mankind is in itself a tremendous benefit. The encouragement of science and research; the pensioning of faithful professors who have served for 15 years or more in any accredited college; the recognition of outstanding heroism and the furthering of world peace are only a few of the good things that have been fostered by the benevolences of the famous Scotchman.

There is, of course, another side to the picture: Mr. Carnegie was known as a "driver" while he was accumulating his fortune, and practiced in the earlier part of his career methods of dealing with his employees which he did not advocate in his speeches or his books, later in life. Many of his workers got anything but a "square deal," and the Homestead strike in 1892 was not to the credit of the steel master.

On the other hand, Mr. Carnegie did notable service in developing the American steel industry, showing a genius for organization and administration. He may have been a hard man for whom to work, resorting to tactics which would be condemned even more severely today than they were at the time. But he played a leading part in establishing one of the nation's greatest industries.

HONOR DONOR.

Today marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. Although he was one of the outstanding steel magnates and financiers that this country has produced it is probably true that he is remembered more for his benefactions and good works than for his industrial accomplishments.

Lynn pauses today, along with the rest of the United States, in honoring Carnegie's memory and recalling the ways in which she has benefited by his generosity.

The Houghton branch library in the western section of the city and the Wyoma branch library on Broadway were both made possible through grants of money from the Carnegie Fund.

In 1905 the Carnegie Endowment gave to Lynn the sum of \$15,000 for two branch libraries the only stipulation being that the city should provide the sites and meet the expense of maintenance. Sites at either end of the city were selected and the libraries built. The Houghton branch was officially opened July 19, 1917 with Miss Elizabeth Mead as librarian and the Wyoma branch was opened Sept. 20, 1918 with Miss Isabelle Murkland as librarian.

Since that time these two institutions have been serving the interests of thousands of residents of all ages in the eastern and western sections of the city.

On display at both the Houghton and Wyoma branches are pictures of Andrew Carnegie and posters bearing some of his idealistic statements all of which were presented to the branches last week as commemorative gifts from the Carnegie Foundation.

One of the donor's most widely quoted statements regarding libraries reads—"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never patronize. They reach the aspiring and open to those the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of the community."

Lynn, by experience, has found these statements to be only too true particularly in these days when people are using the libraries in greater numbers and for more serious purposes than for a number of years.

And whatever his faults as a capitalist may have been, it must be conceded that he made excellent use of his fortune. To him was attributed the statement that it is a "disgrace to die rich," and he did his best to make wise disposition of his enormous wealth. The hard feelings generated by his treatment of workers have been largely forgotten, but the benefits which his money made possible are continuing. Mr. Carnegie's career might be cited in a debate on the question whether oppression of the worker is justified in cases where the employer uses most of his profits for the good of mankind. At any rate, the many fine institutions which Andrew Carnegie endowed are a lasting monument to his far-seeing philanthropy.

Transcript
North Adams Mass
Nov. 26, 1935

A Bad Example

In the other civilized countries of the world, the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was an occasion in the observance of which it was possible for official personages in the highest stations to join, as they did, without the slightest embarrassment.

Mr. Carnegie was a business genius with a philanthropic outlook who had the head to build vast enterprises that yielded an immense fortune and the heart to turn over ninety per cent of that fortune for the beneficial use of his fellow men. It was possible elsewhere to honor him for all his attributes and achievements.

In the United States there must also have been an impulse among those who are temporarily directing the country's destinies to join in the observances of the anniversary which were arranged by citizens in the larger centers and in the hundreds of small communities that have enjoyed his gifts of libraries or other benefactions from the Carnegie foundation. Here was the person who first said—at least first among those who were rich—that a man should consider it a disgrace to die wealthy. Here was a view that coincided exactly with a philosophy that has found repeated official assertion in this country during the past three years. The first impulse to celebrate the birth date of the man who expressed it must have been strong.

But second thought appears to have checked the impulse for none yielded to it. And the second thought may have been that after all, Andrew Carnegie who gave away an immense fortune, accumulated it before he gave it away, that its accumulation was possible only because of the development of a big business enterprise, that for all he gave away he did presume to keep a tithe of his wealth as his family's inheritance, and that he moreover presumed to do his own giving.

His wish to die without riches may have been entirely consistent with the social and economic thinking that is being done in Washington today, but Mr. Carnegie's desire to fulfill that wish by first making a great deal of money and then giving it away violates fundamental tenets of the new faith.

It believes that no one should be permitted to develop an enterprise big enough to yield a fortune, that if wealth nevertheless begins to accumulate the process should be checked at the beginning by confiscatory taxation, and that the redistribution of the wealth thus made possible should be entrusted to the administration of political office holders whose sole concern, of course, is always the promotion of the public welfare, and never to individuals or corporate groups which may be slyly intent on purchasing good will.

No, Mr. Carnegie's birthday could not be celebrated officially in America. He may, in one enlightened moment, have enunciated a right principle, but after all he did believe in big business, in making money, in private philanthropy—and he did hold back some thirty millions or more for the Carnegies. The man's bad example outweighed his one enlightened utterance. The bad example must not be held up before the youth of America which is no longer urged to work for education as Carnegie himself did, making his life

just so much less exemplary, but is invited to extend the hand palm upwards toward Uncle Sam who will make things easy for everyone who agrees that Big Business, good profits, large fortunes and, the desire to do good works through private philanthropy are all wrong.

Enterprise
Brockton Mass
Nov. 27, 1935

CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL.

THE NATION WIDE and, indeed, almost international celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie is extremely interesting. He was, as of course you remember, one of the first truly great captains of industry, a great steel master, and one of our earliest philanthropists on the grand scale.

IF HE WERE alive to-day he would no doubt be considered and described by some Brain Trusters as anti-social, a parasite, a bar to progress, a reactionary, a tory and so on, as living captains of industry are being described.

YET HIS WHOLE career, and his philanthropies which are still conferring their benefits on the so-called common people, are a vivid illustration of the value of the system of capitalism and of the fact that all people are benefited by any accumulation of capital wealth, however and by whomever accumulated.

IN VIEW OF the stock market boom it seems worth while to note that when the Laird of Skibo was ready to retire, and sold out to the trust, he took his pay in bonds and not in stock.

Union
Springfield Mass
Nov. 20, 1935

The Carnegie Centenary

The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, famous ironmaster and patron of education, comes next week and at a time of the year when young and old are urged to give more attention to serious reading. Major observances will take place in New York city, Washington and Pittsburgh. The New York event will be in Carnegie Hall, opened for use in 1891; the Washington gathering will be in the Pan American Union building, built with Carnegie funds in the interest of world peace, and the Pittsburgh celebration will be under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute. The Carnegie Corporation of New York is in general charge of the centennial observances and portraits of the benefactor will be unveiled in many libraries which received Carnegie grants.

In 1900 Mr. Carnegie published a book on the "Gospel of Wealth," and about that time he announced his plan to spend his fortune for good causes and die poor. From that time on he gave liberally to schools and libraries in this country and across the sea. He founded Carnegie Institution and other organizations combining the education and peace ideas, and endowed libraries throughout the United States. He also founded Hero Fund commissions here and in England.

When Mr. Carnegie's giving was at its height in the first fifteen years of the century some libraries refused Carnegie grants on the ground that they might be enslaved by the money power. It was a time when the public in general was deeply concerned about trusts. Later years appear to have developed no evidences of such contamination. In any case, the movement to found and strengthen educational institutions and expand philanthropies in general, so interest-

ing and fruitful then, has been summarily curtailed.

That which is taken in taxes cannot be used for such private giving, and it promises to be a big problem to obtain enough from taxation to meet such necessary ends.

Quincy Citizen
Lowell Mass.
Dec. 2, 1935

Centennial of Andrew Carnegie, the Scot who gave practically all he had away, is celebrated with flooding reminiscences. Gifts made in his lifetime exceeded three hundred million dollars. He was, indeed, a large-scale benefactor. Some of the causes for which Carnegie money was given strike the cynical commentator of today as rather visionary and utopian, but that is a way with so-called hard-headed multi-millionaires who fall for esoteric and ecstatic projects while \$50 a week journalists who criticize them never have means to fall for anything. Mr. Carnegie endowed peace good and plenty; if he had lived to be 100 what a mess of wars and menaces of wars he would have seen in a world devoted increasingly to martial preparedness. Pan American unity was dear to the iron master's heart. He made nice jobs for quite a number of salaried officials at his Pan-American union, but no one can say truthfully that they have succeeded thus far in enhancing the affection felt by Latin-America for Tio Samuel. Even the Carnegie libraries with which the face of the earth was bespattered have had their detractors. The donor of these, withal, was a nice little Scotsman who sought to do good with his wealth, and who perhaps after the nations get over their present super-nationalism (if they ever do) will be almost universally regarded as one of the major saints of the human race.

Eagle
Pittsfield Mass
Nov. 26, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE, who died in Lenox, and the anniversary of whose birth is being celebrated, was a prolific writer—wrote letters in all circumstances and on all manner of occasions—to John Morley, William E. Gladstone and others. He wrote John Wanamaker it was time for him to stop making money exclusively and give some of it away. He took another man to task for his book title "If Christ Should Come to Chicago." He asked him if he wouldn't consult him next time he picked a title. Carnegie referred to Scotland as his mother—to America as his wife.

To many the Shadowbrook chapter of the Hendrick biography will be the most appealing for it is there told about the last, quiet days. The old friends had gone—Joe Choate, Richard Watson Gilder, Mark Twain and the rest. . . . One night he was surprised in the act of examining the contents of a little box which he hurriedly replaced in a drawer when someone entered the room. After he died it was found to contain among other things, a yellow paper, kept for 50 years, on which he had recorded his purpose to dispose of the bulk of his property before he died. A chapter is devoted to the period in his life when the world discussed his declaration that it was a sin for a man to die rich.

Enquire News
Battle Creek Mich
Nov. 29, 1935

A BENEVOLENT TRUSTEE

Andrew Carnegie's one hundredth birthday anniversary is, and rightly so, a world event. It rightly is a matter which interests this country, since the country is strongly marked with evidences of the Carnegie benevolence.

Because Carnegie—who started as a very poor boy—worked his way up to the position of very rich man and evolved the belief that a man who dies rich is disgraced, some interesting considerations arise from the Carnegie anniversary at this time.

Mr. Carnegie, had he lived recently, would have been a favorite mark for the "soaking" which, being aimed at the rich, is supposedly in the interest in the poor.

And yet Carnegie gave his vast fortune into institutions and trusts for the uses of the poor, without any of the costs in money and in debased morale that go with government spending.

Carnegie's theory was a systematic one. He was no scatterer of money. This follows, if it were not otherwise known, from the fact that he was Scotch. He made no ostentatious uses of money, but lived modestly and made sound provisions for the future of his family, and when those objectives had been reached he became, in thought, the trustee of his remaining wealth for the good of the public. The thought he translated into action. The libraries which he built are countless. True, there have been differences of opinion as to the value of these gifts—less differences of opinion, perhaps, than tendency toward cynical criticism. But Carnegie knew the value of learning, as gained by reading. He appraised the wealth represented by the accumulated learning of the world—and he made it possible for the typical American town, first, to want a library, and, second, to have one. And if there have been those to suggest that he might have made other uses of his money, an answer may be found in the question of how the government trustees money, and how practical it is, as it operates through political instrumentalities, in spending money.

The Carnegie benefactions did not stop with libraries. In fact, they may be said to have begun there. Schools were aided and endowed. Churches were helped. And foundations were established whose work in the aid of scientific and medical research goes steadily forward.

All this is a continuing service to public good, and without the employment of any politically-chosen administrators or addition to tax cost. Not a dollar of the money was so spent as to influence votes or control the development of issues.

It may be said that Carnegie, the money-giving rich man, who founded a great industry, made continuous employment for thousands, contributed greatly to the progress and advancement of his day, and gave his millions in trust to serve public good—that he was "different" and not typical of the ownership of wealth in general.

At any rate he brought the average up, and left it pretty high by comparison with political methods of using money.

Telegram
Adrian Mich.
Nov 27, 1935

AN EFFECTIVE REMINDER

The presentation of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie to the Adrian Public Library and its display on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the philanthropist's birth serve as an effective, if belated, reminder of the widespread enjoyment made possible by his munificence.

Mr. Carnegie's total benefactions have amounted to more than three hundred million dollars of which about sixty millions have gone to provide libraries in some 3,000 communities such as Adrian. Here, as in the case of all library financing, the Carnegie Corporation allotted money for building purposes only. Equipment, furnishings, books and the maintenance of the libraries has been paid for by the communities.

This policy has been in strict accord with Mr. Carnegie's philosophy that "indiscriminate giving is mostly sheer mischief," and that "no community can be permanently helped except by its own co-operation." He always required, and the corporation that distributes his wealth always has required that every gift to a community shall be conditioned upon the community's willingness and ability to support it. He was willing to advance the work but insisted that the public interest in and the public connections with the work be maintained to make it permanent.

If he could but know it, Mr. Carnegie would be gratified to learn that the Adrian library has fulfilled the requirements of his ideal. When the present library building was opened a quarter of a century ago it housed 19,000 volumes. Today there are 39,000 carefully selected books upon its shelves. Twenty-five years ago the annual circulation of library books here was about 61,000. Last year 114,000 volumes were taken out by library patrons and 1934 was not a record year. The peak of the library's circulation was reached co-incidentally with the depth of the depression and as conditions improved last year the demands upon the library fell off.

That in itself—the fluctuation of reader volume in proportion to the extent of enforced idleness—is an eloquent testimonial to Mr. Carnegie's foresight in the manner in which he planned for the distribution of his fortune. One of his primary objectives was the attainment of that mental and spiritual cultivation that raises communities to higher planes of social satisfaction. That dream was realized during the darker days of the depression when the mental and spiritual discontent resulting from workless days was eased by the gentle and consoling ministry of books.

Carnegie

Last Monday they celebrated in Pittsburgh the 100th birthday anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, the steel master who accumulated an enormous fortune in the manufacture of steel, who used his good fortune for the benefit of mankind.

Andrew Carnegie entered the United States a penniless immigrant boy. In the steel business he amassed a great fortune, one of the greatest in the history of the world. Before his death he gave away some \$350,000,000, all devoted in some manner to the welfare of mankind. He built a great technical institute which bears his name. He built libraries in hundreds of cities throughout the nation. He gave heavily to charities of many kinds. He made Pittsburgh what it is today. He gave large sums for science and research. He gave of his great wealth to whatever cause seemed to him would bring more happiness, more culture, more comfort, greater opportunity to his fellowman.

Would Andrew Carnegie have been able to do all the good things he did do if he had been subjected to the burdensome taxes, the impossible restrictions on Business and Industry which we of a later day believe is the proper thing to do. In his time had it been the policy of Government to "soak the rich," would we have had the monuments which he erected because he loved to and because he had the money with which to do it? In the first place, had present-day policies been the policies of Carnegie's time he would not have been able to have built the great industries he

did nor would he have been able to have amassed the great fortune which he spent so liberally for humankind. Chances are that like many rich men of today he, in his disgust would have taken his wealth and moved back to his native land which would have benefitted as did we of America. But he did not forget his native Scotland. He spent vast sums there, too. Perhaps he would have spent it all there had he been oppressed and browbeaten as is the lot of the man of wealth in America today.

Many a rich man in the United States hopes some day to do some of the things that Carnegie did, that Rockefeller, Mellon, Morgan and other much abused men are doing, despite the slanders they are forced to bear. But Government in our modern times doesn't propose to give them the opportunity. Government proposes to "soak" them, to take from them their wealth, the product of their ingenuity and ability. And when Government has taken it, what becomes of it? It is frittered away in political jobs, in vote-getting undertakings and when it is gone it has left no trace. Much more for the good of mankind can be accomplished by allowing man to amass a fortune, by making him feel grateful to the land which made that success possible than by taking from him his wealth under pretext that it is to make easier the tax burden of the more humble. For, when it is all over, the more humble has just as great a burden. Government ever seeks more money to spend and spends it. But for what?

CARNEGIE MILLIONS

Andrew Carnegie, born a hundred years ago (Nov. 25, 1835), is leaving a more lasting imprint upon the leaves of history through his benefactions for education and science than through the millions of tons of steel that have been stamped with his name.

In a real sense dollars cannot measure accomplishments in education and science. Money is fertilizer for viable ideas. But it is significant that Carnegie used his millions for giving sustenance to such important factors in American and international life. It is inspiring to look back and see that the spending of his money was so well done on the whole that the word association with "Carnegie" today is just as likely to be "libraries" or "science" as "steel."

Carnegie's gifts exceed some \$350,000,000 but no accurate total is ever likely to be summed. It is not important that it should be. Of this total, \$152,170,000 went to education through libraries and grants to colleges. The Carnegie Corporation of New York received \$135,000,000 as a trust fund for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding. Scientific research was supported by \$30,000,000. International peace was promoted with \$12,500,000, pensions used \$14,000,000 and music benefited by \$6,100,000. Carnegie's own hometown "Dunfermline Trust" and other sentimental gifts totaled \$4,100,000. Thus education and science in the broad sense received the bulk of the support.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, with its wide-flung and productive laboratories and its sky-probing Mt. Wilson Observatory, is chief among the science agencies using Carnegie's money. But Carnegie benefactions have aided wide-spread variety of other science efforts.

As important as the money he gave is the economic philosophy behind the giving. Rich men, he said, have no moral right to their surplus accumulations. The temporary custodians are in reality "trustees" for the public. As a practitioner of theory, Carnegie used 90 per cent. of his wealth for society.

THE CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

One hundred years ago today a lowly factory worker in Dunfermline, Scotland, looked upon the wrinkled face and hairless pate of another son, new-born to his struggling family. Little did the elder Carnegie realize that he was giving the world one who be a living refutation of all the jokes that ever could be written or told about, what might politely be termed, the "over-thriftiness" of the Scot. Because, long before he died, Andrew Carnegie had given away something like \$350,000,000!

Jackson joins in the observance of the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth. It is one of the beneficiaries of a belief he held all his life—and acted upon—that men who accumulated great wealth were merely trustees, bound by an unwritten law to distribute that wealth for the benefit of all the people. Mr. Carnegie's disbursement took the form of public libraries, very largely, although his other benefactions were many and varied. He has an enduring monument in the gratitude of his own and future generations for acts of generosity which have created institutions of practical help and inspiration to all people.

Review
Excelsior Mich
Nov. 17, 1935

Our Public Library

THE nation-wide observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie and the death of Atty. John F. Carey are two closely related incidents that serve to direct attention toward our own public library.

Atty. Carey, as a member of the city council, was one of those pioneer civic leaders, who lent active support to the movement to secure a donation from the steel magnate for the erection of the Carnegie public library building. Strangely enough, there was even some objection raised against this project by persons, who abhorred the idea of accepting "Andrew Carnegie money" and disliked the prospect of increased taxes for maintaining this community service. But that is past history.

Andrew Carnegie once said that "the man who dies rich dies disgraced." That he thoroughly believed this is demonstrated by his huge benefactions to social welfare. He founded 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in Great Britain and other parts of the English-speaking world. He spent large sums in the support of various peace movements. He founded the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie College and endowed the Franklin Institute of Boston. He gave \$10,000,000 for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and huge sums for medical and scientific research.

His philanthropy has contributed much to the cultural life of this community. Thousands and thousands of boys and girls have used the Carnegie library here in the preparation of their school studies. Grownups have found recreation and helpful education from the reading of its many books and periodicals. During the depression years, its worth has been really noticeable in the large number of unemployed who spend their leisure time at worthwhile study. The Carnegie library is now one of the community's most valuable assets.

Review
Ann Arbor Mich
Nov. 28, 1935

NEW LIBRARY NEEDED

Andrew Carnegie's hundredth birthday anniversary is celebrated this week. The name of this capitalist is synonymous with two widely different kinds of things—steel and books.

Carnegie made his money by manufacturing steel. He distributed large sums by buying books. The books were not for his own perusal, but for edification of the public.

His portrait comes to the Ann Arbor public library in commemoration of his anniversary. With it comes a pamphlet telling of "One Hundred Years of Library Progress."

It is fitting that this portrait should hang in the Ann Arbor library, for this was one of the institutions that he established through his benefactions. Also the anniversary is an appropriate time for this community to consider the future of its library—the next hundred years of library progress.

Even now the local library is physically inadequate to meet the demands placed upon it. This becomes increasingly apparent from year to year as the city grows. A new library building consequently is one of the public needs which must be considered here in the near future.

The present library building was erected 30 years ago, with accommodations for 30,000 books. Today the shelves contain twice that number of volumes. In the past five years the circulation of books has increased 100 per cent. There is no sign of a decrease in patronage, and there should be none.

A good library, sufficiently comprehensive in its facilities to meet the demands of the people, is one of the best assets any community may have.

Review
Ludington Mich
Nov. 20, 1935

CARNEGIE TRIBUTE

Ludington has some reason to join with the rest of the nation in tributes to the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, who was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835—just 100 years ago today. He gave \$60,364,408 to establish 2,811 public libraries in all parts of the world, and more than 150 of these institutions are in Michigan towns and cities, including one in Ludington.

Carnegie's life is one of those typical American stories of success. His first job was as a bobbin boy at Allegheny City, Pa., at \$1.20 a week. Later he was telegraph messenger boy, learned telegraphy and became an operator for the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1860 he knew enough about railroading to be superintendent of the Pennsylvania's Pittsburgh division and his railroad connections led him to invest in express company stocks and in the securities of a new sleeping car concern. When oil was found in Pennsylvania, he put his dividends and savings into oil leases and in the late sixties became interested in iron and steel. More than 30 years ago he retired, one of the richest men in the world.

Carnegie's philanthropic gifts aggregate \$350,695,000. To the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he gave \$10,000,000 and to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching \$15,000,000. He created a \$5,000,000 benefaction, from which awards are made annually for heroic deeds. Other millions have gone to schools and hospitals throughout the world, and as the nation witnesses today's 100th anniversary of his birth it has the knowledge that although he died in 1919, he took great pains to make it possible for the causes in which he believed to live after him and to continue their usefulness through the years to come.

State Journal
Ludington Mich
Nov. 27, 1935

Some Memories of Carnegie

It was interesting to note how widely and with what appreciation tribute was paid to the memory of Andrew Carnegie Monday of this week.

Centenaries are the fashion. Monday, November 25, marked an even hundred years since the birth of Andrew Carnegie in Dunfermline, Scotland.

In his rise as an industrialist, and as a leader in the steel industry, Carnegie stirred a considerable of that enmity has remained, but, overshadowing, in the celebrations just passed, the ideal aspect of the man has remained.

Andrew Carnegie was the author of the saying that it was a disgrace to die rich. He made good on that view. He is estimated at one time to have amassed a fortune of \$360,000,000, yet by the time of his death he is believed to have disbursed fully 90 percent of that fortune.

Carnegie was a public-spirited man. Indeed, his philosophy of life seemed to be that one should work for a competence to the end that with that competence a person might pour his efforts back into public life, in one way or another. That Carnegie was a spirited participant in public discussion all will agree who remember him in the exercise of his power.

There appear to be some similarities between the attitudes of Andrew Carnegie and Henry Ford. Carnegie had his interest in public affairs, so has Mr. Ford. Andrew Carnegie had his ideals concerning what should be done with a vast fortune; so has Mr. Ford. The idealism of Carnegie ran to public libraries; the idealism of Mr. Ford runs to the collection of Americana.

The notions of Carnegie and Ford as to great industry have a tinge of similarity, yet a difference. Carnegie wrote that after a certain competence one should abandon business. Mr. Ford believes the contrary. He believes that a sound business enterprise is the finest of philanthropy. He says that no better use can be made of money than to so invest it that it will result in jobs.

While Carnegie somewhat antedated Ford as an idealist in industry, notwithstanding, they were in quite a degree contemporaries. Mr. Carnegie died in 1919. It would be interesting to know how much the idealism of Carnegie was in the contemplation of Mr. Ford during the life of the great Scotsman.

Much space would be required to call the roll of the Carnegie benefactions. Perhaps suffice to say that his three great passions in his final days was the spread of scientific education; provision for the better retirement of teachers and the furtherance of world peace. He had great faith in his fellow men.

*Sherald
Austin Minn.
Nov. 26, 1935*

A GOLD MINE HERE

Emphasis is being given to the value of the library here at this time while the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie is observed. It is a fitting tribute that is paid and those who direct the affairs of the Austin library have not been found asleep.

A most imposing array of books for juveniles as well as adults has been arranged throughout the library, upstairs and down, while a new picture of the "Laird of Skibo"—Carnegie—and Mrs. E. M. Morse, prime mover in Austin for a library, are displayed in the main room of the building.

Here, indeed, is a gold mine. Books of adventure and travel, fact and fiction, tomes that deal with science, art and music are to be found along the shelves that beckon intriguingly to the boys and girls of today and yesterday.

Given the knowledge to read and understand, a liberal education awaits the ambitious youth within the walls of the Austin library. It is a gold mine of material for those willing to but do the digging. In it may be found the nuggets of knowledge that make for wisdom and understanding, for a broader and happier life and a finer appreciation of the problems of humanity.

Just as in the relay race, the runner touches the hand of his successor and the contest is carried on and on and on. Books comprise that connecting link between generations. They spur the youth on to manhood and hold high the torch of progress as knowledge is passed on from decade to decade through the ages.

*Sherald
Minn. Mich.
Nov 26, 1935*

CARNEGIE'S CENTENNIAL

When Andrew Carnegie was a little boy he looked wistfully through the barred gates of a huge Scottish estate near the village of Dunfermline where he was born. In the British Isles such estates, covering the richest land, the finest woods, the best lakes and streams, were for the enjoyment of the landed gentry. When Carnegie grew up, came to America and acquired a fortune in the steel business, he did not forget his childhood longing to enjoy what he saw behind those gates.

So when the centenary of Carnegie's birth was observed this week, the Dunfermline villagers flocked into the open gates of that one time estate, transformed by Carnegie's gifts into the largest public park in Scotland.

That was one of Carnegie's characteristics, one that made him a power in industry and a figure to be reckoned with in American history. For the frugal Scotch lad who found his way to the top through an intense application of the virtues that sometimes are looked upon today as old-fashioned achieved far more than a personal fortune and fame for himself. It was because Andrew Carnegie remembered after he became wealthy his own youthful longings and his own struggles that he carved a distinctive niche for himself in American annals. Andrew Carnegie proved to the world, because he remembered, that great wealth can benefit not only its possessor, but the world at large.

*Sherald
Catherine Minn.
Nov. 27, 1935*

ANDREW CARNEGIE

This week is set aside to commemorate the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, pronounced Kar-neg-ee (Short e) with the accent in the second syllable, canny Scot, who came to America when a youth, identified himself with the steel industry, grew fabulously rich, and became one of the world's most famous philanthropists. When a youth he noted the dearth of opportunity for young people to secure good books, and when he grew up, he fulfilled an ambition of his childhood by endowing almost 3,000 libraries, his gifts approximating the immense sum of sixty-five million dollars.

Andrew Carnegie was a man who made his fortune in a perfectly legitimate manner. He did not practice rebating, nor did he euchre others out of their property. If Carnegie had held that notorious mortgage that took away from the Merritts the result of their enterprise and faith in northern Minnesota ore mines, he no doubt would have entered into a partnership with the family, increased his own wealth and made the Merritts richer than their most ambitious dreams. Carnegie was a friend of those with whom he came in contact. He made his friends and associates prosper. Against his dealings there never has been a hint of suspicion of his taking advantage of another.

Andrew Carnegie had great faith in Mesaba ores. It was his foresight that placed United States Steel in its commanding position by controlling its own mines. The range owes much to the frugal but generous Scot.

It may be interesting to note that each of the Carnegie libraries is known as the "Carnegie Public Library," wherever it may be, with one exception. That is the D. B. Henderson Public Library, Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa. D. B. Henderson, a former speaker of the House of Representatives, was very prominent in the affairs of the nation; and Carnegie was his staunch admirer. Henderson was a student at this school when he enlisted for the civil war, in which he lost a limb. Carnegie, in making the school the donation at the behest of Henderson, said that any school who could make as good a man as Henderson out of a Scotchman, was entitled to special consideration.

We have never heard of any man begrudging Carnegie the money he made. By his energy he created labor for those who needed labor. When he died he left his money working for the good of mankind. We are proud to do him honor.

*Globe
Worthington Minn
Nov. 26, 1935*



YESTERDAY the Worthington Carnegie library observed the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth with an open house and appropriate ceremonies. While paying tribute to the man who made thousands of libraries available to people throughout the English-speaking world, the people of Worthington might well offer commendation to those who have directed the local library in the past three years.

At present Worthington's library is second to none in a city of this size; the improvement it has made in the past three years is nothing short of remarkable.

For many years the library here was neglected. It served the community, but only to a limited extent.

During the last two weeks of 1932 The Globe presented a lengthy series of facts relative to the library. It pointed out that it had fewer books than libraries in cities of comparable size; that its circulation per capita was below average; and that the annual appropriation made for it was actually less than operating costs even without the purchase of a single book. It further pointed out that since 1903 women had never been named to the library board.

The study had immediate results. Five of the library board members resigned, stating that their hands had been tied by lack of funds in efforts to improve the library, and that they wished to add emphasis to The Globe's study by their resignations.

The city council wasted no time once the seriousness of the situation was realized. Five women were appointed to the library board; a special appropriation was made for repairing the building and another sum was set aside to purchase new books.

Since that time a library expert has gone through the library, casting aside books no longer fit for use. Most of them have been replaced and several hundred more added. A juvenile department has been established and hundreds of books placed in it. Additional improvements have been made to the building.

At present the library board is functioning actively; the council has given adequate funds with which the work can be carried out; and the Worthington library is today a vital force in community life. It is well prepared to meet the needs of the people and is constantly improving in order that it may serve to the fullest extent.

If The Globe had made no other direct contribution to Worthington than the series of articles which led to these improvements, it would feel that its work had been well done. So at this time when Andrew Carnegie's memory is being honored, The Globe takes particular pride in the library, feeling that it has played a part in improving one of the greatest of all community assets—a free library.

*News Tribune
Ruluth Minn
Nov. 26, 1935*

Support the Libraries

In commemorating the centennial of Andrew Carnegie, that grand old man who spent most of his wealth during the latter years of an active life in planting public libraries in communities all over the nation, it might be well to give a thought to the support of these splendid and necessary public institutions. As a matter of record, our public libraries do not get the financial support they need and deserve. During hard times they suffer from insufficient aid.

In an enlightening book, "Our Starving Libraries," R. L. Duffis, an authority on libraries and their condition, shows that sixty selected libraries in various places in 1933 spent about eleven million dollars for administration, and less than a million for new books. The meager expenditure for books indicates that less than one cent per capita was spent to buy books for the libraries in the United States that year.

Economizing officials usually hit hard at the libraries and their little book funds, though they are more free with public finances in less worthy ways of spending. The twenty million Americans who hold library cards are not organized. If they were officials would be more considerate of their rights.

The modern public library as visioned by Andrew Carnegie is an essential. People love it and benefit from it. Because the directors and administrators of libraries are fair and conservative is not a good reason why they should be denied the money needed to operate them and replenish their stocks of books. During the Carnegie observance and National Book week serious thought should be given to the need for keeping the library shelves well stocked with volumes.

*Pioneer Press
St. Paul, Minn.
Sept. 24, 1935*

The Carnegie Centennial.

A wide variety of interests are represented in the Carnegie centennial celebration this week. Observances begin on September 25, the 100th anniversary of his birth at Dunfermline, Scotland, and continue through the two days following. The programs bring together the various activities which are supported by Andrew Carnegie's fortune and perpetuate his name. In America there are six benevolent scientific and educational trusts and in Great Britain there are four.

In addition to the celebration in the East, the centennial will be observed in public libraries throughout the country as marking "One Hundred Years of Library Progress." Carnegie began his library benefactions in 1881 and continued them to 1917 within which time he built 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 864 in other English speaking countries. These, together with 8,182 church organs, represented his principal personal gifts.

Although he largely expended the service of his fortune in the various institutions and foundations he endowed, the library was Carnegie's first and principal interest during his lifetime. That he came to America as a poor boy and made a tremendous fortune by his own efforts is a testimony to the quality of opportunity he found but his library interest expresses something more than a gratitude for the wealth he acquired. There was a Colonel James Anderson in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, who opened his library of 400 volumes to the young Carnegie and other poor boys of the community. From that opportunity came the steel master's life long interest in books and a full appreciation of them as an influence in community life. Before his death he had invested 60 million dollars in an effort to pass along the opportunity which had been given to him.

Colonel Anderson may not have been the inspiration of the Carnegie fortune but he may be rated as the father of the Carnegie library benefactions because he gave a poor young Scot a chance at books.

*Capital News
Jefferson City Mo.
Nov. 26, 1935*

Yesterday was the centennial birthday of Andrew Carnegie, the greatest of America's rich men. Beginning on a wage of \$1.20 per week, he made money until he had amassed a fortune of \$360,000,000. While making his fortune he said, "Cast aside business forever except for others." He later said: "I consider it disgraceful to die a rich man." About this time he began investing his millions in libraries, in colleges, in universities, in three great objectives, namely: the advancement of scientific knowledge, the better protection of the academic teacher against the needs of dependent old age and illness, and the abolition of war on a firm moral and political foundation. Before his death he gave away 90 per cent of his fortune and bequests in his will took the remainder of it—he intended to give it all away, but death came to him suddenly and unexpectedly. In contrast with the greedy and avaricious Shylocks of Wall Street today, Andrew Carnegie bulks large against the horizon of humanity and civilization. He was one of the truly great men of the world.

*Gazette
Billings Mont
Nov. 28, 1935*

Andrew Carnegie.

Montana was not one of the many states enjoying extensive benefit from the philanthropies of Andrew Carnegie, yet it can afford to join in tributes to him on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth because he represented a factor in American life which is very important today—the acknowledgment that the more successful American is in fact his brothers' keeper.

Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835. He gave \$60,364,408 to establish 2,811 public libraries in all parts of the world.

Carnegie's first job was as a bobbin boy at Alleghany City, Pa., at \$1.20 a week. Later he was telegraph messenger boy, learned telegraphy and became an operator for the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1860 he knew enough about railroading to be superintendent of the Pennsylvania's Pittsburgh division and his railroad connections led him to invest in express company stocks and in the securities of a new sleeping car concern. When oil was found in Pennsylvania, he put his dividends and savings into oil leases and in the late sixties became interested in iron and steel. More than 30 years ago he retired, one of the richest men in the world.

Carnegie's philanthropic gifts aggregate \$350,695,000. To the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he gave \$10,-

000,000 and to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching \$15,000,000. He created a \$5,000,000 benefaction, from which awards are made annually for heroic deeds. Other millions have gone to schools and hospitals throughout the world, and as the nation approaches the 100th anniversary of his birth it has the knowledge that although he died in 1919, he made it possible for the causes in which he believed to live after him and to continue their usefulness through the years to come.

*Advantage
Liberty Mo.
Nov. 28, 1935*

He Lived For The Betterment Humanity

Today the memory of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be honored in many places. Mr. Carnegie made his millions, gave liberally during his lifetime to worthy causes, especially that of establishing libraries.

His business shrewdness not only accumulated great wealth for himself, but those associated with him in the steel industry garnered their millions.

He was criticized during his lifetime, "even as you and I," by his employees, his business associates and his competitors, but he steered his business craft successfully, provided work for thousands and gave of his means for the betterment of humanity.

*New Press
St. Joseph Mo.
Nov. 28, 1935*

CARNEGIE AND GOOD WILL.

Today, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, seems an appropriate time to reflect on some of the phases of private philanthropy, and to consider them in connection with President Roosevelt's recent disparagement of this form of giving. It is his idea that corporations and large private fortunes "contribute to charitable causes to buy good will." Carnegie, when well advanced in life, gave away 90 per cent of his wealth, some \$350,000,000, and it was not given, we may assume, to buy good will, as the nation's gratitude was already his and there was no need of buying more.

Large sums of money, given for the public good by such men as Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, have brought about the development of no less than 108 philanthropic foundations in the United States, administering a total of more than \$1,000,000,000, from which approximately \$60,000,000 is disbursed every year.

A recent tabulation of important foundations in this country reveals the emphasis placed on constructive giving. Twenty-six foundations for the improvement of child welfare make it clear that opportunity is provided for trained workers to investigate the sources of mortality, disease and other enemies to the health and happiness of America's children. Twenty-two foundations concern themselves with the health of the nation at large, while eighteen are devoted to social welfare. International relations are studied by twelve foundations. Government, agriculture, industry and business, religion, legal aids and social conditions are all represented by more than one foundation, while there is one each for the encouragement of such varied interests of mankind as aviation, engineering, motion pictures, heroism in life-saving, civil liberties and the like. Nor are the fine arts of music and painting left without resources for the support of talented beginners.

Not many years ago Carnegie libraries provoked paens in praise of their donor. Now they are taken largely as a matter of course. Scholarships to enable young people to complete a general education or to get specialized training were rare in Carnegie's time. Today it is the rule rather than the exception for mental and spiritual hunger to receive attention.

The fair-minded observer will find it difficult to believe that these splendid legacies had no more exalted purpose than the "buying of good will." It will occur to many, however, that the president's insistence on taxing corporation gifts to charity is queerly at variance with the new deal idea of promoting a more general distribution of wealth. If the rich wish to give, whatever their motive, why discourage them in so doing? By this means swollen fortunes could be reduced without the help of a tax-eating bureau. But such contradictions in recent months have become commonplace. The new deal has been full of them. It has a gonfus for including obstructions to its avowed purpose in every program it sets up.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Anyone familiar with affairs in Carthage during the last 30 years probably appreciates the healthful effect of the local public library on the life of the community. It has influenced many thousands of residents both educationally and recreationally, and is influencing others daily. It is hard to imagine Carthage without such an institution—but the town had nothing of the sort until Andrew Carnegie, magnate of the steel industry, furnished the money to build and equip it.

Before Andrew Carnegie's death he had erected and equipped 2,505 such libraries, and still others since his death have been started from the various funds he left for library and educational purposes. It would be hard to overestimate the value of the work of such a man.

Andrew Carnegie was born in Scotland just a century ago today. Working in a factory when under happier circumstances he would have been in school, and growing to manhood without receiving the education which would have meant so much to him, he never forgot his handicap, not even though he won great fame and fortune in industrial life despite it. A major aim in life so far as his earnings were concerned was to help others to attain education without the difficulties which he had encountered.

His theory as to the proper disposition of private fortunes actuated him throughout his career, and in 1900 he explained his views in a book, "The Gospel of Wealth," which is probably the best known of his various writings. Retiring from business and industry in 1901 he devoted the rest of his life to furnishing capital for social and educational advancement.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, with a capital of \$135,000,000 has aided American colleges and universities, provided library training and service, and supported programs encouraging adult education and training in fine arts, modern languages and engineering. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, capitalization of \$30,000,000, is devoted to aiding those of that profession, and also does educational research work. The Carnegie Trust of Pittsburgh, \$28,000,000 has furnished cities with municipal type libraries, concert halls, technical colleges, museums and art galleries. The Carnegie Institution of Washington has a \$32,000,000 capital for various branches of scientific research. Then, too, there is his fund for rewarding heroes of peacetime and for the advancement of the cause of peace by intelligent study of the causes and results of war.

He did not forget his native country. The Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland has \$10,000,000, half of the income of which goes to the four great Scotch universities and the other half of which is used for the payment or part payment of educational fees for students of Scotch birth or extraction. The Carnegie Dumfries Trust—Dumfries was his home town—has about \$4,000,000 which was used to establish various clinics, craft schools, a school of music and a physical education college. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust of about \$10,000,000 carries out his library policy in the British Isles, has published special editions of Elizabethan music and many modern compositions, has established six rural community centers, has made various grants to the national theatre movement and to many musical and dramatic enterprises. These are the main things, but there are a host of others of lesser size.

There have been many public-spirited rich men in the world but there have been few like Carnegie. He was in a class almost by himself—and a very fine class it was.

A GIFT THAT HAS LIVED

MONROE City is one of 3000 other English-speaking communities that is reminded this month of their debt of gratitude to Andrew Carnegie, the man who made possible the building of our Public Library. Although Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing which is probably responsible for his great interest in public libraries. He wrote a number of books, among them being "The Gospel of Wealth," "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," and "Triumphant Democracy."

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. Some of his epigrammatic thoughts have been published in a series of illustrated posters for display in libraries. They reflect something of the philosophy which inspired Carnegie's numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive civilization.

Among the quotations contained in the poster series are:

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth."

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the State architect builds in vain."

Andrew Carnegie.

Yesterday was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, and the fact justifies recalling something about the life of a man who was one of the world's foremost philanthropists. Our own fine Joplin free library came into existence, like hundreds of other libraries in this and other countries, by virtue of a gift from the famous Scottish iron and steel tycoon.

Andrew Carnegie's success was largely due to his love for his mother and his determination in early life to see to it that she should never want for anything in later years if he could help it. Like all extremely rich men, he was severely criticized at times for his methods. Among other things, it was said he forced his weaker partners, in time of stress, to sell their stock in the company to him at almost criminally low prices. Later investigators have said that what really happened was that when hard times came on his partners lost faith in steel but Carnegie himself never did and that the prices he paid for stock were fair enough under the circumstances.

Anyway, Andrew Carnegie had many fine qualities. They said he was irreligious, but he gave to churches more than 7,000 organs. And his theory concerning wealth would satisfy the most radical "share-the-wealth" enthusiasts of today. In his "Gospel of Wealth," he said:

"The day is not far distant when the man who dies leaving behind him million of available wealth, which were free for him to administer during life, will pass away 'unwept, unhonored and unsung,' no matter to what use he leaves the dross which he cannot take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will be: 'The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced.'"

Reporter
Newspaper Assoc. Neb.
Nov. 27, 1905

Andrew Carnegie

Monday of this week was the anniversary of the 100th year since the birth of Andrew Carnegie and communities who have received the benefit of his philanthropy celebrated the event with appropriate observance. There are many such communities in this country and in Europe. There are 2811 Carnegie library buildings in towns scattered over this country that were built by Carnegie funds.

News-Week gives an interesting account of the life of this most interesting philanthropist. Coming to this country with his parents in the early years of his life from Scotland he worked as a bobbin boy in a cotton mill receiving \$2.50 per week. Four years later the Pennsylvania railroad gave him a job at \$35 per month. One day his boss told Andrew to buy Adams Express stock. His mother borrowed \$500 by mortgaging their home. Before long they received a dividend of \$10. This led to other investments and at the age of 30 Andrew resigned a district superintendency to become a capitalist. He chose the steel industry and his profits grew and multiplied. The nation was growing and expanding rapidly and steel was a most necessary commodity as it is today. Native Scotch thrift and a fearlessness that manifested itself when the home was mortgaged to make his first investment were factors in helping him to amass a fortune which amounted to 385 million dollars.

Unlike most rich men, however, Carnegie who was even penurious in many small things, believed that a rich man who died rich was disgraced. He was determined not to do that and was so successful in his many philanthropies that when he died he had disposed of 90 percent of his wealth. Beside libraries he endowed many colleges, provided teacher's pensions, endowed the American Library Association, erected the New York Academy of Medicine and many other similar undertakings. He gave 35 million dollars to the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory of Boston, where scientists study the chemistry of the human body; the Geological-Physical Laboratory in Washington where geologists delve into the origin of the earth; the Mount Wilson Observatory of California, the world's capital for astronomical studies.

From the civil war days, when Carnegie served as a telegraph operator, he had a horror of war. Hence, he gave 10 million dollars to establish the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He built the 1 1-2 million dollar Peace Palace at the Hague, the Pan American building at Washington and the Central American Court of Justice at Costa Rica. A heroic rescue in mines in Pennsylvania led to the establishment of the Carnegie Hero Funds—five million dollars in trust in America and a similar sum in Europe. The funds aid dependents of those who die performing heroic acts—except on battle fields. He also established a ten million dollar Carnegie Trust for the University of Scotland, half for research and half for student aid. He hinted that the latter might be repaid and 170 thousand dollars have been returned by the students who were benefited.

Space permits only a mere outline of Carnegie's philanthropies. The work of allotting his many gifts has been great task but humanity has benefited greatly by them. Had many other of our millionaires followed his example the social and political life of this country would have read differently from what it does. It behooves us to give credit to this really great man not altogether for the gifts he has made but for the example in altruism he has set to the world.

News
Norfolk Neb.
Oct 23, 1905

CANNY PHILOSOPHER

On Nov. 25 will be observed the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

When we think of Andrew Carnegie, the old Scotch word "canny" comes to mind. It was associated in our thought with the characteristics of the old steel master.

Mr. Carnegie was canny in the old archaic Scotch meaning of the word. Webster's dictionary gives the first meaning of the word, as it was used of old in Scotland, as "knowing, sagacious; prudent; also, wary; cautious." Mr. Carnegie was all of these. His philosophy of life was an extension of these attributes. The acquired meanings of the word, such as self seeking, tricky, cunning, could not properly be referred to him. Sagacity and prudence show in his philosophy for the rich man.

"This, then," he wrote, "is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious, living; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

The most impressive duty of the state, Mr. Carnegie believed, was the universal education of the masses. In following out his philosophy, he provided, moderately in view of his great wealth, for his dependents and devoted the rest of his fortune to public welfare. He

tells why he gave to public libraries a large share of his money:

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored in books. . . I prefer the free library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

He was sagacious and prudent and he was also wary and cautious lest his money be made the means of pauperizing those who were to benefit from its distribution. He believed that man should not be helped, but should be enabled to help himself.

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth," he once wrote.

There are things in this Scotchman's philosophy that we might study with profit these days.

CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The Andrew Carnegie centenary will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain and the British Dominions and Colonies, and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the \$350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than \$60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These, with the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25 in Carnegie Hall, which Carnegie built for the cultural advancement of New York City; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, honoring Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of many kind, and a dinner on the evening of November 27 attended by those associated with Andrew Carnegie or engaged in carrying out his benefactions.

In commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth, the Carnegie Corporation is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, framed for permanent display. The library in Stromsburg will receive one of these portraits but we are not informed how soon it will be presented to our city.

Record
Ragwell N.M.
Nov. 25, 1935

If Andrew Carnegie had lived until today he would have been one hundred years old. The date is being celebrated in various quarters of the world. Carnegie was born in Scotland and came to America as a young boy. His family settled at Pittsburgh, Pa., and young Carnegie soon found a job as a messenger boy. Telegraphy was just then coming into existence and young Carnegie learned the art and entered the service of one of the great railroads of that time. During the Civil War he served as a telegrapher for the war department.

After the war Carnegie became a student in a free library in western Pennsylvania and from that undoubtedly started his great interest in public free libraries. He became interested in steel and established the Bessemer process in America, which had a large part to do with making this a great steel nation.

In 1881 he established his first free library, in his home town of Dunfermline, Scotland, the first of 2,811 free libraries he established. From then on a veritable stream of libraries came from his hands.

Carnegie believed that wealth was not actually owned by any man but that he was merely a trustee for it. He carried this belief into actual practice and during his lifetime gave away nearly all of his wealth in public benefactions. His gifts amounted to over 350 million dollars and he is said to have died with only a small fortune left in his hands. His money went to a great variety of useful causes, libraries, churches, educational research, pensions for teachers and employees of his steel companies, the promotion of peace among the nations, the Carnegie Hero Fund and others. His peace efforts included the building of the Peace Palace at The Hague, and the ground and buildings for the Pan-American Union.

Reporter
Gibson Sub.
Nov. 21, 1935

Carnegie Centennial

On Monday, November 25, all the century of the birth of the great philosopher Andrew Carnegie. That day and through the following week, all over the English speaking world is the thousands of libraries founded by him—celebrations are held and due honor is paid to him.

Our own township library is housed in a fine building donated by him—and we too join in celebration.

Monday afternoon and evening we keep open house. The Library Board and Woman's Club in charge. We extend to the Township Board, the Village Officers, the School Board, and the faculty of the school; the ministers of the churches, and all who are interested in education and the welfare of the library, a special invitation to attend this celebration.

One feature is to be an exhibition of old books published 100 years ago, or thereabouts. Anyone having such volumes and willing to loan them, if they will bring them to the library anytime before 2 p. m. Monday we would appreciate the loan and they will be cared for.

Saturday afternoon Nov. 30, the American Legion Auxiliary will have a story hour, from three to four, to which the children of the first six grades are invited.

Home News
New Brunswick N.J.
Nov. 27, 1935

HIS MONUMENTS

It is most fitting, of course, that the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who made millions and who gave them all away, should have been marked with observances, both in Scotland where he was born, and in America, where his munificence was strikingly felt.

It was unnecessary, however, as the means of recalling the deeds of the great ironmaster, who made a science of giving. Throughout the nation there are hundreds of monuments, in the forms of libraries, church organs, research laboratories and the like, all in eloquent testimony of his thoughtfulness, his generosity.

Tribune
Albuquerque N.M.
Nov. 31, 1935

CARNEGIE DISTRIBUTOR

Andrew Carnegie, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 million of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multimillionaires it might not have been necessary for the Government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely.

Range
Baton N.M.
Nov. 26, 1935

You Can Lead a Horse to Water—

Yesterday was the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 8,000 libraries, including the Raton Public Library.

A large portrait of Carnegie has been hung in the library, a gift of the Carnegie corporation.

Carnegie said, "I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

Another great truth of his was, "The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

Do you appreciate your library and the opportunities it offers?

Pack *Jameson N.Y.* *Nov. 26, 1935*

CARNEGIE'S CENTENARY.

It was 100 years ago yesterday that Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland. The circumstances surrounding his birth gave no intimation that there would be reason a century hence for referring to the event. It was amid humble surroundings that he came into the world. Yet the birth of a century ago was rather widely observed yesterday. Pittsburgh has greater reason than any other place for recalling the life and activities of that Scotchman, but many cities and smaller communities were the recipients of his benefactions.

Andrew Carnegie was a product of the times in which he lived. Conditions were such as to enable him to succeed astonishingly in that on which he set out. At the same time he had the ability and the foresight to make use of the opportunities offered. He amassed great wealth, but he did share a large part of it with the public through the gifts he made. Pittsburgh profited heavily in the founding of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, a great educational plant, and in the libraries and museum which bear his name.

Journal News
Schenectady N.Y.
Nov. 26, 1935

His Wealth a Public Trust

A rich man who is remembered not for what he accumulated but for what he gave away is being honored this week. Andrew Carnegie was born 100 years ago, on Nov. 25, 1835, in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland. When he died, 84 years later, he had given away "for the improvement of mankind" \$350,000,000, and had established foundations and trusts which, in accordance with his wish, will "continue to benefit humanity for generations untold."

Andrew Carnegie did not quite succeed in his expressed intention of dying a poor man, but he proved to the world that distribution of wealth can be more romantic and exciting than the accumulation of it. So enormous was his fortune and so persistently did it pile up on his hands that he could not give it all away. To paraphrase the Scriptural quotation, it is easier for a camel to pass through the needle's eye than for a rich man to get rid of all of his riches. Beyond a certain point it renews itself at a pace that outstrips the capacity to disburse it, but Mr. Carnegie fought the good fight against surplus wealth to the end.

Observances in Mr. Carnegie's honor will continue for three days, beginning with his birthday, in New York City, home of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the largest of the six Carnegie foundations in the United States. Other communities which have special reason to remember his benevolence will have observances. Besides the New York foundation, his name is linked with these five: The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh; the Carnegie Institution of Washington; the Carnegie Hero Fund; the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The details of Mr. Carnegie's life and his eccentricities, good and bad, will be recalled on this centennial date of his birth. They will probably be forgotten quickly. What will not be forgotten is the immortal ideal he lived and died by—the ideal of wealth as a public trust which no man has a moral right to keep for himself alone.

But preliminary to these benefactions he laid the foundation of great industries which survive him. He had to do something to amass the wealth which finally became his. It did not come without planning or effort. The mills he built gave employment to thousands of men. It may be that conditions now are such that not again can a man starting from scratch, and with nothing but his own energy to back him, achieve such an industrial eminence as fell to Carnegie. It may be that laws hereafter will prevent such an accumulation of wealth and the benefactions which accompanied it. Yet, without the gifts that Carnegie bestowed a great many communities would be without the means of culture which his generosity supplied.

In Dunfermline, Scotland, his birthplace, a news item records that there is no one who does not know the story of Carnegie's life or who has not the opportunity to share in what he did for the place. The trust fund he established is stated practically to have changed life and living in that city. We may not have another Carnegie, but since such an one lived, there are reasons for recalling on the centennial of his birth what he did and what he gave.

His Wealth a Public Trust

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The details of Mr. Carnegie's life and his eccentricities, good and bad, will be recalled on this centennial date of his birth. They will probably be forgotten quickly. What will not be forgotten is the immortal ideal he lived and died by—the ideal of wealth as a public trust which no man has a moral right to keep for himself alone.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, BENEFACITOR

One of the most inspiring stories of wealth in America which the youth of the nation may well follow as an example is the life of Andrew Carnegie, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth is being observed in the United States and Great Britain.

The significance of this Scot's fortune lies not in the fact that he acquired great wealth but that after obtaining it he spent it for worthy purposes. And it was not the whim of a dying man who, knowing that he soon would have no use for his fortune, passed it out willy-nilly to be frittered away. Rather, this great man who started as a bobbin boy in a cotton factory spent the larger part of his life mapping out a program by which he could best dispose of the riches he had gained to the advantage of the people.

Carnegie was reported to have said he would consider it disgraceful to die a rich man and after his first \$50,000 was made, his life was patterned around the desire to give with a purpose, not to hoard with a Midas-like love of coins.

To the man whose fortune was founded in the steel industry, his money above that which he kept for living expenses was a means of benefitting all those who were willing to help themselves. It is estimated that of his total wealth of about \$360,000,000 he gave more than 90 per cent for the benefit and service of his fellowmen.

Thus, more than \$60,000,000 of the wealth he had acquired during his life was spent on libraries, of which the Schenectady institution is one. He founded and endowed institutions at Pittsburgh and Washington, established a trust fund of \$10,000,000 in Scotland to assist education at universities, built a palace of peace at the Hague, in addition to a \$10,000,000 endowment for international peace, aided Tuskegee institute under Booker Washington for negro education and established the Carnegie hero fund, to name a few of his benefactions.

In effect, Andrew Carnegie began where many other multimillionaires left off. Nicholas Murray Butler points out that there are four possible stages of evolution of a wealthy man—the acquisitive stage, the possessive, the contemplative and the distributive. The second period is as far as many rich persons ever get.

But for Andrew Carnegie that was only a start. Having acquired great sums, he gathered wise advisers around him and carefully planned benefactions which would prove not only beneficial but lasting. And having decided upon his methods, he set out to dispose of his money in the best manner.

Stories of the Horatio Alger type cannot be anything but thrilling to the average American boy, but the life of Andrew Carnegie is most inspiring of all for it emphasizes not the value of acquisition or possession of money but the purpose to which it is employed after it is obtained.

Andrew Carnegie easily could have retained all of his money, either to increase his own comforts or to pass it on to eager heirs, and he still would have been considered a great and successful man by many persons. But his was a loftier ideal and greater vision, and his name will live in the communities which he aided long after the obvious, external, concrete benefactions have disappeared, for he brought to this country a more godly concept of the purpose of money.

Gazette
Schenectady N.Y.
Nov. 26, 1935

News
Albany N.Y.
Nov. 25, 1935

*Farmer
Coopers town N.Y.
Nov. 29, 1935*

A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST

The memory of the poor boy who built a kingdom of steel and gave most of it away for the benefit of mankind was honored in Europe and America on Monday when the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was observed. The American celebration rightfully centered in Pittsburgh, where the fortunes of the great philanthropist were built.

Andrew Carnegie was born in Dumfermline, Scotland and came to this country as a lad. His first job as a bobbin boy at Allegheny City, Pa., brought him the princely salary of \$1.20 a week. From that he progressed until in about 1900 he was able to sell his steel interests to a group headed by J. P. Morgan, who formed the U. S. Steel company, for nearly \$500,000,000, and during his career made as many as forty of his partners millionaires.

But it was not only Carnegie's delight to make money, it was also his delight to make money help others. He founded the Carnegie Institute of Technology and spent millions founding libraries, donating organs for churches, contributing to colleges and hospitals and in a myriad of other benefactions. To the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he gave \$10,000,000 and to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of teaching, \$15,000,000. He also created a \$5,000,000 benefaction from which awards are made annually for heroic deeds, including pensions for those incapacitated through some fine act of their own, and to their widows and dependents.

Declaring that it was no disgrace to acquire wealth, he maintained that he would consider it a disgrace to die rich, and practiced what he preached, giving away \$350,000,000 of an estimated fortune of \$360,000,000. His life has ended but his influence and the benefit of his wise administration of a great trust from the Almighty still live.

*Star
Quebec N.Y.
Nov. 29, 1935*

Still Improving Man's Lot

The civilized world joins today in marking the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, an outstanding philanthropist who in the disposition of his vast fortune showed the way for many another. And through his endowments and foundations, Andrew Carnegie who died in 1919 in still at work improving man's lot, a work that promises to continue to the end of our civilization.

Born at Dumfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835, Carnegie's rise was phenomenal. His first job was as a bobbin boy at Allegheny City, Pa., at a weekly salary of \$1.20. Later he was a telegraph messenger boy, learned telegraphy and became an operator for the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1860, when 25 years old, he knew enough about railroading to be superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of that line.

As a result of his railroad connections, he invested systematic savings in express company stocks and a new sleeping car concern. When oil was found in Pennsylvania he put his dividends and savings into oil leases and in the late 60's became interested in iron and steel. When 33 years of age, his income had reached \$50,000 a year, a huge sum for those days, and he was determined that he should never earn more.

However, as has been the case many times, through his ability and opportunity his field of service was steadily expanding and he soon found himself a multimillionaire. When he retired more than 30 years ago he was one of the richest men in the world.

Years before that time he had made his famous remark, that he would consider it a disgrace to die a rich man, and he carefully considered the means for distributing his vast accumulation of wealth, enlisting the aid of the ablest men of his time in perfecting his plans. Of an estimated fortune of \$360,000,000, Carnegie gave away more than \$350,000,000.

All parts of the world benefited from more than \$60,000,000 given to establish over 2,800 public libraries. Other millions went to schools and hospitals throughout the world, Carnegie Institute of Technology, his tribute to Pittsburgh, being one of the outstanding recipients.

To the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he gave \$10,000,000 and to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of teaching, \$15,000,000. He also created a \$5,000,000 benefaction from which awards are made annually for heroic deeds, including pensions for those incapacitated through some fine act of their own, and to their widows and dependents.

Trustees of his numerous funds and foundations were empowered to apply the income of their capital fund to some allied object of their own choosing if it proved too much for designated purposes. The residuary estate went to the Carnegie corporation, the prime object of which was to bolster the resources of any of the endowments which might need additional funds.

Perhaps no better expression of his purposes can be found than Carnegie's own letter of December 14, 1910, to those whom he first chose as trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

"When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized man, as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) have been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the trustees will please then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation, and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my trustees of each age shall determine how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development, unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement, to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon earth.

"Let my trustees therefore ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward, and to this end devote this fund."

And so, Carnegie, in addition to his contributions to the welfare of his fellows and the upbuilding of our nation during his lifetime, leaves the rewards accruing to his service to continue a program which will contribute immeasurably to the welfare of the world to the end of time.

*Palladium Times
Chicago N.Y.
Nov. 27, 1935*

A FRIEND OF MAN

More than casual interest is attached to observance of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie this week. To a new generation growing up in America and in Scotland, the name is only vaguely familiar, yet it will last for generations to come, long after the fortunes of some multi-millionaires of the present day have been plowed back to whence they came.

A poor boy, a Scot immigrant, made one of the largest fortunes of history in steel manufacture in his country. The Laird of Skibo did not forget his youth and his early struggles, as the son of a Scot weaver, born in a cabin, 10 by 12 feet in size. He perhaps did not realize he was perpetuating his name and his reputation far better by deeds of charity than he could have done by any other means. Andrew Carnegie needs no monument. He lived and died in an age which had not yet seen steel become the supreme essential and foundation of modern America, but he lived sufficiently long to become both praised and censured while living for an innovation he set. This man of amassed riches amazed friends and critics alike by resolving to die poor, even as he entered the world without assets other than good ancestry and a keen business sense.

The first Carnegie libraries, his means of aiding the poor and underprivileged were received in some quarters with sneers. But they served as an example to other men of wealth, who soon entered the field of distributing in part what had come to them in business fortunes. Carnegie endowed hundreds of schools and dozens of colleges. He financed research and educational projects until indeed his life waned as his fortune. But the latter's fleeting was not material, for it was bound up in trust funds and investments, the return from which were continuing to keep the little Scot's name and generosity constantly before mankind.

His example was contagious. Many wealthy men then and since have endowed colleges and schools, financed research of various natures, and have followed in the path which he first shaped.

Better a good name than vast riches. Carnegie had both, has good name still, and his riches continue to work for mankind's welfare.

Governor Dispatch
Utica N.Y.
Nov. 27, 1935

Carnegie as Benefactor

Had Andrew Carnegie lived to November 25, 1935, he would have been 100 years of age. His memory will be honored, and justly so, for he built 2,811 libraries and gave away 350 millions in foundations and other ways.

Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in a weaver's cottage, came to the United States at the age of 13 in a whaling schooner and became a messenger boy, the first rung in a high ladder.

Carnegie made a considerable amount of money in the days of cut-throat competition in the steel industry and added enormously to it when he sold out to the elder J. P. Morgan who formed the United States Steel Corporation.

Besides cash Carnegie took bonds. The common stock was frankly "water" and there was discussion as to whether there was any real value in the preferred stock. Speculators took the stock while the wise one estimated just how long it would take the billion dollar concern to crash from its own weight. Certainly, it was considered too big for any man or group of men to manage at headquarters in Wall Street, or anywhere else.

As it turned out the bonds were all paid off and the day came when so much money was being made on the common stock that it was deemed wise to declare a stock dividend. A beneficent tariff which protected the prices of the finished product and free trade in labor which enabled the importation of large numbers of workers may have contributed to the result. Still more prosperity to labor generally in his day might well have built far greater profits.

It is going to be one of the curiosities in the future, it is even today, that Andrew Carnegie, philanthropist, worked his men 12 hours a day seven days a week at desperate wages. His love for man didn't take the form of doing anything about conditions in his own industrial family. Still, it can be said that he conformed with the practices of the day and when he got around to doing something with his money he made very good use of it for the benefit of the population.

Star
Wilmington N.C.
Nov. 26, 1935

ANNIVERSARY OF CARNEGIE

A hundred years ago yesterday there was born in a Scottish village, a boy destined to become one of the greatest financial figures in the world, and whose beneficent and philanthropic constitute an eternal memorial to his memory. He was born amid squalid surroundings and came to the United States as a boy, penniless.

His name was ANDREW CARNEGIE.

CARNEGIE became one of the great steel barons of the world, but his wealth did not affect him. He believed in sharing his fortune with others through the medium of improving their opportunities and to this end the country is dotted with the familiar public libraries which bear his name and which afford the man in the street the equivalent of a college education.

Wilmington has no CARNEGIE Library but it does have a memento of his generosity in the beautiful pipe organ that adorns St. Mary's church and which is noted for its depth and beauty of tone.

The story of CARNEGIE is one of inspiration to the average youth and his life work a source of gratification to hundreds and thousands of American citizens.

Register
Nashua N.H.
Nov. 30, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE, BENEFACTOR

One of the most inspiring stories of wealth in America which the youth of the nation may well follow as an example is the life of Andrew Carnegie, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth is being observed in the United States and Great Britain.

The significance of this Scot's fortune lies not in the fact that he acquired great wealth but that after obtaining it he spent it for worthy purposes. And it was not the whim of a dying man who, knowing that he soon would have no use for his fortune, passed it out willy-nilly to be frittered away. Rather, this great man who started as a bobbin boy in a cotton factory spent the larger part of his life mapping out a program by which he could best dispose of the riches he had gained to the advantage of the people.

Carnegie was reported to have said he would consider it disgraceful to die a rich man and after his first \$50,000 was made, his life was patterned around the desire to give with a purpose, not to hoard with a Mides-like love of coins.

To the man whose fortune was founded in the steel industry, his money above that which he kept for living expenses was a means of benefiting all those who were willing to help themselves. It is estimated that of his total wealth of about \$355,000,000 he gave more than 90 per cent for the benefit and service of his fellowmen.

Thus, more than \$25,000,000 of the wealth he had acquired during his life was spent on libraries. He founded and endowed institutions at Pittsburgh and Washington, established a trust fund of \$10,000,000 in Scotland to assist education at universities, built a palace of peace at the Hague, in addition to a \$10,000,000 endowment for international peace, aided Tuskegee Institute under Booker Washington for negro education and established the Carnegie hero fund, to name a few of his benefactions.

In effect, Andrew Carnegie began where many other multimillionaires left off. Nicholas Murray Butler points out that there are four possible stages of evolution of a wealthy man: the acquisitive stage, the possessive, the contemplative and the distributive. The second period is as far as many rich persons ever get.

But for Andrew Carnegie that was only a start. Having acquired great sums, he gathered wise advisers around him and carefully planned benefactions which would prove not only beneficial but lasting. And having decided upon his methods, he set out to dispose of his money in the best manner.

Stories of the Horatio Alger type cannot be anything but thrilling to the average American boy, but the life of Andrew Carnegie is most inspiring of all for it emphasizes not the value of acquisition or possession of money but the purpose to which it is employed after it is obtained.

Andrew Carnegie easily could have retained all of his money, either to increase his own comforts or to pass it on to eager heirs, and he still would have been considered a great and successful man by many persons. But his was a loftier ideal and greater vision, and his name will live in the communities which he aided long after the obvious, external, concrete benefactions have disappeared, for he brought to this country a more godly concept of the purpose of money.

Democrat Chronicle
Rochester N.Y.
Nov. 26, 1935

His Wealth a Public Trust

A rich man who is remembered not for what he accumulated but for what he gave away will be honored this week. Andrew Carnegie was born one hundred years ago, on Nov. 25, 1835, in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland.

When he died, 84 years later, he had given away "for the improvement of mankind" \$350,000,000, and had established foundations and trusts which, in accordance with his wish, will "continue to benefit humanity for generations untold."

Andrew Carnegie did not quite succeed in his expressed intention of dying a poor man, but he proved to the world that distribution of wealth can be more romantic and exciting than the accumulation of it. So enormous was his fortune and so persistently did it pile up on his hands that he could not give it all away.

To paraphrase the Scriptural quotation, it is easier for a camel to pass through the needle's eye than for a rich man to get rid of all of his riches. Beyond a certain point it renews itself at a pace that almost matches the capacity to disburse it, but Mr. Carnegie fought the good fight against surplus wealth to the end.

Observances in Mr. Carnegie's honor will continue for three days, beginning with his birthday, in New York City, home of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the largest of the six Carnegie foundations in the United States. Other communities which have special reason to remember his benevolence will have observances.

Besides the New York foundation, his name is linked with these five: The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh; the Carnegie Institution of Washington; the Carnegie Hero Fund; the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The details of Mr. Carnegie's life and his eccentricities, good and bad, will be recalled on this centennial date of his birth. They will probably be forgotten quickly. What will not be forgotten is the immortal ideal he lived and died by—the ideal of wealth as a public trust which no man has a moral right to keep for himself alone.

Record
Hickory N.C.
Nov. 26, 1935

THE CARNEGIE ANNIVERSARY

Monday was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie and public libraries all over the United States are participating in a nationwide observance of the event throughout this week. Every Carnegie library, including the institution here in Hickory, has been sent a framed portrait of Mr. Carnegie, as gifts from the Carnegie Corporation. Included with the portrait gifts were sets of seven attractive posters for each library, presenting choice, Carnegie quotations.

It is interesting to note that although Mr. Carnegie did not begin his program of founding public libraries until 1881, a little more than a half century ago, the oldest existing public library in America is said to be the one at Petersborough, New Hampshire, established in 1833—just two years prior to Mr. Carnegie's birth. Thus it was by a strange coincidence that the man who was to make possible the establishment of public libraries by scores of communities throughout the United States within the past fifty years, first saw the light of day in Scotland at about the same time the public library germ was taking root in this country to which the young emigrant was to come and make himself wealthy and famous.

The Worth Elliott Carnegie library here in Hickory is said to have been the last public library to be built with the aid of Carnegie funds, and the gift to this community was \$14,000.

The Scotch sagacity of Mr. Carnegie is well typified in his statement that: "I do not want to be known for what I give, but for what I induce others to give." In his requests for libraries, therefore, his requirements were that every community accepting such a gift must furnish a site and agree to supply an annual maintenance fund of at least ten per cent of the amount of the gift. To the fact that the communities were obligated to maintain and develop their libraries, Mr. Carnegie is said to have attributed most of his usefulness—for he knew that in assisting a community to help itself he was aiding in the development of a wholesome public interest and a realization of public responsibility.

Although no buildings are now being built by the Carnegie Corporation, the library program has by no means been dropped, as the officials are now carrying out a ten-year plan which includes grants to the American Library Association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities, founding of a Graduate Library School at Chicago University, and a number of other important activities. In Great Britain, also, Carnegie endowments are being used for rural library extension work.

There are at least two salient points every American citizen should bear in mind in paying tribute to Andrew Carnegie. First, the fact that an uneducated Scotch lad coming to Pittsburgh with his parents at the age of eleven, demonstrated as a messenger boy that one can educate himself by self-study and reading good books, and further that America is really the land of opportunity for the thrifty and persevering.

Secondly, by distributing a fortune of \$350,000,000 in world-wide charities, wisely safeguarded by restrictions similar to those surrounding the library grants, Mr. Carnegie pointed the way by which rich men might enrich society and demonstrate unselfishness.

News Observer
Bellevue N.C.
Nov. 26, 1935

Two Anniversaries

Within five days of each other this month the centennials of the births of two great Americans will be celebrated by their admirers. Just a hundred years ago on November 25 in Dunfermline, Scotland, was born that tough little Scot who did so much to transform American life, Andrew Carnegie. Five days later in 1835, as if the fates felt the need for matching the steel man with a sharp jester, Mark Twain was born in Florida, Missouri.

Now a century has gone over both of them. The world of steel which Carnegie helped to build is filling, the earth with greater and greater armaments for more and more destructive war. And men everywhere as new war threatens are remembering the irony and the indignation which broke through Mark Twain's humor when he wrote of war.

They were a strange pair for the stork to bring in a single week. And yet though they went by diverse ways no two men in our times devoted more of their thinking in maturity than they to the wish for peace. Mark Twain's hatred of war grew perhaps out of a sense of the ridiculous in human life that would no longer be contained in a joke. Carnegie, who built the plants to make the steel, which is war, stands with old Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite who left a prize for peace, in an advocacy of reason rather than force which sometimes seems like the work of a man with a bad conscience. His Peace Palace at The Hague is all but forgotten now while men hope a little hopelessly for peace from the sessions in Geneva. But he spent his money, made in part out of the steel of war, in a grand gesture toward the elimination of war. More than a gesture, for a while at least he provided the only forum for peace in a world which was hurrying on to 1914 and war.

Mark Twain did not live to see the World War. But Carnegie did. An old man of 84, he died the year after the Armistice. Now they come together again on their anniversaries. Very different men, they left one preachment in common: That war is ridiculous in a reasonable world. Their centenaries could be no better celebrated than by remembering that this year

Star Gazette.
Elmira N.Y.
Nov. 20, 1935

CARNEGIE AS BENEFACTOR

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Andrew Carnegie, philanthropist, worked his men 12 hours a day, seven days a week at desperate wages. His love for man didn't take the form of doing anything about conditions in his own industry. Still, it can be said that he conformed with the practices of the day and when he got around to doing something with his money he made good use of it for the benefit of the population.

*Citizen
Asheville N.C.
Nov 28, 1935*

MR. CARNEGIE'S MILLIONS

Andrew Carnegie, the centenary of whose birth is being celebrated this week, died only sixteen years ago, but already he is a legendary figure. The world in which he made so fabulous a success has passed away. His climb from poverty to riches that ran into the hundred of millions was an epic of an era which to younger generations seems almost unbelievable. But the benefactions which Mr. Carnegie established remain. They have brought untold satisfaction to millions.

Mr. Carnegie was not the first very rich man to give away money lavishly but he set a record of princely philanthropy which has been equalled, in all history, only by that of the Rockefellers. And his philanthropies were distinguished, not merely by their generosity, but also by their intelligence. It would take the whole of this article merely to list his benefactions. Their total was stupendous and they were so widespread that it is not easy to discover what they really amounted to—more than \$60,000,000 for free public libraries; \$10,000,000 for an endowment to work for international peace; \$15,000,000 for an endowment for the advancement of teaching; \$5,000,000 for the reward of heroism; \$11,000,000 or more for an institute of technology in Pittsburgh and \$22,000,000 for the Carnegie Institute of Washington; and so on and so on. The great thing about his gifts was that in almost every instance they stirred interest and activity on the part of others. He himself said of his gifts for libraries that they were less important in themselves than in the fact that they encouraged and secured a proper public support for libraries.

A really great man, this hard-headed Scot whose own experiences in his poverty-stricken youth made him eager, when he had risen to vast wealth, to do for others and to use that wealth as a trust, feeling that he would be disgraced if he died still in full possession of it. He had the acquisitive instinct but that instinct never, at any stage of his remarkable career, destroyed or eclipsed his other qualities. It was on character that he made his start towards riches. As a small boy he had worked as a weaver's assistant in a Pennsylvania factory for a dollar a week. He became a messenger for a telegraph company and learned telegraphy. He became a train dispatcher. Out of the kindness of his nature he let a fellow passenger on one of the trains of the company tell him about a sleeping car he had invented. He got the man a hearing with the company officials, who previously had set the inventor down as just another crank.

The sleeping car proved to be practicable and a company was formed to build cars. Young Carnegie was given the opportunity to acquire an interest in it. He had no money but a banker in the railway town who had been watching him let him have the money; let him have it because he had come to believe in Carnegie. The company was a success and Carnegie had his start. The rest of the story was easy for a man of his brains and energy. He simply saw one opportunity after another and seized it. But there were many vivid chapters.

Andrew Carnegie, however, is not remembered, nor will he be remembered hereafter, because of what he did in piling up one of the greatest of fortunes. He is remembered and will be remembered for the thought and character which he put into his benefactions when he set himself to the task of giving his fortune away. Those benefactions have been outstanding in their constructive and continuing helpfulness. They have worthily honored their founder, testifying eloquently to his foresight and to his ideals as well as to his magnificent generosity.

*Observer
Charlotte N.C.
Oct 1, 1935*

BENEFICENT WEALTH.

A great many years ago, when ANDREW CARNEGIE, even then overfat and threatened with death, came over to New York to dedicate a hospital his wealth had founded, he made in substance this statement in the course of his remarks:

Time will come when for a man to own very much more wealth than his earthly needs require will be counted as vulgar as to hoard bread in time of war or famine.

MR. CARNEGIE was one of America's premiers of wealth.

He made his own fortune, starting at zero and going all the way into the hundreds of millions during his long and achieving life.

He was among the master successes in all the annals of America when it came to making money.

More than that, MR. CARNEGIE was born and grew up when social philosophies were rambling around in the brains of only the softy idealists and dreamers of Utopia.

It was a brutally unsocial generation, that of MR. CARNEGIE, when wealth was slow to recognize its responsibility to poverty, when privilege admitted no liability to society.

MR. CARNEGIE broke through that rude and crude culture of sheer selfishness and began to get rid of his multiple millions as rapidly as his good sense and patient judgment would permit.

There was no panic about it — but a systematic study of the social needs of America, of institutions ministering to the underprivileged and the despised with a view to endowing them with his fortune, and in the end, MR. CARNEGIE had succeeded in lavishing his wealth upon society in the form of bequests from which America will long continue to reap constructive helpfulness.

If he was a forerunner in such social enterprise, others have picked up the torch he fung down and have continued to light the way with their wealth for needy and destitute humanity.

It has come to be more the rule than the exception that the great fortunes of America of recent years have not been transmitted according to the old principle of family succession, but according to the passion of the wealthy to leave behind them a perpetual service to humanity:

To be sure, MR. CARNEGIE'S prophecy has not wholly come true.

It is not yet counted as vulgar to own more than one's earthly wants or needs justify as it would be counted vulgar to hoard bread in time of war or famine, but there has never been a generation in American history when American wealth was so readily at the service of humanity and so eager to run the errands of social needs.

Left to be guided by this increasing social sympathy that is saturating American thought and purpose, the wealth of the richest in the country would continue to find such outlets as would lead to the bestowal of vast benefits upon society.

Far better, in the judgment of this newspaper, that wealth be so voluntarily consecrated to the public welfare, under the urge of personal conscience and obedience to duty, than that it be conscripted by the government and used in large measure wastefully under such political control.

*Enterprise
High Point N.C.
Nov 27, 1935*

CARNEGIE'S USEFULNESS GROWS WITH THE YEARS

Andrew Carnegie, the centenary of whose birth a world grateful for his benefactions celebrates this week, is remembered more for the thought and character manifest in distribution of his wealth than for the manner of its accumulation. Naturally, the constructive nature of his gifts, affording a continuing helpfulness, constitutes a memorial honoring the founder for both his acumen and for his generosity.

But in making his fortune Carnegie fought and won one of the nation's greatest corporate battles and thereby demonstrated that money does not absolutely control all business of this country; because Carnegie successfully withstood the blasts of Morgan and Rockefeller in an era when those names meant control of whatever they wanted, many another was given the courage to fight against oppression.

After Carnegie had entered the steel industry, his business was marked by the gathering of as fine a group of executives as boasted by any outfit in the country. The Carnegie Corporation, taking business and meeting it as it found it, became skilled in pricing its products, smart in profiting from rebates on charges made for services by other corporations, and it weathered the fire of hot allegations directed at many of its practices. The Rockefellers wanted the property and Carnegie offered it for \$100,000,000. The deal fell through and there was feeling. Morgan sought to force Carnegie out by competition, but the Scotsman fought back with blow for blow. It was one of the titanic struggles of American finance. Finally Morgan realized he could not drive Carnegie out. He asked for a price. When Carnegie offered to sell for \$492,000,000, Morgan snapped "sold."

But more than U. S. Steel, for which his Carnegie Corporation was the cornerstone, Carnegie's benefactions emphasize the character and usefulness of the man who used his vast fortune that it continues active for the benefit of nearly every country, opening doors of opportunity to the underprivileged, pushing back the frontiers of human knowledge, furthering world peace—a monument more lasting than steel.

Gazette
Lehigh Press
Sept 28, 1935
CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

CELEBRATION OF the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will take place in New York, Washington, Pittsburgh and other American cities and at Dunfermline, Scotland, where he was born, beginning on November 25. The ceremonies will be elaborate in the larger places and will include at New York an address by the vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, which is one of the beneficiaries of a Carnegie trust.

It is testimony of the financial genius of Carnegie that, while he gave away through trusts \$350,000,000 in his lifetime, all of them operate today precisely as he arranged that they should. The Carnegie Corporation, the Carnegie Institute, the Carnegie Foundation, his funds for the pensioning college professors, his hero fund, his four great trusts in Great Britain, and his Dunfermline and Scottish university trusts in Scotland are functioning without friction. The Temple of Peace at The Hague stands as a monument to his desire for international concord, and throughout America are public libraries erected with funds furnished by him in part.

It is hard to believe, though it is so, that, when at forty-five he began to give his wealth away because of his expressed belief that rich men have no right to their surplus accumulations, many persons of the time greeted the statement with jeers and suggested that self-glorification was his motive. Yet he continued. His books—"Triumphant Democracy," "A Four-in-Hand Through Europe" and some others—were targets for the smart writers of the day. But he lived long enough to know that the world at last appreciated the sincerity of his giving.

Forum
Fargo N.D.
Nov 28 1935
He "Cut New Windows"

One hundred years ago this week there was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, a boy—Andrew Carnegie—who has exercised, and whose planning will continue to exercise, a powerful influence for human betterment. Coming to America early in life, he became a fine example of the immigrant who accomplished things in this new country. While he possessed the ability to make money, he also had a fine idealism that desired to make his life count for humanity. It is because of this idealism and the practical accomplishments that have come from it throughout the world, that ceremonies have been held throughout the Nation commemorating his birth anniversary.

In the New York Times magazine, Mr. L. H. Robbins says of him: "His ruling idea was that human life could be made better through the diffusion of knowledge among those who hungered for it. He knew what the lack of access to learning meant to the mind eager to help itself. He gave the bulk of his money not to allay poverty directly but to provide a chance for self-helpers to lift themselves out. He 'cut new windows' in the house of darkness, leaving the result to the light that would stream through and to the genius of those who dwelt within."

Many a life has been brighter and happier by the benefactions of this man which are said to have reached the stupendous sum of 400 millions of dollars. Best known are the Carnegie libraries which dot the land. But there were established other funds which have accomplished much for the general welfare, and which were so set up that they shall be of continuing benefit. He brought into being a new conception of the trusteeship of those endowed either by the wealth of material things or the wealth of mind. The Foundations he established are an enduring memorial. Now though he passed away sixteen years ago, he is still giving away sums, through the income from his endowments, for the general good. His name has become a symbol of service.

Capital
Dunsmuir N.D.
Nov. 26, 1935
ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

One hundred years ago yesterday Andrew Carnegie was born and the world has been richer because he lived. He was a rich man in his own right, but his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth was such that if every man of means followed it, the world would never know want, depressions, market collapses, unemployment. Andrew Carnegie said in one of his writings:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

Mr. Carnegie followed out this principle during his life, giving away his great surpluses for the benefit of the people. Today his public libraries dot the nation as lasting symbols of his belief that the salvation of the nation lay in educating the people and that the best means of education was a free public library.

Mr. Carnegie recommended seven fields of philanthropy for the rich man:

1. A university.
2. A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it.
3. Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories, and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills.
4. Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and preserve them inviolate.
5. A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it.
6. Swimming-baths, provided a municipality undertakes their management.
7. Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people.

Star Beacon
Ashtabula Ohio
Dec. 2 1935
STEEL MASTER

When Andrew Carnegie came to America in 1853, a lad of 13, he sailed in a wood ship. When he "went West" to Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania town full of kindly Scots, he caught his first glimpse of the New World from the deck of an Erie canalboat. The age of steel was yet to come and the immigrant lad was the chief figure in the development of an industry which meant so much to industrial America.

The people of the United States are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the steel master's birth. He came a long way from Dunfermline, rose to a seat among the mighty, walked with kings, but kept the common touch. That enormous fortune he garnered in the long years of business activity was returned to the people in the shape of charitable and educational donations. America benefited from his generosity as did his native Scotland. He set an example to wealth not soon forgotten, returning to others less fortunately placed in the economic scheme of things a large share of the capital that he had accumulated by his own thrift and initiative.

State Journal
Columbus Ohio
Nov. 25, 1935

The Carnegie Anniversary

Saturday Evening Post.

THE one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, on Nov. 25 of this year, will doubtless be widely celebrated. A generation ago, the name of Carnegie was heard everywhere; the man himself was one of the country's foremost figures. But he died in 1919, and a new generation with new interests has risen since then. His enormous gifts are no longer in newspaper headlines; the libraries he built are taken for granted.

But Carnegie had a profound influence upon his time, for it was he who exemplified in his own life what he described in articles and books as the gospel of wealth. He gave away in his lifetime \$350,000,000, amounting to some 90 per cent of his fortune, principal as well as the interest. He held that rich men were merely trustees for the public and should distribute their "surplus" in ways that would best promote the welfare and happiness of the common man.

It is not to be assumed that every man of great wealth should follow Carnegie's example literally. There are few who have fortunes as colossal as his or who could sell their businesses as advantageously as he did, so that his affairs were in an ideal condition for what he called "distribution." There are other instances of very wealthy individuals that readily come to mind, which suggest that the greatest social service is rendered by keeping fortunes intact in business.

But a spectacular example of giving, like that of Carnegie, was badly needed in his time. That wealth should be held as a trust for others was a relatively new idea. It was doctrine that should have been preached, and Carnegie proclaimed it effectively.

There are always those who say that such fortunes should never be made and that these large sums ought to be raised by taxation and spent by public officials. But the elimination of all private benefactions and the concentration of philanthropic functions entirely in the hands of tax raising and spending officials, is not a policy that commends itself to thoughtful men and women.

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR

ANDREW CARNEGIE, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 million of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multimillionaires it might not have been necessary for the Government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multimillionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.

Review
Alliance Ohio
Nov. 27, 1935

Tributes To Carnegie

Alliance has reason to join with the rest of cities of the Nation in tributes to the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, who was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835, and whose birthday anniversary is being celebrated this week.

Carnegie gave \$60,364,408 to establish 2,811 public libraries in all parts of the world, many of which institutions are in towns and cities in Ohio. In all, however, it is said that he gave away approximately \$350,000,000.

Coming to this country in 1848, a penniless lad, Carnegie worked his way up from a bobbin-boy in a cotton factory in Allegheny, Pa., to be head of the Carnegie Steel Company, which the United States Steel Corporation took over in 1901 for \$250,000,000.

As he worked, Carnegie read and thought, and by 1889 he had evolved his doctrine of the trusteeship of wealth. Acting upon that principle, Carnegie gave much to advance art and science, education, and world peace, which he included in his benefactions.

To the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he gave \$10,000,000 and to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching \$15,000,000. He created a \$5,000,000 benefaction, from which awards are made annually for heroic deeds.

Other millions have gone to schools and hospitals throughout the world, and as the Nation celebrates his birth it has the knowledge that although he died in 1919, he made it possible for the causes in which he believed to live after him and to continue their usefulness through the years to come.

Republican Courier
Findlay Ohio
Nov. 29, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was celebrated this week. He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835. Carnegie's first job was a bobbin boy at Allegheny City, Pa., at \$1.20 a week. Later he was telegraph messenger boy, learned telegraphy and became an operator for the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1860 he knew enough about railroading to be superintendent of the Pennsylvania's Pittsburgh division and his railroad connections led him to invest in express company stocks and in the securities of a new sleeping car concern. When oil was found in Pennsylvania, he put his dividends and savings into oil leases and in the late sixties became interested in iron and steel. More than thirty years ago he retired, one of the richest men in the world.

Carnegie's philanthropic gifts aggregate \$350,695,000. He gave \$60,364,408 to establish 2,811 public libraries in all parts of the world. To the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he gave \$10,000,000 and to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching \$15,000,000. He created a \$5,000,000 benefaction, from which awards are made annually for heroic deeds. Other millions have gone to schools and hospitals throughout the world, and as the nation observes the 100th anniversary of his birth it has the knowledge that although he died in 1919, he made it possible for the causes in which he believed to live after him and to continue their usefulness through the years to come.

Citizen
Columbus Ohio
Nov. 30, 1935

*Times
Caledo Ohio
Nov 25, 1935*

Andrew Carnegie's Example

ONE hundred years ago today Andrew Carnegie was born to humble parents in Scotland. When he was 13, his parents turned to the New World, and so it came about that this unread lad from "Old Scotia" faced the harsh realities of a Promised Land where gold was said to lay in the streets, and brooks ran with milk and honey.

As a messenger boy in Pittsburgh, Andrew Carnegie received \$2.50 a week, and a more happy, willing boy could not be found. There was only one thing lacking to make his life complete. That was access to books. There was no free public library. But when he read where a wealthy citizen named Col. James Anderson was opening his own extensive private library to "working boys" Young Andy hastened to take advantage of the offer.

That hunger for good reading, for the materials that would improve his mind and thereby enhance the prospects of getting far in the industry of the New World, was never forgotten. And when great wealth came to him as a steel king, Andrew Carnegie did what he could to make sure no one, young or old, should be without books. Out of his fabulous fortune he gave more than \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip 2,811 libraries, of which 1,900 are in the United States and Canada, and the rest scattered in countries where the English language is spoken.

What a wonderful vision for a man who began humbly, to translate his thankfulness for good fortune into advantages to millions coming after him.

It is not as easy to get into the United States as it once was. But now as in the time of Mr. Carnegie coming to these shores, the emigrants from Bonnie Scotland are welcomed for those qualities of thrift and perseverance which their illustrious forebear had in unusual degree.

Andrew Carnegie was a great Scotchman, but a greater American. He vindicated a traditional policy of easy access for those who have looked to America as the land of opportunity, and who have been worthy of the privilege of making this country their home.

*News
Dayton Ohio
Dec. 3, 1935*

Divided His Wealth

Andrew Carnegie died at 75. This year he would have been 100 and for the manifold libraries he built and other services which his money to this day provides he is being amply remembered now. Carnegie was the Scotsman who seized on money with such avidity and skill that he was the country's first half-billionaire.

Then he declared that it was a disgrace to die rich and saw to it that actually he died comparatively poor. Nowhere near the poorhouse, of course; he had 15 millions when he died. But he had given 435 millions away in America alone. His benefactions were varied and great and, be added, wise.

Carnegie made his millions in a mighty scramble with steel. Partly by the help of the government, which gave him by its tariffs a virtual monopoly on the market here, he built a steel industry which he sold to J. Pierpont Morgan, organizer of United States Steel at a stupendous price. With a genius not to be denied, by means not too tenderly scrupulous and soft, he amassed his mountain of money.

Then he gave it away. The man who brought on the Homestead strike with all its misery and blood placed his name on \$60,000,000 worth of public libraries, established the Carnegie Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation for Peace, the Carnegie Hero Fund. More than 7000 church organs in America hymn their praise because Carnegie gave them existence and voice.

Not soon will the world forget that phenomenon on which America will ponder long: the Carnegie who pulled together these millions and then flung them back at us.

*Times Signal
Zanesville Ohio
Nov 17, 1935*

Carnegie, Benefactor

During the next week, the centenary of his birth, it is well to recall that Zanesville profited in the fortune distribution of Andrew Carnegie who built the structure in which our library is housed at Fifth street and Elberon avenue.

Zanesville has one of the few institutions aided by Carnegie that does not bear his name. While he built Carnegie libraries in other cities he made an exception in the case of Zanesville and erected a building to house the John McIntire public library. This special dispensation was made because Zanesville already had an established library but was in need of adequate quarters to take care of the collection of books that had been acquired by purchase and from gifts of private collections. With the completion of the building donated by Mr. Carnegie the Zanesville Atheneum became known under the name of a pioneer resident who, interested in many enterprises, amassed a fortune and, like Carnegie, left a large portion of it to give educational privileges to those who otherwise might not have these privileges.

The life story of Andrew Carnegie is one of early struggle and eventual success. Much of his fortune was spent in the cause of education, other vast sums were spent to benefit the human race. He can be classed among America's greatest benefactors. He was a great man.

*Indicator
Youngstown Ohio
Nov 27, 1935*

Carnegie's Libraries

Celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth is a reminder to Youngstown that when this city needed money to erect the public library building in Wick Avenue Mr. Carnegie sent the liberal contribution needed to make it possible.

Mr. Carnegie added that if he had not felt Youngstown was wealthy enough to provide its own library facilities, he would have given more.

The same principle entered into Carnegie's gift, at a single stroke, of seventy-eight library buildings to the city of New York. Refusing congratulations on his gift, he said that he was not proud of having made it. "I'll tell you," he said, "what I am proud of. I am proud of having induced the second city in the world to bind itself to sustain free libraries throughout its limits for every one of its inhabitants."

In the centenary celebration in Pittsburgh this week the theme of the principal address was the service rendered the country by men of wealth, and the loss the public would suffer if Huey Long's plan of limiting incomes to \$5,000 were adopted. The reminder was timely, for Carnegie brought home to the nation the benefits of public libraries in a way that no one and nothing else could have done.

Until then, American cities did not pay much attention to libraries. They needed a Carnegie to persuade them to tax themselves for books after he gave them their buildings. It is perfectly true that the wise use of wealth and power as exercised by Carnegie raised the standards of American life higher than they could have been if the United States had had a law limiting all its citizens to the same income, so that no one could rise above the dead level.

*Shun
Springfield Ohio
Nov 26, 1935*

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES

All over the United States and in some other parts of the world there were modest celebrations in local libraries in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie was a prominent and successful industrialist, with many ideas, more or less worth while, on the proper relations of industry to labor and to the commonwealth. He made a great deal of money because of his special abilities and, like a number of other rich men, found that the most satisfying thing he could do with that money was to give it away.

His philanthropy took various forms but he made a happy choice in the selection of one which had been neglected, as his chief vehicle for carrying his wealth to others. He developed a system through which library buildings were erected all over the United States and in those other countries in which he was especially interested. They are to be found today in small cities of only two or three thousand inhabitants or less and in large ones. By the time he began his work, naturally, most of the larger cities had substantial libraries. His greatest work was the provision of adequate buildings where there were libraries inadequately housed and in places where the gift meant a library for the first time.

The books are a more important feature of a library than a building, but an appropriate building is an incentive to provide books. The gift for a building usually, perhaps always, contained some proviso as to proper maintenance of the library.

Strange as it may seem, there are in every community a number of prominent citizens to whom the books in a library mean little but who do take a great deal of pride in any sort of handsome public building. It is safe to say that Mr. Carnegie made a shrewd choice when he decided to give buildings and let the books be provided for them, rather than to give books and trust to local efforts to provide suitable buildings.

As a memorial the Carnegie library buildings are extremely effective. They are sure to keep Mr. Carnegie's name in the grateful remembrance of library patrons, that is in the remembrance of the more thoughtful part of the community, in large cities and small, all over the land for several generations to come at least.

*News
Springfield Ohio
Dec. 23, 1935*

DIVIDED HIS WEALTH

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phenomenon on which America will ponder long: the Carnegie who pulled together these millions and then flung them back at us.

*News
Ponca City, Okla.
Nov 27, 1935*

OUR LIBRARY START

WRITERS in his time had much fun with Andrew Carnegie for giving away libraries. For our part we felt that he was doing a really great work and we are sorry that he did not make arrangements for the work to be continued when he was no longer able to carry on. Ponca City would have waited many years for a library had it not been for this Scotch philanthropist and a handful of enterprising women. They worked together saw that Ponca City got a library back in 1907 and that library building, erected at a small part of the cost of such building now, has served and is serving the people of this community, which perhaps number ten times as many as then. But of course the building is inadequate. That is the reason we have provided a hundred thousand dollar library building and are moving into it next week. But Mr. Carnegie will not be forgotten. He is to have a picture in the new building and it ought to be in oil, one that will be there when those now living have passed from the scene. Because of his assistance Ponca City has made great strides in serving the intellectual needs of its citizens.

*Journal News
Mansfield Ohio
Nov 23, 1935*

Carnegie and Mansfield's Library.

NEXT Monday might well be made a day of special observance at the Mansfield public library and in the city's schools.

This day marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, by whose gift of \$35,000 in 1903 the erection of Mansfield's public library was made possible.

Today's younger generation—including children who are still in school—might find something of value in turning back the pages of history to the earlier years of the present century and learning something about the life and work of Andrew Carnegie, who was born in Scotland and came to America as a 13-year-old boy.

For awhile he worked as a weaver's helper in a cotton factory at a dollar a week. But while he was doing this he was learning telegraphy and soon found a position as a railroad telegraph operator. Then he advanced to the superintendency of a division for the same railroad. Later he got into the steel business, made a remarkable success and became extremely wealthy.

It was his belief that rich men were "trustees" of the wealth that came into their hands and that they should distribute their surplus in ways that would contribute to the common good of mankind.

Mansfield's public library is an example of the vast number of public libraries built in cities all over the United States through gifts from a library fund into which Mr. Carnegie put millions of dollars.

An estimate of his total benefactions for various purposes reaches the staggering total of \$350,000,000 and before his death in 1919 he had given away more than 90 per cent of his fortune.

With the recollection of Mr. Carnegie's gift to Mansfield, it seems fitting to also recall the name of Miss Martha Mercer, long-time librarian in those early days and largely instrumental in securing the grant of money for the local library. Miss Mercer became librarian in 1890, when Mansfield's library was in the Memorial Building, and continued in that capacity until 1914 when she resigned on account of failing health. Her death occurred in 1930. Her proudest moment of achievement came on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, 1908 when the new library on West Third street was formally opened to the public.

If, by chance, there is a Mansfield school boy sufficiently interested to turn to other sources for more information regarding the life of Andrew Carnegie there is that one phase of his early life that may well be kept in mind—he was not paid more than one dollar a week until he EARNED more than one dollar a week!

Journal
Dayton Ohio
Nov 27, 1935

THE IRONMASTER WITH A VISION

The English speaking world next week will observe the one-hundredth anniversary of a Scotchman who became an American and whose life constitutes one of the real romances of American life—Andrew Carnegie.

In thousands of cities and thousands of schools the story will be retold of the man who arose from a humble position of toil to become one of the wealthiest of America's iron and steel manufacturers, and who elected to use his money for establishing and equipping libraries.

He might have done like others—left his money to scientific research in a certain field or fields. He might have established a religious foundation. He might have endowed schools and colleges. Any of these would have been commendable. But Andrew Carnegie's vision was broader than any or all of these objectives—it included them all and more. It provided for libraries, well stocked and well equipped. And when a community has a well directed and properly selected library, it has an entrance into all the sciences, in fields of philosophy, arts, education, religion, within the covers of its volumes. In addition to these there is entertainment of a wholesome sort, a place of relaxation, a haven from the world's annoyances at least for a brief period.

Truly the vision and the wise munificence of Andrew Carnegie has greatly blessed many people.

Leader
Chickasha Okla.
Nov. 28, 1935

HONOR TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

Chickasha and Grady county, like the rest of the United States was happy to do honor to the memory of Andrew Carnegie this week. The library which bears the name of the great Scotchman in Chickasha has rendered service to three generations of children. Probably no rich man in America ever did more worth while things with his money than Andrew Carnegie. If the rich men of this country had followed the plan of the great steel man there would probably have been less Huey Long propaganda and fewer laws to soak the rich today. Instead of passing his riches on to his children and grandchildren to be oft-times wasted in riotous living he built monuments to his name and fame in over a thousand cities of America. The good book says that a man should give away a tenth of his wealth. Andrew Carnegie went the book considerably better, for he gave away 90 per cent of what he had and kept a tenth. A rich banker recently died in Oklahoma. He had grown wealthy from the people of the city where he lived. His fortune had been accumulated entirely from a growth and development of that city. When his will was filed there was not a cent bequeathed to a church, a hospital, a library, or a fund that would have benefitted all the people of the city where he had lived and prospered. So long as rich men have no sense of responsibility to the communities that make possible their wealth just so long will "soak the rich laws" find favor among the masses of the people.

Star
Chickasha Okla.
Nov 28, 1935

THE CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

IN AT least two countries this week the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie has been observed with appropriate ceremonies. Radio listeners have been treated to a description of the weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where the famous steel maker was born a century ago. His wise use of his fortune for the advancement of mankind has won wide praise.

It is appropriate that these ceremonies should be held at this time. The country is hearing a great deal about "sharing the wealth" and "taxing" bigness in industry. An organized effort is being made to discredit the possession of riches. The "high and mighty" leaders of finance and industry have been pointed to almost as public enemies. Apparently the country has forgotten Andrew Carnegie's peculiar philosophy of wealth by which the American people have profited.

Mr. Carnegie evolved the doctrine of "trusteeship" in wealth. In his opinion a man should live modestly, make provision for his dependents and then hand the remainder of his money back to society. This philosophy he epitomized in his famous remark about it being a "disgrace" to die rich. Consequently the country now has any number of monuments to Mr. Carnegie's philosophy and generosity. During his lifetime it is estimated that he gave away about \$350,000,000. Much of this went to the Carnegie Trusts, a group of philanthropic organizations endowed—according to recent reports—with \$235,000,000. Nor can it be forgotten that in hundreds of cities the name Carnegie is uniformly associated with libraries that are the result of his beneficence.

Fortunately Mr. Carnegie's gifts were made with the same shrewdness and foresight that marked his business career. Speakers at the centennial exercises have pointed out that his selection of trustees to administer his endowments was exceptionally good. Although not a university man himself, he gave millions to universities but left the trustees of his selection free to exercise their own judgment.

This week's observances prove that Mr. Carnegie left behind him something besides great wealth to be used for public purposes. He will be remembered for his theory of "trusteeship" in wealth—a theory widely accepted by other wealthy Americans, which has aided materially in the intellectual and cultural growth of the country.

*Excerpt
La Grange Ore.
Nov. 29, 1935*

LA GRANDE GRATEFUL

More than passing attention is being given here this week to the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. His name will be remembered with deep gratefulness not only in this city, but in hundreds of other cities over the world. Because it was Carnegie, a multi-millionaire, who provided the greatest assistance to the public library movement, and the educational momentum derived from his gifts has never slowed up to any appreciable extent.

It was a \$12,500 gift from Carnegie that made possible the La Grande library, and over at Union, a Carnegie library also is functioning. Without his generous assistance, it is doubtful if either place would have an adequate library today.

With his assistance, a new avenue of culture and entertainment was opened years ago to the thousands of people in this city and at Union, and to millions and millions of people over the world. To show that it has been eagerly trod one only needs to refer to circulation figures. From a comparatively small volume back in 1913, the year when the library was built, the circulation has climbed to a total of 125,000 last year.

We, as a city and as individuals, always must be grateful to Andrew Carnegie because of his generosity and vision, which combined to create added opportunities for adult education and entertainment that otherwise might still be many years behind the present admirable standards.

*Patrist
Kittstown Pa.
Nov 28, 1935*

A BUILDER OF AMERICA

Of Augustus Caesar it was said: "He found Rome a village of stones and left it a city of marble." It might likewise be written of Andrew Carnegie, whose birth a hundred years ago the world celebrates this month. "He found America a land of wooden towns and left it a nation of steel." Born in an attic in an industrial city of Scotland, he found in America the opportunity which the land of his adoption always gives to great men who recognize needs and bend their efforts to supply what a land requires.

Emerson once said: "An institution is the lengthened shadow of a great builder." It was not with material things alone that Andrew Carnegie built. He placed his great fortune at the disposal of a nation, and our intellectual life is enriched today because Carnegie knew that to build men's minds was as important as to minister to their bodies.

All his beneficence was grounded on the principle of self-help. Whenever he extended aid to an institution or a community, he demanded that his contributions be matched by sufficient local support to prove conclusive evidence of the fact that his money would not be spent in vain. He learned that the best way to have fun in life was to make others do something worthwhile with the fortune he had accumulated.

As long as America's ambitions remain unsatisfied, the spirit that made Carnegie's achievements possible will continue to animate its people and great men will build their lives into the life of a great nation.

*Democrat Herald
Baker Ore.
Nov 15, 1935*

He Developed a Philosophy of Wealth

Many hundreds of cities and towns throughout the world reverently celebrated the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie yesterday.

The cities and towns were those whose people have been, are and will continue long to be the beneficiaries of the canny little Scotch boy who came to the United States, made a fortune in steel and then turned it back almost in toto to the American people through the establishment of libraries and other philanthropies.

Carnegie was the first American to become outstanding through gifts running into many millions of dollars. He established a philosophy as to riches that has been adopted on larger and smaller scale by a host of American philanthropists. He emphasized and put into practice the philosophy that great wealth is a trust, to be administered by its owner in the people's interest. According to his light he administered it for the benefit of people who wish to read, in addition to providing for many other philanthropies not only in this country but in other countries, particularly in his beloved homeland.

*Call
Allentown Pa.
Nov 27, 1935*

CARNEGIE'S ANNIVERSARY—

So vast were the gifts of Andrew Carnegie to this, his adopted land, that the centenary of his birth is fittingly observed this week as an event of national importance. Carnegie has already gone down in history as a man whose innate generosity and great foresight combined to enable him to make the sort of contributions that will live so long as our society exists.

Because of their great number, the name of Carnegie is usually associated with the many fine libraries he founded and which bear his name. But his benefactions did not stop there. The great institution of learning in Pittsburgh, also named after him, is a living monument, as are the foundations for research his money has endowed. And one cannot forget, of course, the great Peace Palace at the Hague.

In making all these things possible, Andrew Carnegie was following to the letter his own formula for the conduct of a man of great wealth, which reads as follows:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display of extravagance; to provide modestly for the legitimate wants of those dependent on him; and after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer in the manner, which, in his judgment, is best calculated to provide the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

Carnegie is unique in this respect as are the Rockefellers, but generous public gifts have by no means been confined to a few men in America. Untold millions have been donated in years gone by by other Americans to perpetually endow certain institutions or specific functions performed by them. It is hard to find a college or hospital, an orphanage or a semi-public organization which has not benefitted in this wise. The will of our own General Treadwell is a case in point.

Such a spirit is typically American and we should honor it on such occasions as this. The art of giving is one we would do well to cultivate and, as more men of means become adept at it and enter into its spirit, the less we will hear of proposals to tax wealth out of existence or to a point where it must drastically reduce gifts of the Carnegie type.

Times Leader
Wilkes Barre Pa.
Nov. 29, 1935

THE CARNEGIE ANNIVERSARY

It is well to recall the anniversary of the birth of the late Andrew Carnegie. Not a few of America's wealthy men had before his time made great gifts to the people of the country, bearing with them possibilities of happiness through the flowery lanes of culture. Some of them gave for the prevention of ill physical, and for means of recovery. Most perhaps chose education in various forms—libraries, music, the arts pictorial. Peter Cooper established that great foundation to which for decades visitations have been made in study. Cornell's gift is associated with his name. The founder of Vassar started the first woman's college. Later came Smith's great gift to education. Johns Hopkins gave to both the mental and the physical rehabilitation of man. When in the commercial years following the Civil War big fortunes were piled up, many collected paintings and helped museums, like Pierpont Morgan, Frick, Clarke, Powers of Rochester. Flager gave to music. Altman to painting.

But Carnegie, deprived of earlier education, became a reader of good books and surrounded himself with learned men. Like the true Scot he had a reverence for learning. He was the first to openly declare his credo that no man ought to die rich; that he should turn back to the country most of what the country had permitted him opportunity to gather.

And so, with exception of a smaller amount for the comfort of his widow, he disposed of many millions in foundations for learning. He established hundreds of libraries. He gave many organs to churches. He erected foundations of income for pensions of educators, and for assisting the cause of higher education. What the benefit of all this, it is not for any man to say, for such things have no accepted gage of value. But the country and the world may well honor a man who thought it shameful to amass wealth and not eventually give that wealth for the benefit of the whole people.

PHILANTHROPIST

Observance of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie on Nov. 25 calls attention to the far-reaching influence of the philanthropies founded by Carnegie before his death in 1919.

At the same time, the millions which Carnegie gave to advance the cause of peace have failed to smooth out the international troubles which threaten to bring about another war as America observes the centenary of Carnegie's birth.

Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with headquarters at Washington, Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching in New York, Carnegie Hero Fund Commission and Carnegie Institution of Washington are among the principal philanthropic projects which stand as monuments to the name of the man who came to America from Scotland at the age of 13 and founded a fortune in steel.

In addition to these trusts, Carnegie gave millions to libraries, educational institutions and charitable enterprises of many kinds.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has had a profound effect on American educational standards. Founded for the purpose of providing pensions for retiring teachers and professors, the foundation has succeeded in raising educational standards to conform with provisions of the foundation which required that the institution, to be eligible for such benefits, must conform to certain prerequisites.

Another function of the foundation has been to conduct investigations which have been the basis for important reforms in educational methods.

Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded in 1902 "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research and dis-

covery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind."

The institution directs its efforts to investigation in those fields not ordinarily the province of established educational institutions.

Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh has had a rapid and successful growth since it was founded in 1900 and endowed, at that time and later, to the extent of about \$15,000,000. The cause of peace has also benefited greatly because of endowments from the Carnegie estate.

The Carnegie centenary will be principally observed in New York, Washington and Pittsburgh.

One of the features of the New York celebration will be a concert in Carnegie Hall conducted by Walter Damrosch who acted as master of ceremonies when the auditorium was opened.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull will be principal speaker at the Washington celebration at the Pan American Union building. Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh will sponsor the observance there.

In connection with the centenary, 21,000 portraits of Carnegie have been distributed to libraries throughout the country and will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Sentinel
Lewistown Pa.
Nov. 23, 1935

*Herald
Somerset Pa.
Nov. 29, 1935*

Carnegie Centenary

Today is the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose gifts to Pittsburgh and the United States and the whole world began a train of similar giving which have provided greater advantages for mankind than any other age of the world has ever known.

Andrew Carnegie was a typical American, although a native of Scotland. He had the qualities America needed at the time when he employed them for the common good.

The genius of Andrew Carnegie was untrammelled here. A poor boy, whose capital was within his own heart, he built a great industry, providing employment for vast numbers of workers, directly, and a vaster number indirectly.

Carnegie knew what wealth is, and how to create wealth, and employed his knowledge so well that he distributed hundreds of millions of dollars for the blessing of his fellows in ways beyond the conceptions of the masses.

If the building of public libraries had been left to the action of politicians, few of the cities which have been blessed with Carnegie gifts of libraries would have them. Carnegie required local co-operation and quite a number of communities failed to induce their governmental bodies to accede to his demands. In those which obtained Carnegie libraries, the urge of the leading citizens was necessary to secure the political action requisite.

Mr. Carnegie gave many organs to churches and contributed half the cost of many other organs.

Had Mr. Carnegie not had the opportunities to make money America provided, or had the political conditions under which he operated been such that the government would have confiscated extortionate portions of his creations, there would be no such steel industry in America as there is, and he would never have been able to give away the hundreds of millions of dollars he gave.

Governments do not create wealth and when they exact robber taxes from those able to create it, they prevent its creation, just as the man who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs effectually stopped the golden egg production.

Andrew Carnegie made a great contribution to the welfare of the workers of the world. The steel industry has always been a leader in the payment of high wages in this country and although no steel workers in the world enjoy such rewards for their labor as the American steel workers, the standards set by American steel industrialists furnished a goal for the steel industry all over the globe.

As the wage standards of the steel workers advanced the standards of all other workers advanced.

Andrew Carnegie was interested in learning. He had had few opportunities to acquire learning himself; he had had to dig for all he got, and he felt that if it had been easier for him, he might have done better.

Perhaps.

That is always a debatable question.

With the vast opportunities present generation Americans have, as the result of the thoughtfulness of those who have gone before them, it is doubtful whether they will measure up to the standards set for them.

Andrew Carnegie was not one who depended upon others to do for him; he regarded himself as challenged to do for others. He accepted the challenge, which too many present day youths view cynically.

The achievements of Andrew Carnegie help us to understand the importance of self reliance in the building of character and the urgency of maintaining conditions that encourage young men to emulate him.

*Press
Braddock Pa.
Sept 29, 1935*

Carnegie's Anniversary

Two months from now, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be celebrated throughout the world.

As a scene of his early triumphs which eventually made him one of the world's great philanthropists, Braddock should share in the celebration.

A community observance, marked by a program which might include a community business, choral, dramatic and political groups, would be appropriate.

*Courier
Connellsville Pa.
Nov. 29, 1935*

CARNEGIE'S EXAMPLE TO OTHER WEALTHY MEN.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, as the son of poor parents in Dumferline, Scotland, later to become one of the world's wealthiest men, which was celebrated throughout the world on Monday, was not without interest in Connellsville and the coke region to which this city gave its name.

Through his presentation of the Carnegie Library and organs to city churches our citizens have opportunity every day in the week to recall the benefactions of this great philanthropist. During his lifetime he gave away practically \$350,000,000 for libraries, organs and in other forms in the United States and all over the world.

Rather early in life, after he had acquired great wealth, he expressed himself as believing it was a disgrace if a rich man did not die poor. Much as he strove to give away his fortune he did not achieve this objective, but he made provisions for carrying on many charitable enterprises after his death. These covered activities having a wide range as indicated by the names by which they are now known. The Carnegie Pension Fund, has paid millions to former employees of the Carnegie Steel Company and its various affiliated companies. The Carnegie Hero Fund has given recognition to acts of bravery by hundreds of persons who have performed acts of heroism in saving human life. The Carnegie Peace Fund has earnestly, if vainly, sought to promote peace in the world. The Carnegie Foundation carries on many of the continuing charitable activities which he established before his death. The Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, rates as one of the foremost institutions of learning where hundreds of young people are fitted for their life work.

In these and other activities Mr. Carnegie developed a new responsibility for persons of great wealth. He not only distributed much of his own means while living, but he made provisions by which it would continue to much good long after he had passed from the scene of his accumulations. In these things he brought to other men a realization that wealth is not a personal possession, but a trust. He may not have administered this trust as many persons thought best, but he did point the way by which wealthy men can distribute their possessions in such manner as to serve humanity, and without depriving themselves of an ample share to care for the unfruitful years of their lives.

*New
Shiloh Barre, Pa.
Nov 30, 1935*

CARNEGIE'S CENTENARY

Many countries recently celebrated the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, a true son of Scotia. The rugged climate of Scotland breeds character as the many braw lads and bonnie lassies who came to America give proof.

Coming to this country in 1848, a penniless lad, Carnegie worked his way up from a bobbin-boy in a cotton factory at Allegheny, Pa., to be head of the Carnegie Steel Co., which the United States Steel Corp. took over in 1901 for \$250,000,000.

As he worked, Andrew Carnegie read and thought, and by 1889 he had evolved his doctrine of the "trusteeship" of wealth. This held that a man of wealth should live modestly and make reasonable provision for his dependents, and then hand back to society the rest of the money that he had gained from it. That was the origin of his statement that it was a disgrace for a man to die rich.

Acting upon that principle, Carnegie gave away approximately \$350,000,000 and died a much poorer man than he had lived.

Art and science, education, and world peace shared in his benefactions.

There is charity which dulls incentive and ambition by giving people something for nothing.

And there is charity which quickens incentive and encourages the ambitious by providing the means and pointing the way to greater and nobler accomplishments.

Andrew Carnegie had had to work hard for what he got out of the world and, for that reason, it would have been surprising if, of those two means of disposing of his wealth, he had not chosen the latter.

*Blizzard
Oil City Pa.
Nov. 28, 1935*

WORDS AND WEALTH

The life story of Andrew Carnegie must be indeed engrossing to the younger generation, who connect him only with the Carnegie medals for heroism in civil life. His remarkable story is being retold these days in connection with the observance of the 100th anniversary of his birth, which is today. But the re-telling will hold the interest of many of older years, who can recall some of the actions of the man.

It's a two-fold story, the rise of the man from a humble station in life to a commanding position, and the amazing gifts which he made to agencies which he felt would aid mankind, the common man. There is drama in the Alger-life story of his rise, an example to others. But there is greater drama in the story of this humble man who gave away 90 per cent of all his wealth. There never was such a giver in the past. He paved the way for benefactions. He made great wealth a public responsibility.

Perhaps the strangest part of the story of the life of the man is the absence of criticism of the method by which he made his money. Perhaps folk were less critical in those days, but certainly Carnegie's name was not stained by the muck rakers. He was not held up to contempt and ridicule by the common man, as are so many great captains of industry who are unable to avoid that public loathing even though they give away millions.

Looking back over the man's life, his humble beginning and his lack of education, one can well wonder from whence came those ideas which marked his later life—courage to declare great wealth was a public trust, to give such sums for libraries, for education, for scientific research, for the cause of peace. Carnegie answers that question himself in his autobiography. It came from a love of independence, enshrined by the stories of those Scots patriots—Wallace and Bruce. But that love of the common man was put into words by another humble Scot who lived years ago, a plowman—Robert Burns, who sang of common things, the common man and declared—"a man's a man for a' that."

It may seem strange that the words of a poet so long ago should move a man of great wealth to set in motion forces which should strengthen democracy. There are still miracles in these later days.

*Times Herald
Norristown Pa.
Nov. 29, 1935*

THE CARNEGIE CENTENARY

DURING the Andrew Carnegie centenary observance of this week we believe it is well to give some local recognition of the late steel master's benefactions. Montgomery county churches have benefited by them, in the presentation of Carnegie organs. There is a chance that after the Carnegie library foundation shall resume construction fund allotments, Norristown will be enabled to obtain a much needed new library building in this way.

Andrew Carnegie gave away, or perhaps we might say transferred to others, \$350,000,000. Born to poverty in a weaver's cottage in Scotland, he rose rapidly in America from telegrapher to railroader to captain of industry and to the foremost protagonist of triumphant democracy.

He might have had a British title, as his biographer has said; he preferred to be an untitled American citizen. But his active mind "a dukedom was to him." It girdled the earth with libraries, gave scientists the freedom of the earth and skies, brought the ministry of medicine to the many and recognized the heroisms of peace through his various foundations.

He established the Hague Tribunal for the promotion of international peace and gave it a palace for its meetings in saying: "Surely no civilized community of our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society."

In many respects Andrew Carnegie was the greatest man of his generation. He played no favorites, was a great judge of men and always gave each worker a fair opportunity to show his best. Careful to the point of exactness in obtaining the largest amount obtainable in a transaction, he was generous to a fault in distributing his gains for worthy objects and the amelioration of society, an animated anomaly of the Scotch tradition of thrift at the cost of penny-pinching.

It has been well said of Carnegie that he sat as a master weaver at the Loom of Time and by his shuttle thrown to and fro gave to history a new pattern for democracy.

*Reporter
Washington Pa.
Nov 26, 1935*

ANDREW CARNEGIE

One hundred years ago yesterday, November 25, Andrew Carnegie was born. Before he died, in 1919, when approaching his eighty-fourth birthday, he had given away \$350 millions. He built nearly 2,000 libraries in the United States and nearly 900 in other English-speaking countries; he established the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Corp. of New York, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and other highly useful institutions.

In many cities throughout the United States this centenary occasion was celebrated by public spirited citizens. Perhaps no other citizen of this country left more enduring monuments to his memory for the benefit of mankind for generations to come than Mr. Carnegie.

But his most useful work, as Business Week points out, was not this philanthropy, although this and little else will be praised at all the memorial meetings this week.

Andrew Carnegie's chief gift to mankind was his development of the steel industry. It has affected every other industry and nearly every phase of life on this continent. The nature of our civilization has been determined by one enormous industrial progress. Other benefits flow from this, as inevitably as highways are multiplied because of the motor car.

Republican
Chattanooga
Nov 7, 1935

The Carnegie Centennial

From the soil where Scottish kings lived in Dunfermline, came Andrew Carnegie to American shores at the age of twelve—and the rest of his long and useful life was identified with Western Pennsylvania.

From a bobbin boy in Allegheny, he traveled the familiar stages of the successful American business man. He was the first uniformed telegraph messenger boy ever seen in Pittsburgh. He took up railroading and finally he drifted into steel-making . . . The rest is legend.

On the 100th anniversary of his birth, it is inspiring to review his life; how when he had reached 75 he had given away \$300,000,000 . . . how he founded 2,811 libraries, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace accompanied by the building of the Peace Palace at The Hague and last, but not least, the Hero Fund.

Into the arts and sciences, his widespread contributions penetrated and his generosity was responsible for revolutionary reforms and improvements in American medicine, physics, chemistry, biology, archaeology and astronomy.

Someone described him as having "cut new windows" in the house of darkness for mankind.

It is fitting, therefore, that the world should pay tribute to his memory this week . . . to the man who preferred to be a "distributor" rather than "philanthropist" and who so eloquently refuted the common conception of "tight Scotchmen."

News
Knoxville Tenn
Nov. 7, 1935

SOMETHING IN A NAME

AS THOUGHT IS TURNED TO THE approaching birthday of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist who was born on November 25, local citizens will recall that the beautiful and modern library building for Knoxville Negroes, located on East Vine Avenue, was made possible through the philanthropic spirit of the aged millionaire.

Time and time again this publication has endeavored to discourage use of the name "COLORED LIBRARY," in referring to the institution made possible by Mr. Carnegie's financial aid, and instead, use of the right and proper name—CARNEGIE LIBRARY. Invariably, even those in charge of the institution refer to it as the "Free Colored Library." Such not only indicates gross thoughtlessness, but a flagrant ingratitude toward the donor that is indefensible and inexcusable.

Reports indicate that the Carnegie Library on Vine Avenue will display posters, together with a large framed portrait of Mr. Carnegie, and staging of a celebration. It appears that such a time would be opportune to inaugurate a campaign designed to educate the populace of both races to refer to the institution used by Negroes as the CARNEGIE LIBRARY! This is one instance wherein there is something in a name.

Times
Chattanooga Times
Nov. 6, 1935

IN HONOR OF CARNEGIE.

If one person could start now and enjoy, until they ran out, all the happy hours Chattanoogaans have experienced in reading the books of the Public Library, what a very long and delightful life he would have! The accumulation of hours would begin shortly after 1887; when the original Library Association raised a fund by holding a bazaar in an old frame warehouse which stood on the present site of the Tivoli theater. The Association maintained a collection of books for several years in first one rented space and then another.

Not until 1902, when Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$50,000 was made available, did the City establish the library which today serves hundreds of people. The members of the original board of directors of the Library, as listed in The Chattanooga Times of March 18 of that year, were Edward G. Richmond, president of Richmond Cotton Oil Company; Doctor John H. Race, president of Grant University; General R. W. Healy, president Ross-Mehan Foundry Company; Lewis M. Coleman, a leading lawyer, conspicuous in various tax reform movements; Milton T. Freeman, president Dixie Plow Company; A. N. Sloan, general agent, Mutual Life Insurance Company; Henry Schwartz, a leading merchant; Paul S. Poindexter, of the Chattanooga Steel Roofing company, and Z. W. Wheland, secretary and treasurer Wheland Machine Works and Chattanooga Machinery Company. It was fitting that the Chattanooga Library Association observed yesterday the one hundredth anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth. Addressing the board of directors, Mr. E. Y. Chapin, who was re-elected President, said:

If Andrew Carnegie had done no more than lead a countless multitude of his fellow-men toward better rewarded tasks, we should honor his memory today. If he had done no more than to inspire the people of his generation with a keener desire for culture, and place the means of attaining it within reach of their hands, we should render him our tribute of respect today. Since he did both of these things, he has earned and he should receive our deepest reverence.

In resolutions presented by Mr. James R. Huff, the Library Board renewed its expression of appreciation of the Carnegie endowment, on behalf of the citizens of both the City and the County. The occasion was one to encourage the belief that a work so important will never be allowed to diminish, but will be constantly enlarged so that more and more people may learn the rare joy to be had in the reading of books.

*Times
Lawyerket R.D.
Nov 26, 1935*

Carnegie

THERE are middle-aged men who read with a little pang one item in the grist of yesterday's news. It spoke of Andrew Carnegie and the fact that the day was the 100th anniversary of his birth, and no doubt many of these readers remarked: "I must be getting old." For they remember Carnegie; they read in their youth of his triumphs in the field of manufacturing and finance; they heard him spoken of as the man who "thought it a disgrace to die rich;" many of them had looked with admiration on libraries he had given to their home community and marveled at the wealth of a man who could do all this. Naturally, it is difficult for such observers to realize that Carnegie, if living today, would be 100 years old.

His was a name tremendously influential in America and in the world at large, and it was a name as familiar to the American people as that of a President. He constantly figured in the news because he did so many extraordinary things, and of course some of these acts aroused the intense hostility of many people. For he was a manufacturer, financier and employer, and it was inevitable that at times he should run head-on against the beliefs and contentions of those whom he dealt with or employed. Yet, despite this he retained the respect of all classes, rich and powerful as well as poor and uninfluential, through all the years of his prominence. Even if men do not agree with one of their number, they do admire achievement, and few have achieved as Andrew Carnegie did.

Perhaps his career attracted the interest of Americans principally because he was one of the most conspicuous of the many notable men who started, as he did, with little or nothing and became enormously rich through ability to take advantage of the opportunities America offered. The Scottish boy with slight education and no money amassed a tremendous fortune and gave away so much that his name became synonymous with giving for public purposes. The Carnegie library became almost as well known as the local town hall throughout the land, and libraries formed only a small part of his giving.

All of this was done by the immigrant lad, son of immigrant parents, who had earned his first dollar as a bobbin boy in a cotton mill. There have been none just like him in any land.

*News
Chattanooga, Tenn
Nov 27, 1935*

Here Goes \$400,000,000

THIS week Andrew Carnegie's centenary was observed. When he had amassed a fortune estimated at \$400,000,000 Carnegie began having conscience trouble. He devised a gospel of wealth; "the day is coming when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away unwept, unhonored and unsung, no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he cannot take with him."

Having given out that utterwealth. Watch the \$400,000,000 melt.

First, a \$4,000,000 pension fund for his workers. Next \$5,000,000 to New York City for a library. Three thousand libraries received their founding fund from him.

Here goes the \$400,000,000.

Carnegie spent \$22,300,000 founding the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which explores many important fields of science; nearly \$27,000,000 on the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh; 10 million dollars to endow the Carnegie Hero Fund; 30 million dollars on the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to ameliorate the condition of low-salaried professors; \$280,000 backing Brander Mathew's simplified spelling crusade; 10 million dollars on the Scottish Universities Trust; a like amount on the United Kingdom Trust, also to aid colleges; more than 6 million dollars on several thousand organs for churches; 4 million dollars for pensions of comrades of his telegrapher days; 11.2 million dollars to build the Palace of Peace at The Hague and 10 million dollars to found the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Finally he did not forget his native Scottish birthplace, creating a 33.4-million-dollar Dunfermline Trust to brighten existence there.

He died August 11, 1919. His estate, once appraised at nearly \$400,000,000 had dwindled to \$22,000,000. Of this, his widow received a half.

*News
Annville Tenn
Nov 27, 1935*

Carnegie, Distributor

ANDREW CARNEGIE, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 million of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multimillionaires it might not have been necessary for the Government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multimillionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.

Journal
Knoxville Tenn
Nov 27, 1935

"Gospel of Wealth"

The world has just honored with unexcelled sincerity, the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, in November of 1835, at Dumfermline, in Scotland, a poor boy who was to come to America with his way to make.

A century now after that un-noted birth, men in every part of the world are praising the name of Carnegie, not for the fabulous fortune that he made, but for the huge proportion of it that he spent for the endowing of human welfare, for the stimulating of the soul of peace, by gifts so varied, so generous in size, and so wisely placed that they are well counted upon "to work forever to improve man's lot."

The Carnegie "Gospel of Wealth," concerned itself with the distribution of a fortune and not with the gaining of it.

Of Carnegie's vast millions, 90 per cent was spent by him for the good of his fellow men and for the cause he cherished, while he himself was still alive.

His own hand guided the establishing of these great foundations, and cherished their continuing spirit. It is for these, and not the fact of his amazing fortune that his name is a part of the language and life of the world today.

It is not his fortune, but "the fruits of his fortune" that men are counting up with a renewal of gratitude, one hundred years now since the year that he was born.

Times
Cleburne Tex
Nov. 18 1935

HE SAW INTO PEOPLE'S LIVES

Andrew Carnegie will be eulogized this month. He should be. He did much for the people.

Carnegie gave away millions that public libraries might be built. They have proven of great benefit to the world.

Cleburne's Carnegie library is one of its greatest assets. There you may read without charge and without interruption the best books on the market today.

Cleburne's library has more than 20,000 volumes. It is supported by a tax against the people but the per capita cost is but about 38 cents. That's cheap for a year's reading.

Frankly we do not see how the efficiency of the library has been maintained with the small amount of revenue involved. The fact that it has carried on in its outstanding manner through the years when tax payments were low is an indication that those in charge of it are good business people indeed.

Cleburne has had a Carnegie library for 30 years. Its contribution to the people can not be measured in dollars and cents.

It is always in need of books. Cleburne people should look over their collections. They will find many volumes there that would serve a splendid purpose in the library but are now of no use to anybody.

The library is something that should receive the unstinted support of all the people.

Reporter
Chilene Tex
Nov 26, 1935

Carnegie Week.

Nearly fifty years ago Andrew Carnegie enunciated the doctrine that "He who dies rich dies disgraced." If Mr. Carnegie himself died rich it was not because of any fault of his own. Wealth, like poverty, is hard to get rid of. Mr. Carnegie gave away 350 million dollars in his life time and died leaving many millions more to carry on the philanthropies he established.

Chief among them, of course, are libraries. Three thousand of them, scattered over the English-speaking world, with about 2,000 in the United States.

The Scottish ironmaster deserved credit for establishing the modern library system by which books are made available to millions who otherwise would be deprived of this means to a "more abundant life." Before Carnegie dreamed his dream, the common man was not likely ever to have the privilege of taking his choice of thousands of volumes on every subject under the sun. Books were for the well to do or those residing in walking distance of a civic library. These latter were scarce indeed.

Mr. Carnegie's 100th anniversary fell on November 25. In his memory this is Carnegie Week. The millions who have enjoyed the books available at Carnegie libraries owe it to themselves to recall with gratitude the name of the man who contributed to their welfare and enjoyment of life.

The people of the English-speaking world owe much to the Laird of Skibo.

Times
Corpus Christi Tex
Nov 28, 1935

CARNEGIE WEEK

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Eagle
Bryan Tee
Nov 23, 1935

The Carnegie Centennial

Monday the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, Scotch steel-maker, who endowed hundreds of libraries in this and other countries, gave thousands of churches pipe organs and had many other benefactions to his credit, will be celebrated Monday. This day will be observed both in America and abroad, especially in his native land of Scotland and in Dundee, the city of his nativity.

Carnegie, whose canny Scotch thrift made him many times a millionaire and the leader in the world of steel, gave away \$350,000,000 before he died. Of this amount he expended more than \$60,000,000 in library construction work, building 2,811 libraries. He also gave away 8,182 church organizations and his gifts in these two fields are generally considered the more personal of his many benefactions.

Carnegie was one of the first of the great group of extremely wealthy men developed by the industrial growth of the United States. Other men had become rich through mining or some other activity, but he was one of the first great manufacturers to develop a great industry and then to sell at the peak of his career and get out, to spend his remaining years in making his great wealth of value to mankind.

The Iron Master was the first of the multi-millionaires of the nation to take the position that great wealth was a trust, rather than an individually owned property, and should be administered for the benefit of humanity. In one of his many books—and the Laird of Skibo was something of an author as well as a maker of steel rails—he enunciated this bit of philosophy of wealth.

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living; shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

"Surely, no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the State architect builds in vain."

"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth."

Among the first to accumulate great wealth through industry, Carnegie was one of the first to give it away by the millions. Since his day wealthy men have made great benefactions to the arts and sciences and for various humanitarian purposes. It is entirely possible that the example set by Carnegie had much to do with directing the thoughts of these other men in philanthropic channels. As

a pioneer in great giving, he served a distinct and highly valuable purpose in our economic and social development.

Monday a reproduction of a painting of Carnegie will be hung in the Bryan Carnegie library and a tribute to the generosity as well as the high ideals of citizenship, which made this library possible for this community, will be paid, in which residents who realize the value of the library should be glad to take part.

Telegram
Eastland Tee
Nov 26, 1935

Carnegie Centenary

November 25 this year marks the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie who is known as America's greatest library benefactor. The century since his birth has brought great progress in the library world.

In 1835 there were only a few scattered libraries in this country, most of them small college and subscription libraries. The first free children's library was established in that year in West Cambridge, Mass. In 1851 the Boston Public Library, one of the most important, was established. Twenty-five years later the American Library Association was founded with approximately 300 libraries in the United States and Canada.

In those days the library was a retreat for scholars; taking a book home would have seemed a preposterous idea. Wire netting across the shelves protected the books. In contrast, today there are some 10,000 libraries in the United States, used regularly by more than 24 million people. The modern library has won a place beside the public schools as an instrument of education. It does not wait for people to come to the library, but reaches out into the community to find and serve new readers.

Now, readers have free access to open shelves; no more wire fences to protect the books. There are reading guides to help adults find books adapted to their needs. Book automobiles take books to readers and to schools in remote places. Express, mail, telephone and even airplane service make books accessible to those who could not have them otherwise.

The greatest impetus given the modern library came from Carnegie's benefactions in the early 1900s. In 1881 he had given a library to his native town, Dunfermline, in Scotland. In his autobiography he said, "My father, had been one of five pioneers in Dunfermline who combined and gave access to their few books to their less fortunate neighbors. I had followed in his footsteps by giving my native town a library—my first real gift." His second gift was a library building to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, his "first real home in America," and another to Pittsburgh. New York City was the next place to benefit from his interest in libraries. Their board was given five and a quarter millions for 68 branch libraries in 1903.

The Carnegie Corporation has continued library benefactions since his death in 1919. Since 1881 nearly \$65,000,000 has been given of his wealth to equip, build or enow almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of these in the United States and Canada. It has been estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service as a result of his philanthropy.

Andrew Carnegie said, "I do not want to be known for what I give, but for what I induce others to give." Under his plan the community receiving a grant furnished a site for the building and an annual maintenance fund of 10 per cent of the gift. He attributed most of the usefulness of libraries to the fact that the communities were expected to maintain and develop them. His tribute was: "I chose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes—I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agency for the happiness and improvement of the community."

A Scotchman who gave \$65,000,000 to libraries cannot be far wrong.

Sentinel
Honolulu
Nov. 26, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE

During the week of November 25, libraries all over the world will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegies buildings.

Formal centenary ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington. The Stephen F. Austin College Library has assembled literature on Andrew Carnegie. In this collection is Carnegie's autobiography, published in 1920, publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and also some of the publications of the Carnegie Foundation for advancement of teaching, the yearly reports of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, and magazine articles written in commemoration of the centennial of his birth.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie Corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917, when building activities were halted because of the World War, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

In America, a ten year library program has recently been completed by the Carnegie Corporation which included grants to the American Library Association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities; the founding of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago; aid to college libraries and to library schools; grants for rural library extension; library surveys, studies and demonstrations; grants for library fellowships and scholarships and aid in promoting adult education through libraries.

In Great Britain, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, by means of grants to aid in establishing county libraries, has made library privileges available to almost 100 per cent of the population where only 60 per cent were served before.

Press
Houston Tex
Nov. 30, 1935

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR

ANDREW CARNEGIE, whose birth a century ago was celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 millions of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multimillionaires it might not have been necessary for the Government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multimillionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers, and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

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Herald Post
El Paso Tex
Dec. 6, 1935

Carnegie, Distributor

ANDREW CARNEGIE, whose birth a century ago was celebrated recently both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 million of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multimillionaires it might not have been necessary for the Government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multimillionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies and Rockefellers are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.

Messenger
Marshall Tex
Oct 21, 1935

Putting Wealth To Good Use

Andrew Mellon, who has served as a target for Socialist darts for years, because, the Socialists alleged, he used his vast wealth only for selfish purposes, has now turned philanthropist and patron of the arts, having set aside \$10,000,000 for the establishment of a great art gallery in Washington. "The national public art gallery or museum will have as its object the education of the people of the United States in the fine arts and the cultural advancement of mankind," said Mr. Mellon, in signing over his gift. The building, which will house some of the greatest paintings of the masters, will not bear Mellon's name but will be known as the National Gallery of Art of the United States.

Thus Andrew Mellon joins the ranks of those outstanding men of wealth who have devoted, and are devoting their riches to the benefit of mankind. Andrew Carnegie gave away practically all his vast fortune, in establishing public libraries for the benefit of those who were not able to purchase books. From Carnegie's idea sprang the public library plan which has gained such impetus that almost every small town in America now has a public library.

John D. Rockefeller has given away millions of dollars in establishing scientific institutions which have waged war on diseases, thereby saving millions of lives and contributing to the health and happiness of the human race.

There are dozens of other rich men who have dedicated their fortunes to the public good. Mellon is the last to adopt this policy. The money that these men have spent endowing libraries, hospitals, orphanages, art galleries, and such other public institutions, has done far more good than it would have had it been seized by the government and divided among the people, with each person receiving a few dollars, which would have been spent within a few days' time, leaving nobody any better off than at the beginning.

Press
Fort Smith Tex
Dec 7, 1935

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR

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Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multimillionaires it might not have been necessary for the Government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multimillionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.

Times
Ranger Tex
Nov 26, 1935

Carnegie Centenary

November 25 this year marks the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie who is known as America's greatest library benefactor. The century since his birth has brought great progress in the library world.

In 1835 there were only a few scattered libraries in this country, most of them small college and subscription libraries. The first free children's library was established in that year in West Cambridge, Mass. In 1851 the Boston Public Library, one of the most important, was established. Twenty-five years later the American Library Association was founded with approximately 300 libraries in the United States and Canada.

In those days the library was a retreat for scholars; taking a book home would have seemed a preposterous idea. Wire netting across the shelves protected the books. In contrast, today there are some 10,000 libraries in the United States, used regularly by more than 24 million people. The modern library has won a place beside the public schools as an instrument of education. It does not wait for people to come to the library, but reaches out into the community to find and serve new readers.

Now, readers have free access to open shelves; no more wire fences to protect the books. There are reading guides to help adults find books adapted to their needs. Book automobiles take books to readers and to schools in remote places. Express, mail, telephone and even airplane service make books accessible to those who could not have them otherwise.

The greatest impetus given the modern library came from Carnegie's benefactions in the early 1900s. In 1881 he had given a library to his native town, Dunfermline, in Scotland. In his autobiography he said, "My father, had been one of five pioneers in Dunfermline who combined and gave access to their few books to their less fortunate neighbors. I had followed in his footsteps by giving my native town a library—my first real gift." His second gift was a library building to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, his "first real home in America," and another to Pittsburgh. New York City was the next place to benefit from his interest in libraries. Their board was given five and a quarter millions for 68 branch libraries in 1903.

The Carnegie Corporation has continued library benefactions since his death in 1919. Since 1881 nearly \$65,000,000 has been given of his wealth to equip, build or endow almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of these in the United States and Canada. It has been estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service as a result of his philanthropy.

Andrew Carnegie said, "I do not want to be known for what I give, but for what I induce others to give." Under his plan the community receiving a grant furnished a site for the building and an annual maintenance fund of 10 per cent of the gift. He attributed most of the usefulness of libraries to the fact that the communities were expected to maintain and develop them. His tribute was: "I chose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes—I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agency for the happiness and improvement of the community."

A Scotchman who gave \$65,000,000 to libraries cannot be far wrong.

News
Humboldt Tex
Nov. 14, 1935

100th Anniversary Andrew Carnegie

During the week of November 25 the Winnsboro Carnegie Library will join with other libraries all over the world in celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings.

Formal centenary ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington and many other cities. In the 25th anniversary of our own library we paid tribute to our benefactor but again we join with all the beneficiaries in expressions of appreciation of his noble gifts.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie Corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917, when building activities were halted because of the World War, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

In America, a ten-year library program has recently been completed by the Carnegie Corporation which included grants to the American Library Association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities; the founding of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago; aid to college libraries and to library schools; grants for rural library extension; library surveys; studies and demonstrations; grants for library fellowships and scholarships and aid in promoting adult education through libraries.

In Great Britain, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, by means of grants to aid in establishing county libraries, has made library privileges available to almost 100 per cent of the population where only 60 per cent were served before.

Every Carnegie library has received as gifts from the Carnegie Corporation, a framed portrait of Andrew Carnegie and a free set of seven posters, designed especially for the anniversary, presenting Carnegie quotations in an attractive form.

Our Library has received its quota which is greatly appreciated—the splendid likeness by J. Louis Mora has been hung in the main room at library and the posters are displayed in show windows but will later be placed in reading room at library.

Tribune
Salt Lake City, Utah
Nov 25, 1935

Mark Twain and Carnegie

TWO citizens of the world, residents of the United States of America, one a native and the other an adopted son, successful in their quest for distinction—one achieving fame, the other acquiring fortune—will be remembered this week on the hundredth anniversaries of their birth. Andrew Carnegie, known in Great Britain as 'the star-spangled Scotchman,' was born at Dumfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835. Five days later, Samuel L. Clemens, known to the literary world as 'Mark Twain,' was born in the little hamlet of Florida, in the state of Missouri. Neither one knew of the other until one accumulated a fortune and longed to shine in literature; and the other had scaled the heights as an author and sought financial independence.

This is the centennial year and week of these two great men who gathered wealth and wisdom to scatter both with lavish hands before passing from the scene of their activities and triumphs.

Mark Twain was never dull, but many of his books were biting with sarcasm, for he liked to puncture pretense and to humble arrogance. His boyhood stories are the best delineations of the average small town lad that ever will be written, because his childish heroes were real boys performing pranks that have always been practiced or planned or dreamed about by these little fathers to big men.

His western sketches will preserve and perpetuate traditions rapidly fading from documents written by less gifted pens. His story of the great river that rolled by his home town of Hannibal, is a classic of steamboat days. His "personal recollections of Joan of Arc" is a beautiful tribute to a patriotic victim of brutal intolerance and will hold a permanent place in literature.

Andrew Carnegie was another kind of literary light. He amassed one of the largest fortunes ever controlled by a single brain. At the age of 65 he retired from business, with wealth estimated to be in excess of \$300,000,000, and began to carry out a plan and promise made 30 years before, when he said: "The man who dies rich dies disgraced." He dispensed dollars for what he considered the most direct way of aiding the greatest number of people striving for intellectual advancement.

He was not concerned with proffering temporary assistance to those he might contact. He strove to extend opportunity for the masses to read and improve their minds, to get acquainted with the world's leaders of thought in all ages. To place books within the reach of every man, woman and child was his hobby, his obsession. He built, equipped and supplied public libraries without requiring recipients of his bounty to identify him with the buildings or books. In some states having scores of Carnegie libraries, not one bears that name.

He gave colleges and universities organs and scholarships; established foundations for historical and scientific research; created "hero funds" for families of men whose lives were lost in saving others; fostered symphony orchestras; and in these and similar ways had disposed of 90 per cent of his wealth when death put an end to his liberality.

This week the centennial of their birth is observed. They knew and liked each other. Carnegie suggested the plot of "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court." In a speech, Mark complained that he had "loaned Andrew a quarter once which had never been returned."

Two great Americans, one a native, the other an adopted son. Both citizens of the world who left as heritages to humanity the products of exceptional genius.

Deseret News
Salt Lake City, Utah
Nov. 25, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S CENTENARY

THE hundredth birthday anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, steelmaster and philanthropist, is being celebrated today throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. Just one hundred years ago, November 25, 1835, this son of a weaver was born into a poor family in Dumfermline, Scotland. In Salt Lake City, the natal day of the great Scotchman will mark the opening of "Library Week." The Utah celebration is sponsored by the Utah Library Association of which Miss Aurelia Bennion of the Salt Lake Public Library is president.

On Tuesday the 26, Carnegie libraries of Utah will hold appropriate ceremonies and on Wednesday the Salt Lake Public Library will welcome public visits and inspection. In short, during each day of the week library activities will be carried on. Governor Henry H. Blood in recommending the celebration of this day and week, calls attention to the fact that more than half the public libraries of Utah were founded by Andrew Carnegie.

Shortly after Carnegie's birth in Dumfermline the factory system rose and the hum of the hand looms ceased. Andy's father sold his looms, packed his family into a whaling schooner, square-rigged for the merchant service, and turned toward America. A few years later in the early 1850's Andy was working in Pittsburgh, delivering telegraph messages for \$2.50 a week. Years after Andrew Carnegie remembered his home village with one of the first public libraries. This gift in 1881 initiated his library-giving program, which finally extended over the entire Anglo-Saxon world. Out of his vast fortune he gave some \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip 2,814 libraries. Some 1,900 of these are in the United States and Canada. The rest are scattered throughout English-speaking countries.

When Carnegie gave his first library to his home town in Scotland, only a few North American towns or cities possessed public libraries. Two centuries before Carnegie's birth—1638—the first library on American soil was established at Harvard University. Nearly a century later, 1731, Benjamin Franklin, "father of the circulating library," was instrumental in getting a "subscription library" in Philadelphia. But the history of the modern public library in the United States really began when states adopted laws authorizing towns and cities to organize public libraries and to levy taxes for their support.

Andrew Carnegie's idea, however, was not to give and finance libraries. This he maintained was governmental duty. He gave the buildings in which books could be housed, believing that a free building would induce communities to do their part. "I chose free libraries," said he, "as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people. They help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored in books."

We do well to honor Andrew Carnegie for his foresight and generosity. His "gospel of wealth" has not only opened the treasures of knowledge to millions of people but the example which he set has been of incalculable value to the world.

Tribune
Salt Lake City Utah
Nov. 27, 1935

Andrew Carnegie, Benefactor

AT THE time of his death, in 1919, Andrew Carnegie was famous only as a multimillionaire; today he is esteemed as one of the world's greatest philanthropists. His phenomenal rise from poverty in Scotland to the position of industrial power and great wealth in America is an epic which inspires American and Scotch boys alike in the retelling. His remarkable money making propensities were matched only by his uncanny money spending capacity. A list of his benefactions—which up to 1920 totaled \$350,000,000—reveals an unusual sense of social responsibility.

In noting the centenary of his birth it is worth while to consider Carnegie's "gospel of wealth," a philosophy which is explicitly embodied in his life and benefactions. He held that it is the duty of the man of wealth "to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants to those dependent upon him, and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to provide the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

The range of his philanthropies reads like a directory of social work. It includes medical research, adult education, peace propaganda, work for the blind, pension systems, recreation and the arts. His most unique gifts, however, include the Carnegie institutes of Pittsburgh and Washington, the hero fund, the foundation for the advancement of teaching, the endowment for international peace, the organ fund and the library gifts.

Through his sponsorship of the public library movement Mr. Carnegie became, without question, the greatest single force in our time for adult education. In different parts of the world he has furnished 2811 free public library buildings. His method was to build and equip a library on condition that the local authorities would provide the site and the maintenance.

The people of Utah participated liberally in these gifts. Of the 44 municipal free libraries in Utah, 22 are Carnegie buildings—American Fork, Beaver, Brigham City, Cedar City, Ephraim, Eureka, Garland, Lehi, Manti, Mount Pleasant, Murray, Ogden, Parowan, Price, Provo, Richfield, Richmond, Salt Lake City, Smithfield, St. George, Springville and Tooele.

His social outlook was profoundly influenced by the political unrest of the '40s in Scotland. He despised aristocratic government and privilege in all its forms. Even before he emigrated to America with his father, at 13 years of age, he had idealized his adopted country as "a land peopled by our own race, a home for free men in which every citizen's privilege was every man's right. These," he says in his autobiography, "were the exciting themes upon which I was nurtured."

Herald
Rutland Vt.
Nov 23 1935

LIBRARY DAY.

Next Monday will mark a date that has meant perhaps more than any other for the development of free public libraries since such libraries were first conceived. For that date is the birthday anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate who during his lifetime gave away \$60,000,000 for the building of 2811 libraries. He said he did it because, while improving the masses of the people, libraries do not pauperize them. Libraries never give something for nothing. The only help those who are to help themselves. If Andrew Carnegie had lived he would have been 100 years of age next Monday. Though he no longer survives in the flesh, he still lives in these great forward-looking gifts that open the chief treasures of the world to all who can read. No wonder our public libraries are taking note of Monday in special ways. Fair Haven happens to have the only near-by library that was given by Carnegie, but libraries everywhere will remember Carnegie and commemorate his anniversary because of his great service to American people in spreading the opportunity for even the poorest to benefit by the education that comes from reading good books.—Middlebury Register.

Herald
Rutland Vt.
Nov 26 1935

He Earned to Give.

Celebration yesterday in Pittsburgh and other American industrial centers of the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth by no means constituted the only observance of the birthday of this famous American by adoption. Three thousand miles away, in Duffermline, Scotland, tiny city where Andrew Carnegie made his humble beginning, hundreds of grateful Scots prepared to do homage to the man whose benefactions have made life more pleasant for men of all nations.

As everything else which has felt the magic of Mr. Carnegie's generosity, the Duffermline of today is a far different city than the one which the steel magnate left as a boy to journey to America. The town has been modernized and given advantages it never could have procured except through the kindness of a boy who did not forget his birthplace after he had become one of the wealthiest men in the world.

There in the city which gave him birth, the major ceremonies in honor of the memory of Andrew Carnegie took place yesterday. Distinguished Americans, Englishmen, Scotchmen gathered to do homage to the man who was the world's greatest benefactor. In surroundings which he made possible, through the medium of one of his innumerable trust funds, these people gathered in tribute to the memory of a dynamic little Scotch boy whose name never will be forgotten.

The general story of Carnegie's life is known to all. It is common knowledge that he came to America a poor boy and in an amazingly short time had made a fortune in steel. At 33 Carnegie was making an income of \$50,000 a year, a fabulous sum of money for those times, and right then he laid the ground work for that carefully-planned, systematically executed system of public benefactions which has benefited all parts of the world.

To him the amassing of wealth served only one purpose—to benefit mankind. Tiny hamlets the country over are the homes of Carnegie libraries. European cities scarred by war were rebuilt with Carnegie funds. In Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute of Technology stands as a wonderful monument to his memory. Today trustees of millions of Carnegie funds set aside for the benefit of man from "age to age" carry out the selfless wishes of this man who made millions to give to others.

Andrew Carnegie died in 1919 but it is safe to predict that his name and his good works never will be forgotten. Each day, now and in the future, someone, somewhere will benefit from the generous far-sightedness of the multi-millionaire who appreciated the true use of wealth and saw that his dreams of giving to the world became actualities.

Leader
Staunton Va.
Nov 24, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE

The Centennial of Andrew Carnegie is being celebrated throughout America. His is an inspiring life, and a history of his life should be placed in the hands of every young person in our land. He was a native of Dumfermline, Scotland, the son of a poor miner. Coming to this country he naturally went to Pennsylvania to work in the coal mines. But from the start he had visions of better things than simple mining, that he would undertake to do. It was not long before he owned enterprises of his own, and this steadily increased until he became a power in the land, always highly respected and trusted by those who came in contact with him. His big enterprise of course was the Steel mill which took his own name. He operated various plants that provided material for his mills, one of which was manganese and as a minor incident in his life he came to Staunton and undertook to operate manganese mines near Crimora, that was probably the beginning of Crimora as a village. In Staunton he personally bought of Mr. Hager who kept a tin and stove establishment on S. Augusta street just South of the Augusta National bank, a number of stoves and a lot of cooking vessels for the temporary use of the men he set to work in the mines. We do not recall for how long he worked these mines.

Mr. Carnegie worked hard to promote the industrial development of our whole country and his was an inspiring influence throughout. Naturally he accumulated a great fortune, which he and Mrs. Carnegie who cooperated fully with him announced they would dispose of in their life and die poor, and this they practically did. Mr. Carnegie loved his native land and especially the small village, Dumfermline, in which he was born, and he spent money lavishly on everything he could conceive of to beautify and help the town. Naturally among these things were a park, a library, monuments, schools and the like. Everybody knows about the great Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, and the numerous libraries established in this country, and the large sums spent to help educate the Negroes.

We advised that all youth should have access to a life of Carnegie. Nothing would so brighten up life in these times for adults too as to read with care a detailed and sympathetic life of this great American by adoption.

Harold
Wenatchee Wash.
Nov. 23, 1935

A BENEVOLENT SCOT

One hundred years ago, a poor boy was born in the little Scotch town of Dumfermline, and today his centennial birthday anniversary is being observed by the presentation of oil painting portraits to nearly 3,000 free public libraries all over the world, made possible by gifts of this boy who became one of the world's richest men. The Wenatchee Carnegie library is included among those built with funds supplied by the man who became the undisputed leader of the world's steel industry.

Carnegie gave away \$250,000,000 during his life time, and endowed foundations with something like \$135,000,000 more at his death besides leaving about \$50,000,000 to friends and relatives. He reversed many traditions, in fact it was because he had no regard for axioms, usages or precedents that he amassed such a huge fortune.

When the steel industry was dead, apparently beyond hope of revival in the middle '90s he spent every dollar he had or could raise in enlarging and improving his plants. Rivals shook their heads and called him crazy, but a few years later they awoke to realize that a flood of orders for steel had broken loose, which they could not fill, but that Carnegie was accepting and getting rich thereby.

He also reversed the tradition that the Scotch are parsimonious, he regularly gave away 90 per cent of each year's income, retaining only 10 per cent for himself, a reversal of the tithing rule. He frequently declared that it was a disgrace to die rich, and that the money he made was not his but that it had been given to him to administer as a sacred trust for the good of mankind.

Besides his libraries, he endowed the Carnegie Foundation, the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the hero fund, the teachers old age pension fund, besides a museum of fine arts, of natural history and of music, and thousands of gifts to colleges, schools, churches and to the purpose of educating poor boys and girls all over the world.

Hedger
Tacoma Wash.
Nov 24, 1935

LIBRARY WEEK

"He came to a land of wooden towns and left a nation of steel," says an advertisement of United States Steel corporation in commemorating the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. But it is not as a steel-maker, manufacturer and shrewd business man that the memory of Andrew Carnegie is revered most this week but as the one who, in the utmost degree, stimulated the spread of free libraries in the United States.

In hundreds of American cities and towns, with cornerstones dimmed by age, are library buildings which were constructed through the benefactions of the canny little Scotsman.

In these 20th century days we take free public libraries for granted but when Carnegie was born in a Dumfermline attic in 1825 there were no such institutions in the United States. In the century they have grown from nothing to 6,000 with 66,000,000 volumes.

Deprived through poverty in his childhood of easy access to books, Carnegie was almost reverent in his attitude toward bound volumes. "I choose free libraries," he said, "as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people * * * They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored in books * * * There is no insurance of nations so cheap as enlightenment of the people."

During his life harsh things were said of Carnegie but of the huge fortune he piled up, estimated at \$390,000,000, he gave away for libraries, to the Carnegie institution and other benefactions and philanthropies a full 90 per cent, including principal and interest, an even greater distribution or sharing of wealth than any dreamy idealist has yet had courage to publicly suggest.

Andrew Carnegie undoubtedly wanted his name remembered without rancor after he had passed away. He was successful if this were his aspiration. But he really loved books and put them on a high plane as an educational force. Even after the passing years have forced the destruction of the last of his library buildings his name will always be remembered as a most potent factor in American education through the means of free libraries. As such it will ever be recalled at recurrent celebrations of Library week, which is being observed in Tacoma and elsewhere in the nation from November 25 to December 1.

Journal
Martinsburg, W. V.
Nov. 26, 1935

NOTABLE CENTENNIALS

Two notable centennials are being observed this week. One is the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. The other is the anniversary of Mark Twain.

The steel magnate and humorist were fast friends and in the twilight of their lives met frequently for literary discussions at Carnegie's salons. They first met on an ocean voyage and formed a fast friendship. Mark Twain complained on one occasion he loaned Carnegie a quarter and the steel king never paid it back.

During Twain's illness in 1910, his physician prescribed pure whiskey which Carnegie provided from the old Scotch he kept on hand. A short time afterward, when Twain heard how Carnegie, a life-long abstainer, had slipped on the ice while walking in the park and sprained his knee, remarked dryly:

"Mr. Carnegie should have sent me all his whiskey."

Few residents of this section of the country have not read Mark Twain's narrative of steamboat days before the Civil War in his "Life on the Mississippi." Twain at one time departed from his usual custom and wrote a serious book, "Recollections of Joan of Arc." This book was published under a pseudonym for he said people would never take him seriously. His beloved characters, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," will ever remain heroes of American youth. "Huckleberry Finn" was regarded as his best work.

News
Parkersburg, W. V.
Nov. 23, 1935

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Journal
Martinsburg, W. V.
Nov. 30, 1935

CARNEGIE MILLIONS

(An Editorial by Science Service.)

Andrew Carnegie, born a hundred years ago (November 25, 1835), is leaving a more lasting imprint upon the leaves of history through his benefactions for education and science than through the millions of tons of steel that have been stamped with his name.

In a real sense dollars cannot measure accomplishments in education and science. Money is fertilizer for ideas. But it is significant that Carnegie used his millions for giving sustenance to such important factors in American and international life. It is inspiring to look back and see that the spending of his money was so well done on the whole that the word association with "Carnegie" today is just as likely to be "libraries" or "science" as "steel."

Carnegie's gifts exceed some \$350,000,000 but no accurate total is ever likely to be summed. It is not important that it should be. Of this total, \$152,170,000 went to education through libraries and grants to colleges. The Carnegie Corporation of New York received \$135,000,000 as a trust fund for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding. Scientific research was supported by \$30,000,000. International peace was promoted with \$12,500,000. Pensions used \$14,000,000 and music benefited by \$6,100,000. Carnegie's own home town "Dunfermline Trust" and other sentimental gifts totaled \$4,100,000. Thus education and science in the broad sense received the bulk of the support.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, with its wide-flung and productive laboratories and its sky-probing Mt. Wilson Observatory, is chief among the science agencies using Carnegie money. But Carnegie benefactions have aided wide-spread variety of other science efforts.

As important as the money he gave is the economic philosophy behind the giving. Rich men, he said, have no moral right to their surplus accumulations. The temporary custodians are in reality "trustees" for the public. As a practitioner of theory, Carnegie used 90 percent of his wealth for society.

News Register
Shelving, Sh. V.
Nov. 31, 1935

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News
Shelving, Sh. V.
Nov. 26, 1935

CARNEGIE MILLIONS

(An Editorial by Science Service.)

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In a real sense dollars cannot measure accomplishments in education and science. Money is fertilizer for viable ideas. But it is significant that Carnegie used his millions for giving sustenance to such important factors in American and international life. It is inspiring to look back and see that the spending of his money was so well done on the whole that the word association with "Carnegie" today is just as likely to be "libraries" or "science" as "steel."

Carnegie's gifts exceed some \$350,000,000 but no accurate total is ever likely to be summed. It is not important that it should be. Of this total, \$152,170,000 went to education through libraries and grants to colleges. The Carnegie Corporation of New York received \$135,000,000 as a trust fund for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding. Scientific research was supported by \$30,000,000. International peace was promoted with \$12,500,000, pensions used \$14,000,000 and music benefited by \$6,100,000. Carnegie's own home town "Dunfermline Trust" and other sentimental gifts totaled \$4,100,000. Thus education and science in the broad sense received the bulk of the support.

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As important as the money he gave is the economic philosophy behind the giving. Rich men, he said, have no moral right to their surplus accumulations. The temporary custodians are in reality "trustees" for the public. As a practitioner of theory, Carnegie used 90 per cent of his wealth for society.

News
Shelving, Sh. V.
Nov. 30, 1935

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*Journal
Antigo, Wis.
Nov 25, 1935*

BORN 100 YEARS AGO TODAY

It is 100 years ago today that Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, and this centenary of his birth is to be observed throughout the United States and Great Britain. And it is most fitting that it should be for Mr. Carnegie has rendered a service, the influence of which will go down through the ages.

The history of the life of Mr. Carnegie is known to most people. His rise from a poor immigrant boy to one of the wealthiest men in this country is quite common knowledge. And the list of his benefactions to communities throughout the country in the way of public library buildings is also well known; but only through reading and hearsay to the younger generation. In fact the name of Carnegie is now seldom used when referring to the libraries that he built.

It is quite proper then that we in Antigo reflect for a moment upon the character of this man for this city like hundreds of others, was the subject of his generosity. It was during the administration of the late Thos. W. Hogan that application was made to Mr. Carnegie for funds to erect a library building. Word came back that \$10,000 had been allotted to this city. Later this was increased to \$15,000 as it was found that the first amount would not complete a building such as we had planned.

It may seem amusing now, but it is a fact that when the announcement came out in The Journal that Mayor Hogan had sent a request to Mr. Carnegie for a contribution a little storm of protest went up from some of our citizens. They protested against accepting any money from such a wealthy man, saying that he had secured the money by taking it out of the wages of the poor man and we should not contaminate ourselves with money from such sources. And Antigo wasn't the only place that such protests were made. However, the protests had no effect upon Mayor Hogan and the money was received and the building erected.

That was back about 30 years and the library has served this community since that time. Mayor Hogan has since passed away, and Andrew Carnegie has likewise died; but the good work that this library has performed since it was built has gone on and will continue on through the years. We in this community are therefore appreciative of the fact that Mayor Hogan didn't waver when people came to him and said "don't accept this blood money", but went right ahead with the development of that institution, which he felt would be of great benefit to our people and saw it through to its completion. We are likewise greatly appreciative of the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, who made the contribution, and through which we have in our midst an institution whose influence for good will grow with the coming years.

Andrew Carnegie is said to have given away some \$360,000,000. He said he didn't want to die rich and he succeeded. He gave away 90 per cent of his great fortune, and most of it went into library buildings throughout this country. It is evidence of the high character of the man and is a refutation of the charges that the few made in those days, that he "squeezed the money out of his men" that he might gain public acclaim by making contributions. That wasn't the thought in the mind of Carnegie and time has brought out the true character of the man.

*Telegram
Earl C. Clure, Wis.
Nov. 25, 1935*

ANDREW CARNEGIE

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie whose altruism and high ideals of service to the human race impelled him to bestow in permanent philanthropic forms nine-tenths of the vast wealth he accumulated through his marvellous business talent and his great opportunities, is celebrated all over the world today.

There are and have been other great business figures whom the world knows as benefactors, but in regard to few of them indeed have we the authentic evidence and record that in the charts of their lives they made philanthropy a prime feature. But such a man was Andrew Carnegie. Very many years ago he proclaimed—and that the declaration was from a depth of conviction his life proves—that he would consider it disgraceful to die a rich man; and long before that, at the age of little more than thirty, with an income of \$50,000 a year, he had set down his belief that the amassing of wealth was the worst species of idolatry if for the possession of wealth alone and expressing a purpose to devote himself especially to such public matters as pertained to promotion of education and to advancing the welfare of the poor. Advancement of science, protection of the teacher against the ills of old age and sickness, and abolition of war by establishing peace on a firm international foundation, are accounted by some as three of his most outstanding interests in his later years.

On this anniversary, the great benefactions of Andrew Carnegie and the lines of great achievement in various fields which will go on and on through the coming years have been recited in many tongues and in many lands. The greatest eulogy that can be pronounced upon him is that he was one who loved and served his fellow man and left a name high and bright on the roll of fame to illuminate the darker aspects of an industrial age.

Republican Boomerang
Laramie Stage
Nov. 28, 1900

One Hundred Years of Library Progress

One hundred years ago November 25th, in Dumfries, Scotland, in an attic of a small cottage, Andrew Carnegie first saw the light of day. Since among many benefactions this merry but most canny Scotchman, who came in his youth to America and piled up one of the greatest fortunes of the golden age of fortunes, devoted some \$65,000,000 to the erection of libraries, the American Library Association thought the date of Andrew Carnegie's birth a fitting time to mark the beginning of a celebration of one hundred years of library progress in the United States.

The story of Carnegie's life and accomplishments though marred by such qualities as slave driving and the predatory methods which characterized the careers of most American captains of industry in the nineteenth century is nevertheless one of the most interesting and thrilling in the annals of self-made men. Of particular note was his interest in books and places in which to house them.

Of a highly disputatious nature (one biographer says Andrew Carnegie's ancestors loved a dram, a joke and an argument) he was always seeking information. As a consequence he was an omnivorous reader all his life. It was, therefore not strange, after he had decided to dispose of a major part of his fortune, that when approached with a request for money to build up branch libraries in New York City he should accede. Then began his wave of library building until he had provided funds for over two thousand such structures.

With his usual canny way of doing things he stipulated that proper sites should always be provided and a perpetual maintenance fund equivalent to ten per cent of his gift should be assured. Those were the terms under which the Laramie Carnegie library was built. Citizens provided the site, the county agreed on the maintenance and Mr. Carnegie's \$20,000 for the original building was forthcoming.

Because of the tremendous impetus given to the library movement by Mr. Carnegie's munificence it is, therefore, but natural that the American Library Association should link up the story of library progress in this country with the centenary of the little Scotchman's birth. It is a story, too, even more interesting and thrilling than the life of the "incredible Carnegie." One hundred years ago there were practically no public libraries in the United States. There were libraries of course in the colleges and a few of the subscription variety, but of the public nature, as we know them, none.

The first authenticated one of a tax supported nature and of continuous existence is that of Peterborough, New Hampshire, founded in 1833. The first children's library was opened in West Cambridge (now Arlington) Massachusetts in 1852. Even the great Boston Public Library was not founded until 1851. By 1876, when the American Library Association was founded, there were three hundred libraries in the United States and Canada, but now in the United States alone there are over ten thousand.

Greater even than this extraordinary growth and far more significant is the change in the administration and uses of the public library. Started just as a repository of books which were most zealously guarded, with ac-

cess to them only enjoyed by the scholarly few the public library has now in this century of great progress become public in the true sense of that term. Open shelves, with free and unrestricted circulation, have become the rule.

In this way the public library has come to take a place along side of the public school, an institution for everyone everywhere, and one of the great mainstays of American life. Its contribution to the social and community life of the towns wherever libraries are to be found is incalculable.

All honor accordingly to the memory of the vigorous, thrifty Scotchman whose name plays so large a part in the story of this century of progress. Whatever the methods of amassing of much of his fortune it now through the channel of libraries and the books on their shelves is finding its way into the hearts and minds of millions of our countrymen, returning thereby to the real source of so much of the nation's wealth, the people themselves.

In this century of progress the libraries of the land have become the centers of light and mental refreshment to all of the people. It is a matter of pride locally that our own Carnegie library leads in all these good things and that it, too, on Monday, the Carnegie anniversary, will join the rest of the country in observing this century of progress.

Press
Sheboygan Wis.
Nov 5, 1905

The Carnegie Centennial

On Monday, November 25, the centennial birthday of Andrew Carnegie will be observed all over the United States and abroad—especially by public libraries in many different parts of the world. It is especially fitting that we here in the United States observe that birthday with proper ceremonies, for it was Andrew Carnegie, who probably more than anyone else, opened up the great storehouses of thought and wisdom and truth — books — for the enlightenment of the minds of the common people.

Out of the \$350,000,000 which this great citizen gave away during his life time, more than \$60,000,000 went into free library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries.

Although Andrew Carnegie was a Scot, who came with his family to this country from Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1848, his ideals were those of a native American imbued with the spirit of American democratic principles. He had the happy faculty of making epigrammatic statements which expressed those ideals pointedly, and one of them was that "The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people . . . I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

To give people the chance to help themselves, to help them enrich their lives with reading and thought—a truly great American spirit, Andrew Carnegie's ideal is one which has helped make this nation the great nation it is today.

Star
Andalusian Cal.
Dec. 5, 1935

CARNEGIE, THE GIVER

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Independent
San Rafael Cal.
Nov 29, 1935

Three Marin Libraries Honor Carnegie

ANNIVERSARY of more than passing significance is being observed this week in the libraries of the largest cities in Marin county. It is the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth—one hundred years Monday since a little boy was born to a weaver and his good wife in Scotland, a lad who carved a career beyond the confines of his home village and who came to America, then as now, the "land of promise" to amass a fortune in oil and steel.

Andrew Carnegie became a super-captain of industry in a period when fortunes such as he accumulated were few and far between. In the twilight of his life, he returned to his native heath to become the Laird of Skibo and to round out his long, active and useful life in security, happiness and tranquility. But not before he repaid, to the people of the land which gave him fame and fortune, the debt of gratitude which he felt he owed—and which all too few rich men fail to recognize.

Andrew Carnegie set aside a fund of many millions of dollars to found, build and set in operation, public libraries in key cities of the land, that even the small boy and girl born to the poorest of parents, might have access to avenues of education and learning which he in his native land found closed, but which were open, in limited fashion in the country of his adoption.

Thirty-one years ago, in December, 1904, Carnegie gave \$25,000 to build the San Rafael Public Library, originally established in 1887, by a group of public spirited women as a Free Reading Room and then in 1890 turned over to the city as a public library. From that latter date until the present the San Rafael Library has grown from a 1,000-volume book depository with a circulation annually of 6,063 to a library of over 16,000 books with a circulation totaling last year, 68,144.

Carnegie's centenary is also being commemorated in the public libraries of San Anselmo and Mill Valley, both of which, like that in San Rafael were built with a portion of Andrew Carnegie's generously-given wealth and which are still conducted in conformance with the requirements laid down by the trustees of the fund which he created.

Enterprise
South San Francisco Cal.
Nov. 8, 1935

Library

South San Francisco has an excellent, well-stocked public library, made possible by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. The Andrew Carnegie Centennial celebration will be conducted November 25-27, and it is with respect and with gratitude that South San Francisco remembers this man.

His good deeds live on. The public library offers a complete educational course in itself, with the resources of the state library behind it. The city may well be proud of its public store of books. It reflects honor on its sponsor.

Herald
Sanford, Fla.
Nov. 27, 1935

Andrew Carnegie

Early this week the world celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who was in his time the richest man in the world. Coming to this country as an immigrant from Scotland, Carnegie got his first job as a weaver's boy in a cotton factory. Later he worked as a messenger boy in a telegraph office; thence into a train dispatcher's office, and later superintendent of the railroad.

From this beginning he graduated into the manufacture of railway iron, where he soon saw the advantages of and introduced into this country the Bessemer steel-making process which was to revolutionize completely the industry into which he had cast his lot and which in turn was to revolutionize so many other related industries. In this manner Carnegie amassed many millions of dollars, and in his later years the chief problem to which he devoted his ingenuity was the disbursement of these funds for the benefit of humanity.

Trying to describe for his audience how Carnegie got rid of more than \$150,000,000, Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador at London in 1910 said, "I found the case of a coast skipper named Castro, who went back and forth in his little sixty-foot boat through a fierce storm on the New Jersey coast to a steamer stranded on Brigantine Shoals, till he had saved fifty-two lives. To that daring and splendid captain Mr. Carnegie's trustees gave a gold medal as a record his son might some day like to have, with a thousand pounds to educate that son, and three hundred more to lift a mortgage on his home. . . .

"I could keep you all the afternoon reading such cases . . . What nobler use is there for money than to help the men who do such things? . . .

"Yet all this is but a very little part of what your new citizen has long been doing. He saw that only light could make our liberties valuable or safe. In consequence, the teaching profession seemed to him the first line of national defense; and so he has provided a pension fund for men who give their lives to that work, and placed in the hands of a most competent board of trustees in America £300,000 for that purpose. He believes the world advances as our knowledge of truth is extended, and so he has given another most competent board £2,400,000 for the promotion of original research. He had no chance for college training himself, but he has given to colleges in the United States and Canada more than £4,000,000, and to some in the United Kingdom and Colonies £1,360,000 more. To all this, with a tender recollection of the land of his birth, he has added a trust for the universities of Scotland of £2,000,000. On the fortunate town of his birth he has bestowed for the benefit of the whole community in many helpful ways the Dunfermline Trust of £500,000; and for the town in which he worked his way up he has established and endowed the Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute, at a cost of £2,400,000. For the benefit of workmen in the iron and steel works, which he brought to such marvelous success, he has established a relief fund of £300,000. In a desire to diffuse among all, but especially among the orderly and moral classes, the enjoyment he himself gets from music, he has met churches here and in America half way in the cost of their organs, till in this manner he has distributed among 4,500 of them in all not less than £800,000. In furtherance of his efforts against war he has built a headquarters at Washington for the International Bureau of American Republics for £150,000; and at a cost of £300,000 a Palace of Peace for the International Arbitrations at the Hague—from one of which your country and mine have just emerged, with equal honor and with mutual satisfaction at the peaceful and just settlement of an embittered dispute that had lasted between us for more than a century.

"And now I come down to what has brought you here today. The lad to whom a book was a prized and expensive luxury, and who knew no university but the few books he could buy, has now sought to bring that means of self-improvement and uplift by which he himself rose, within reach of all. He has thus girdled the English-speaking world with libraries, of which the very latest to be opened is yours, here in Luton, today. Up to July of this year he has spent in the erection of municipal library buildings like yours over £10,187,000.

"Add this to other sums I have mentioned or alluded to, and you have a total amount of over £30,000,000 already expended for the betterment of men by this weaver lad and telegraph operator, the youngest citizen of Luton. . . ."

Union
Sacramento, Cal.
Nov. 27, 1935

Carnegie Week

Sacramento this week joins in the nationwide observance of the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth. As is fitting, the city free library, endowed by Carnegie, takes the leading part in the ceremonies.

Andrew Carnegie, born in a weaver's cottage in Scotland, gave away \$65,000,000 for the establishment, endowment or equipment of nearly 3000 libraries. A poor boy to whom the loan of a book was a boon incalculable, his desire was to make books available to everyone. He was one of the first Americans to recognize great wealth as a public trust. His philanthropy took on various aspects, but it is for his remarkable benefactions to American culture, in establishing hundreds of libraries, that he will chiefly be known to posterity.

Open house at the city library gives Sacramentans an opportunity to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the work of this big community educational force, if they have not already done so. Only a small part of the actual work of the library is apparent in the reference and reading rooms the average library patron visits. Behind the scenes is a big and loyal organization whose duty it is to maintain the library at its present point of prestige and efficiency.

Journal.
Atlanta, Ga.
Nov. 24, 1935

Andrew Carnegie's Centennial and His Gospel of Wealth

THOUGH it is a long way it is from here to Dunfermline, an event which occurred in that ancient town of Scotland a hundred years ago will be gratefully commemorated in Atlanta tomorrow, and in a large portion of the world. The centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie reminds us anew of what he did for our city and commonwealth. Four public library buildings mark his benefactions to Atlanta, besides a generous donation to the Emory University Library School. The monetary sum of these gifts was not far short of four hundred thousand dollars, but who can measure their increasing significance in terms of human happiness and enlightenment? In the State, twenty cities and towns and six colleges have received libraries from the fund he provided for this purpose. Never a day goes but that multitudes of Georgians, in all ages and circumstances of life, have reason to bless the memory of Andrew Carnegie for the imperishable riches he placed within their reach. And so have millions the country over.

Dunfermline, where he was born, November 25, 1835, was a fit starting point for a story-book career. A little way from his parents' cottage stood the Abbey, where Robert Bruce was buried, while eight miles northward lay Loch Leven with its dramatic memories of Mary Stuart. His father, a handloom weaver, was a radical in politics and, as the neighbors described him, "an awfu' man for reading." His mother was the daughter of a tanner and shoemaker, Thomas Morrison, who likewise was an aggressive reformer and ardent champion of human rights. The Carnegies gave their two sons the best schooling they could afford, but when Andrew was thirteen the family's fortunes were at such an ebb that they sold their chattels, borrowed twenty pounds, and sailed for the United States of America.

Forty-one years later the Scottish emigrant lad, who had risen from a weekly wage of one dollar and twenty cents to an income of millions and the command of giant industries, wrote his "Gospel of Wealth." A man's first duty, he maintained, was to provide a competence for his family, but "the rich man who died leaving great sums which he himself might have administered for the public good, died disgraced." That was a strange doctrine for a millionaire in 1889, and doubtless there were many cynics who thought that he would rest content with preaching it. But in the thirty ensuing years, until his death in 1919, Andrew Carnegie gave away three hundred and fifty million dollars, which included most of his annual income and the principal.

Two hundred and eighty-eight millions of this immense sum he distributed in the United States—sixty millions for library buildings, twenty millions for colleges and mainly for the smaller ones, six millions for church organs, twenty-nine millions for a foundation for the advancement of teaching, ten millions for his Hero Fund, and scores of millions for art, music and literature, as well as for scientific research and technical education. For the promotion of international peace, one of the high passions of his latter years, he created an endowment of ten million dollars. He gave ten millions to the Scottish universities and an equal amount to those of the United Kingdom. Nor was his native Dunfermline forgotten, the Fifeshire burgh where he walked as a penniless boy, pondering the lore of its bygone heroes, memorizing Robert Burns, gazing at the misty Pentland Hills, and dreaming of America. To his birthplace he gave, not only a splendid library and public baths, but also the picturesque and historic estate of Pittencrieff Park and Glen, together with a trust fund yielding one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year for the maintenance of the park, for the exhibition of works of art and science, and for the promotion of horticultural and educational interests among the people.

A story-book career indeed was Andrew Carnegie's, not merely in its courageous conquest of things and its building of a mighty fortune, but chiefly in its creative idea of how riches should be used. Summarizing Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth," the distinguished author, Burton Jesse Hendrick, writes in the Dictionary of

American Biography, "He accepted, on the whole, the established economic and political system; he remained to his death a disbeliever in socialism. Yet he recognized that the accumulation of enormous sums in the hands of industrial leaders was a result of capitalism that held great possibilities of evil. So far as these leaders stimulated industry and performed their part in unloosing natural and human energies for the growth of society, they were a valuable national asset; indeed, Carnegie believed they were indispensable. But their reward, if used for their own selfish purposes, far exceeded the value of their services. Carnegie granted that the people as a whole had created the fortunes concentrated in individual hands; what the community had piled up should be returned to it. The millionaire who properly recognized his own position was merely a 'trustee'; he held his surplus wealth for the benefit of his fellows. . . . The accumulator of great possessions was *prima facie* an exceptional person, and it became his duty to use the talents which had made his fortune by distributing it 'for the improvement of mankind.'"

So thought and so did Andrew Carnegie—a gospel as old as Christianity, as new as the New Deal, and as keenly resented, in some quarters, as them both.

Star
Columbus, Ind.
Nov. 23, 1935

CARNEGIE TRIBUTES

Indiana has reason to join with the rest of the nation in tributes to the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, who was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835. He gave \$60,364,408 to establish 2,811 public libraries in all parts of the world, and 153 of these institutions are in Indiana towns and cities.

Carnegie's first job was as a hobbins boy at Alleghany City, Pa., at \$1.20 a week. Later he was telegraph messenger boy, learned telegraphy and became an operator for the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1860 he knew enough about railroading to be superintendent of the Pennsylvania's Pittsburgh division and his railroad connections led him to invest in express company stocks and in the securities of a new sleeping car concern.

When oil was found in Pennsylvania, he put his dividends and savings into oil leases and in the late sixties became interested in iron and steel. More than thirty years ago he retired, one of the richest men in the world.

Carnegie's philanthropic gifts aggregate \$350,695,000. To the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he gave \$10,000,000 and to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching \$15,000,000. He created a \$5,000,000 benefaction, from which awards are made annually for heroic deeds. Other millions have gone to schools and hospitals throughout the world, and as the nation approaches the 100th anniversary of his birth it has the knowledge that although he died in 1919, he made it possible for the causes in which he believed to live after him and to continue their usefulness through the years to come.

Star
Bloomington, Ind.
Oct. 31, 1935

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

Celebration this year of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth recalls that in his library benefactions, which gave 1,946 libraries to the United States, Indiana fared better than any other state. Carnegie built 164 libraries in Indiana. California was second with 142 and Illinois and New York were tied for third with 106. In addition to the 164 public libraries built with Carnegie funds he aided in the construction of two college libraries, at DePauw and Earlham.

Carnegie also provided endowments of \$75,000 for Notre Dame, \$50,000 for Wabash, \$25,000 for Butler and an \$18,750 building for Moores Hill. He appropriated \$50,000 for the library building at DePauw and \$30,000 for the library at Earlham. Other funds have been appropriated for Indiana colleges in later years by the Carnegie corporation of New York.

When Andrew Carnegie began his library work in 1881, few American communities had free public libraries. The momentum he gave to the public library movement in America resulted in libraries for virtually every town.

The conditions of Carnegie's library gifts were that the community had to provide the site for the building, possess or obtain the books and suitable equipment and pledge an annual appropriation for maintenance, usually 10 per cent of the amount of the Carnegie gift. With this assurance that the community would take interest in the maintenance of the library, Mr. Carnegie paid the cost of the building.

*New Times Democrat
Goshen, Ind.
Oct. 29, 1935*

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

The public library nowadays is so frequently taken as a matter of course that we are likely to forget the important part played by Andrew Carnegie in starting the library movement in this country. This year marks the hundredth anniversary of Carnegie's birth, and the occasion makes it an appropriate time to recall some of the great steel man's benefactions.

Few persons will remember, for instance, that in Carnegie's library gifts, Indiana fared better than any other state in the union. All of us know of course that one of the 164 libraries built in Indiana is located in Goshen. Carnegie built a total of 1,946 public libraries, and after Indiana, California received the largest number with 142. Illinois and New York were third with 106 each; Ohio fourth with 104, and Iowa got 101. In addition to the public libraries in Indiana Carnegie built two college libraries, at DePauw and Earlham, and provided endowments for libraries at Notre Dame, Wabash, Butler and Moores Hill.

When Carnegie began his library work there were few public libraries in the United States. Today nearly every city and town of any size has one.

*Herald Press
Huntington Ind.
Oct. 29, 1935*

THE LIBRARY AS A FITTING MEMORIAL

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie is being fittingly observed in Chicago Heights due to the alertness of the staff and the trustees of the Chicago Heights Free Public Library, a gift to the city by the great philanthropist.

The Chicago Heights library has always played an important part in the intellectual and cultural life of the city, always during the 33 years since its founding the doors of the institution have been open for service to the public. Its career has not always been evidenced by the tranquility ever present in the atmosphere of the place, for there have been periods when financial stress threatened its very existence. But the courageous efforts of those in active charge and the trustees who have given freely of their services, have brought the library through to a point where its future gives promise of being as enduring as the community itself.

The community should never underestimate the value of the library to Chicago Heights. It is a haven for those seeking lasting entertainment and enlightenment found only in good literature. Likewise it should not underestimate the loyalty of the present staff of the library and the efforts of the trustees, one of whom, Mrs. Homer Abbott, has served continuously since 1914.

The Chicago Heights Free Public Library stands as a true memorial to Mr. Carnegie and to the foresighted men and women who secured the endowment for Chicago Heights.

*Citizen
Culver Ind.
Nov. 6, 1935*

HE BUILT LIBRARIES

Celebration this year of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth recalls that in Carnegie's library benefaction, which gave 1,946 libraries to the United States, Indiana fared better than any other state of the Union.

Carnegie built 164 libraries in Indiana, including the one at Culver. California was second with 142 Carnegie libraries, Illinois and New York third with 106; Ohio fourth with 105 and Iowa fifth with 101. In addition to the 164 Carnegie public libraries in Indiana, Carnegie funds were used for the construction of two college libraries, at DePauw and Earlham.

Carnegie also provided endowments of \$75,000 for Notre Dame, \$50,000 for Wabash, \$25,000 for Butler, and an \$18,750 building for Moores Hill. He appropriated \$50,000 for the library building at DePauw and \$30,000 for the library at Earlham. Other funds have been appropriated for Indiana colleges in later years by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

When Andrew Carnegie began his library work in 1881, a few American communities had free public libraries. The momentum he gave to the public library movement in America resulted in libraries for virtually every town.

The conditions of Carnegie's library gifts were that the community had to provide the site for the building, possess or obtain the books and suitable equipment and pledge an annual appropriation for maintenance, usually 10 per cent of the amount of the Carnegie gift. With this assurance that the community would take interest in the maintenance of the library, Mr. Carnegie paid the cost of the building.

Times Gazette
Hartford City Ind.
Oct. 22, 1935

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

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The Hartford City public library, a gift from Mr. Carnegie, has been very successful. It is a community institution that has done a great deal of good.

Steel
Chicago Night. Ed.
Nov. 26, 1935

Carnegie's Indiana Gifts.

INDIANA'S bookish inclinations may be reflected by the report that it has more Carnegie libraries than any other state in the Union. This is the centennial year of Andrew Carnegie's birth and statistics regarding his library benefactions were worked out in connection with the celebration.

There are 154 Carnegie libraries in Indiana besides college libraries at DePauw and Earlham and benefactions to other Indiana educational institutions. California is second with 142, Illinois and New York third with 106 each, Ohio fourth with 105 and Iowa fifth with 101.

Carnegie also provided endowments of \$75,000 for Notre Dame, \$50,000 for Wabash, \$25,000 for Butler, and an \$18,750 building for Moores Hill. He appropriated \$50,000 for the library building at DePauw and \$30,000 for the library at Earlham. Other funds have been appropriated for Indiana colleges in later years by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

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Herald Illig
Quincy Ill.
Oct. 27, 1935

A Rugged Individualist.

Andrew Carnegie's centenary Monday recalled the career of this little Scotchman, the son of an old-country weaver, who amassed millions in steel. In the days of an expanding America he ran his fortune higher and higher. His estate at his death comprised a paltry 22 million. The rest had been given away like peanuts.

As he ascended the golden ladder he allowed associates to come part way with him. He was proud of the fact that he had created forty millionaires, who were called his "partners." Even Morgan has done no better than that.

His career after he entered the steel business on a small scale was one of growth and expansion. He formed a partnership with Frick because Frick had coke interests and Carnegie thought his own mills were paying too much for that product. In his career in steel Carnegie witnessed the introduction of the Bessemer and "open hearth" processes. When he disagreed with his old partner, Frick, he proceeded to buy up Frick's interests. It was the day of the trust and large combination of capital and industry. Rivals were developing who threatened his power and he decided to liquidate. Eventually he interested J. P. Morgan, Sr., who was already a rival and the outcome of the negotiations was the purchase of the Carnegie interests by the Morgan group and the formation of the United States Steel corporation. Carnegie received the equivalent of \$500,000,000 for his interests, a price he had originally himself set.

Carnegie then set about practicing a "gospel of wealth" he had evolved in his younger days. It was to the effect that the man who died rich died disgraced. Carnegie libraries began to appear in various cities and there were "foundations" and trusts. Before he had finished, the name Carnegie was carved in the facades of 3,000 libraries in the United States and other lands. He had hoped to retire at thirty-five when he had an income of \$50,000 a year but he did not do it.

Carnegie as a boy had been bobbin-boy in a textile mill and Western Union messenger. He was at one time a division superintendent for the Pennsylvania railroad when "rebates" were given to good shippers, rising from a post as telegraph operator to that position. He served in the army transportation department during the Civil war. He was a "success" man in real life.

Times
Whiting, Ind.
Nov. 27, 1935

Andrew Carnegie Centenary Observance

The century of progress in library development from the birth of Andrew Carnegie in 1835 to the present time affords contrasts which seem extraordinary in view of the comparatively short span of years. The librarian of the earlier days was a keeper of books and the library was a storehouse whose treasures were jealously guarded and used only by the learned few. Wire netting often screened the shelves to keep the patrons from handling the books. Children were not permitted in most of these retreats of the scholar. The thought of taking a book home from the older libraries would have seemed preposterous.

Today there are in the United States alone some 10,000 national, state, county, municipal, school, college and university libraries. They are regularly used by more than 24 million people and they circulate hundreds of millions of books a year. The modern library has won a place beside the public school as an instrument of education and the present-day librarian does not wait for people to come to the library—he reaches out into the community to find and serve new readers.

Some of the noteworthy features of libraries today which were lacking a hundred years ago are:

Free access to open shelves so readers may browse among the books.

Children's rooms with specially trained librarians to devote their time wholly to the needs of boys and girls.

Readers' advisers to diagnose and prescribe for the particular needs of individuals.

Provision for those who cannot come to the main library by means of branches and traveling libraries.

Reading guides to help the se-

rious reader select from millions of books the ones best adapted to his needs.

Special services to schools and the taking over of their job when formal schooling is over.

Book automobiles to take books to readers in remote places.

Express, mail, telephone and

even airplane service to make books accessible to those who could not have them otherwise.

Special service to factories, stores, mines, hospitals, prisons and asylums.

Books in raised print and talking books for blind patrons. All of these changes are in harmony with the principles underlying the philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie.

"I do not want to be known for what I give," Mr. Carnegie once said, "but for what I induce others to give." It was his desire to make his gift valuable, not merely because of its value in dollars and cents but because of the civic interest it created in the library idea.

Every community accepting the offer of a Carnegie grant was required to furnish a site and agree to supply an annual maintenance fund of at least ten per cent of the amount of the gift. To the fact that the communities were expected to maintain and develop their libraries, Mr. Carnegie attributed most of their usefulness. He believed in helping the community to help itself without minimizing the public interest or responsibility.

Republican
Shelbyville, Ind.
Oct. 23, 1935

Carnegie Centennial

In connection with the observance of the Andrew Carnegie centennial, Nov. 25, 26 and 27, framed portraits of the famous financier and philanthropist will be presented to all of the libraries that his gifts made possible in this and other English-speaking countries.

Mr. Carnegie was born Nov. 25, 1835, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and came to this country as a poor boy, making his fortune here and using much of it, prior to his death, in making public benefactions.

During these later years, public libraries have become so much a part of the American life that few of us realize exactly what Andrew Carnegie did for the advancement of education and civilization when he presented to the public 2,811 public libraries, of which 1,946 were built in the United States.

All of us who are past 35 years of age probably can remember of hearing older relatives, especially parents and grandparents, discuss their efforts to obtain good reading material during the nineteenth century. In most cases, some few families in a neighborhood had been able to purchase a few good books, and these were exchanged and lent to others, read and re-read until they were completely worn out. We can remember of hearing our mother tell how fortunate her family was thought to be because it owned a complete 'set' of the works of Sir Walter Scott, and how many times these books were read by the family until they were treated as old and familiar friends. She told how carefully books were read and digested, not sketched hastily as we are prone to read books today, but each word read and given its proper value.

At the time that they were made, many of Carnegie's gifts were passed over lightly—much as is the work of the Rockefeller Foundation today—and few people realized what he was doing to broaden and educate the minds of those who compose the American public. It is only by imagining what Shelbyville, and all of these other small cities, would be like today if they had no public libraries that we can realize what his philanthropy has meant. The manner in which many of them (and among them, the one located here) have been neglected is to be regretted.

There are many universities on the shelves of every public library if the public chooses to use them.

Commercial Appeal
Portland, Ind. & Est. 26, 1905

Carnegie Anniversary

Celebration this year of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth recalls that in Carnegie's library benefactions, which gave 1,946 libraries to the United States, Indiana fared better than any other state or the Union.

Carnegie built 164 libraries in Indiana. California was second with 142 Carnegie libraries, Illinois and New York third with 106; Ohio fourth with 105 and Iowa fifth with 101. In addition to the 164 Carnegie libraries in Indiana, Carnegie funds were used for the construction of two college libraries, at DePauw and Earlham.

Carnegie also provided endowments of \$75,000 for Notre Dame, \$50,000 for Wabash, \$25,000 for Butler, and an \$18,750 building for Moores Hill. He appropriated \$50,000 for the library building at DePauw and \$30,000 for the library at Earlham. Other funds have been appropriated for Indiana colleges in later years by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

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Lucas
Portland, Ind.
Oct. 26, 1905

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Courier Times
New Castle Ind.
Oct. 19, 1905

Carnegie Centenary.

Celebration this year of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth recalls that in his library benefactions, which gave 1,946 libraries to the United States, Indiana fared better than any other state. Carnegie built 164 libraries in Indiana. California was second with 142 and Illinois and New York were tied for third with 106. In addition to the 164 public libraries built with Carnegie funds, he aided in the construction of two college libraries, at DePauw and Earlham.

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Gazette
Union City Ind
Oct. 26, 1905

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Sentinel
Hendricks Indiana
Nov. 25, 1935

POSTERITY ENJOYS CARNEGIE WEALTH

There is a strange paradox in the public's acclaim and tribute to Andrew Carnegie on the occasion of his centennial anniversary.

Just now public leaders are kuifing bigness. For political effectiveness they point an accusing finger at anything that smatters of wealth or success.

The Mellons, the Morgans, the Rockefellers and other multi-millionaire citizens have been maligned and scorned and another group would confiscate all wealth for re-distribution.

In the midst of all this modern preachment and thought this nation will pause today to honor the memory of one of the world's wealthiest men. He is none other than Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie turned his wealth to the benefit of mankind. He spent his early years amassing a great fortune and then spent his latter years organizing trusts and distributing \$350,000,000. He died a comparatively poor man.

A young Scotch boy, he came to this country in 1848 and he grew up with the industrial development of a great nation. He had little worldly goods at the start. He was a messenger boy, a telegrapher, a railroader and finally an industrialist. He gained a large part of his schooling, reading in a free library at Western, Pennsylvania. He laid his industrial success to the training and information he received at this first free library, and he never forgot it.

When fortune smiled upon him he determined to place free libraries at the disposal of other boys so that they, too, might enjoy benefits that generously affected his life. He did. He set up 2811 free public libraries in the English speaking countries of the world, in addition to establishing many trust funds to aid humanity.

Mr. Carnegie, though tinged with the smut of wealth, performed a great service for mankind. He put his great wealth and his fine intellect into a lasting investment. Public libraries are now part and parcel of every enterprising city. Carnegie led the way.

What Carnegie has done, other men of wealth have done in other ways. The Morgans and Rockefellers have given millions to public enterprises. Hospitals, universities, schools, churches, laboratories have enjoyed financial aid. Science has progressed and mankind has benefitted by their great contributions. Without wealth and without the contributions of benefactors, large and small, science, medicine and education would not have advanced in this country.

Most men of wealth return great portions of it to the up-building of the people from whom they got it; they invest it in enterprises that will aid posterity. Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday the nation observes today, was one of these great benefactors whose wealth went to a lasting cause.

Money in the hands of high-minded men is not the root of all evil.—Red Oak Express.

Express
Red Oak Pa.
Nov. 21 1935

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Monroe
Monroe Ind.
Oct. 24 1935

Carnegie's Birthday.

Celebration this year of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth recalls that in Carnegie's library benefactions, which gave 1,946 libraries to the United States, Indiana fared better than any other state in the Union.

Carnegie built 164 libraries in Indiana. California was second with 142, Illinois and New York third with 106, Ohio fourth with 105, and Iowa fifth with 101. In addition to the 164 Carnegie public libraries in Indiana, Carnegie funds were used for the construction of two college libraries, at DePauw and Earlham.

The conditions of Carnegie's library gifts were that the community had to provide the site for the building, possess or obtain the books and suitable equipment, and pledge an annual appropriation for maintenance, usually 10 per cent of the amount of the Carnegie gift. With this assurance that the community would take interest in the maintenance of the library, Mr. Carnegie paid the cost of the building.

Forward looking citizens of Pulaski county took advantage of the opportunity and secured three of the buildings, at Monterey, Francesville and Winamac, which stand as monuments not only to Mr. Carnegie but as well to those who made it possible for the communities to enjoy his beneficence.

Monroe
Monroe Ind.
Dec. 12 1935

THE CARNEGIE EXAMPLE (New York Herald Tribune)

Perhaps the most striking memories recalled by the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birthday was the extraordinary variety of his interests and gifts. In the public mind it is the scores of libraries which have become identified with the name. The amiable weakness for seeing his name carved in stone on a building has served, oddly enough, to push into the background many of the other fine gifts, the creations of a true generosity and a bold imagination.

Immortality is a willful jade, in short. She selects what appeals to her for public preservation, and neither organization nor the mere power of money can alter her decisions. Among the many different gifts, from the Peace Palace at The Hague to beloved Carnegie Hall in this city, it is undoubtedly the vast funds granted to education, both toward the betterment of the lot of the professor and, even more significant, toward the advancement of research and learning, which best deserve to be Andrew Carnegie's monument. It the present celebration does nothing else than to remind the public of these great donations it will have justified itself.

New
Gardner Mass
Dec. 11, 1905

THE CARNEGIE EXAMPLE

(New York Herald Tribune)

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Reese
Grand Rapids Mich
Nov. 27, 1905

CARNEGIE AND TWAIN.

One phrase borrowed frequently by Andrew Carnegie—"sweetness and light"—probably best expresses the benefits accruing to mankind through the lives of two great Americans whose birthday centenaries are to be celebrated next week—Carnegie and Samuel L. Clemens, best known as "Mark Twain."

The benefactions—he called them distributions—of Carnegie were motivated by a desire for "the improvement of mankind." To this purpose, he bestowed upon such organizations as libraries, universities and research funds more than \$350,000,000. He also brought into the councils of the rich a new appreciation of benevolence. Rich men, Carnegie said, had no moral right to their surplus accumulation. They were entitled to a liberal competence, he held, but beyond that they were trustees for the public; their task was to see that their surpluses were distributed in ways that would best promote the welfare and happiness of man.

To "sweetness and light" Mark Twain, too, contributed greatly and immortally. Through his enrichment of the world's source of chuckles, Twain helped to convince mankind that life was something not only to be lived industriously and well, but to be enjoyed. He taught the world something of the pure gusto of existence, this Missourian who could strip a situation to the essentials and, with disarming good nature, put his finger on the truth. His humor was the lasting sort defined by Carlyle as springing "not more from the head than the heart. It is not contempt; its essence is love. It issues not in laughter, but in smiles that lie far deeper."

The centenaries of these two men are occasions of significance for America, a nation justly proud that it has given to the world two of its great moderns.

Exprise
Portland, Me.
Nov. 29, 1905

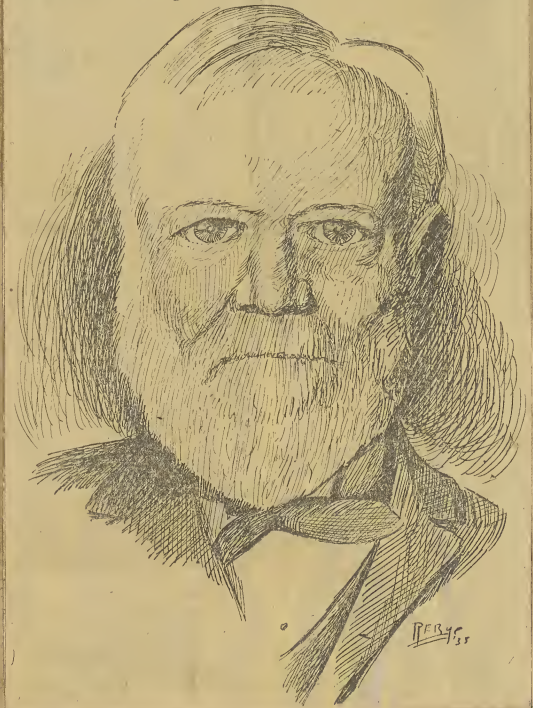
The Fruits Of A Fortune

Throughout this week, the peoples of every civilized nation on the earth celebrated the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist. They not only commemorate the genius of the little Scotch wizard of finance, who amassed the second largest fortune in the world, but they also paid tribute to his generosity and to his kindness as he endowed over \$300,000,000 to various causes. He established numerous libraries, several technical schools, and trust funds for the advancement of peace, heroism, and learning. The world today is better because Andrew Carnegie lived.

The inspiration of Carnegie's example serves as a lesson to every poor boy, who thinks he hasn't a chance. The life story of that steel magnate who immigrated to America a poor boy from Scotland, and rose to fame and fortune is familiar to us all, but one that never wearies in the telling. In the Autumn of Carnegie's life, he was wont to assemble a group of literary men, artists, and scientists at his far-famed Skibo Castle. Thus he helped the individual genius of each person toward the common goal of truth and knowledge. Truly his generosity may be recorded by the world, but never sufficiently acknowledged.

Andrew Carnegie

Bye



*Nerald
Kulath Munn.
Nov. 23, 1905*

CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL.

On the 25th of this month the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be observed in Scotland and in this country. Mr. Carnegie lived to such a ripe old age, and the 16 years since his death have slipped past so quickly, that it is something of a surprise to be reminded that his remarkable career began a century ago.

Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, the Endowment for International Peace, the Hero Funds, the institutions at Washington and Pittsburgh, the gifts to Scotland, all keep his name and life in the minds of millions, but the libraries have probably meant more to more people than the other gifts.

No one can say how many lives have been brightened, for those with little or nothing to spare for amusement and education, through these libraries. For millions within reach of the libraries books have been made as obtainable as could be wished. Anyone with the time and ability to read can find a liberal education or a pleasant diversion at little or no expense, if his city has a library.

Not because he made so much money, nor even because he gave so much away, but because he gave it in a way to fill a need that he himself had felt as a poor youth, Andrew Carnegie will be remembered by millions this month.

*Reese
White Bear Munn.
Oct. 25, 1905*

THE CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

The centennial celebration of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be observed November 25, 26 and 27 throughout United States, Canada and Great Britain.

As a part of the celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display.

Between 1881, when he built his first library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835.

*Journal
Hunt Creek
Sept. 23, 1905*

Centennial for the Great Builder of Libraries

In November the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be celebrated—the man best known, perhaps, for his enormous benefactions to establish libraries.

Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on Nov. 25, 1835. But it was in this country that he made his enormous fortune and where his trust funds were established. It was in Dunfermline that he built his first library and even today he is remembered there as "an awfu' man to read." In the United States he built 1,946 libraries and 865 in other parts of the English speaking world.

Nor was this all of his benefactions. He created the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh in 1906 which conducts an institute of technology, a museum of fine arts, a music hall, a museum of natural history, a public library and a library school; the Carnegie Institution of Washington, devoted to scientific research; the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, to recognize heroic acts performed in the peaceful walks of life; the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, to provide retiring pensions for teachers and to advance higher education; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to serve the purpose indicated by its name; and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and the British dominions and colonies.

When Carnegie died, he was a man of only moderate wealth, as estimated in present day terms. During his lifetime he had given away or established endowments totalling \$350,000,000.

Though there is no adequate biography of Carnegie, much has been written about him and he wrote considerable about himself. Perhaps few people realize that the steel business, important as it was to Carnegie's career, seems almost to have been merely an avocation. His early ambition inclined to journalism.

The use to which his great fortune has been put, through his wise planning, has been a model upon which many American benefactions have been based. All of it goes to the help and advancement of mankind.

Montana Standard
Butte, Mont.
Dec. 3, 1935

WHAT WILL SUBSTITUTE?

The recent reviews of his manner of distributing a vast fortune which have attended the observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie give rise again to the question of how such enterprises of social advancement as he sponsored may be financed in the future.

Andrew Carnegie came to America as a boy of 12 and, "starting from scratch," he early in life became one of those commonly known as great captains of industry, and not always complementarily referred to as "magnates" or "moguls." He amassed his fortune out of the world's remaking of its rails, bridges, freight cars, battleships, merchant ships and tall buildings; its wire fences and its pipe lines. But the world remembers him not because of the fortune he amassed but because he pioneered in a new realm of giving. He did not like the term "philanthropist," regarding himself rather as a custodian and "distributor" of the wealth that came to him.

Before Andrew Carnegie was 75 he had given away more than \$300,000,000. There still remained \$150,000,000 and of that he gave \$125,000,000 to the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Then, remembering a deserving cause he had overlooked, he reduced the remnant of his personal fortune to \$15,000,000.

Carnegie gifts built 2,811 libraries, and pushed back the frontiers in almost every field of learning. His foundation for the advancement of teaching has brought security in old age to thousands of college teachers, has helped in the reform of American medical education, and is now at work on survey that may have a revolutionary effect on general education.

Andrew Carnegie was only one of many who found the wise distribution of their fortunes even more difficult than amassing them. But we are now pioneering an era in which it seems to be the determination that no tremendous fortunes shall ever again be amassed. And endowed colleges, together with endowed enterprises of every kind are looking with extreme apprehension to the future. Can and will the already overburdened government treasuries take on also the burden of substituting for these once-prevalent philanthropies, or will they be allowed to languish and die? This is a question that a great many are already viewing with a grave concern.

Advertises
Fayette, Mo.
Nov 26, 1935

BEGINNING November twenty-fifth, there are being held this week in literally hundreds of communities observances of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist, whose benefactions in the gifts of libraries has been one of the greatest educational forces in America. Book-hungry himself when a messenger boy in Pittsburgh, the Scotch lad early learned the joy of reading when the wealthy Col. James Anderson opened his library of four hundred volumes to "working boys." Realizing the great need of books, Carnegie after becoming wealthy as a steel magnate, gave of his large fortune nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip 2,811 libraries, of which 1,900 are in the United States and Canada. Upon the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Carnegie in Dunfermline, Scotland, it is fitting that attention be turned to the public library movement of which he might well be called the father. In 1881 the gift of a public library to his native village initiated his philanthropic program which has grown to be a most vital force in public education. Carnegie's idea was not to give and finance libraries as he felt that it was the duty of the government to do its part, but he adopted the policy of giving the buildings in which the books would be placed. He realized that many communities would co-operate if the buildings were given free and he later said that it was not the gifts which he himself made that gave him the greatest satisfaction but the fact that he had persuaded others to give. He said, "I chose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored in books." Fayette is one of the communities that was privileged to receive a Carnegie gift of a library building. It was established here in 1910. There is being carried on in connection with the centenary observance of the benefactor's birth an effort to improve libraries and to add to the volumes so that the efficiency of the institutions may be increased. Such an attempt is being made in this community and the library board and the librarian have asked individuals and clubs to make gifts of books in memory of the great philanthropist whose influence for the uplift of the masses cannot be fathomed.

Press
Binghamton N.Y.
Nov. 16, 1935

THE LAIRD OF SKIBO

On the twenty-fifth of November the people of the United States, Scotland and the British dominions will be thinking a great deal about Andrew Carnegie, for that will be the centenary of his birth. A rising generation which missed the news of that pioneer philanthropist's activities will be interested in the story which will come to it as some new and fascinating tale through the daily press a week or so hence.

And that generation is certain to have a great deal of respect for the boy who was born in a weaver's cottage at Dunfermline in 1835; came to America in a whaling schooner in 1848; became a messenger boy in Pittsburgh and got his beginnings of book knowledge in a free library.

It will read with interest how he established the Bessemer process in the American steel industry and how in later years, remembering that he had been given his own first real chance by a free library, he began with Dunfermline and built 2,811 libraries throughout the English-speaking world.

He saw, or thought he saw, that money was important only in the ratio of good which it might do, and so in his later years he gave away \$350,000,000 through the establishment of trusts, foundations and other benefactions. Even as the early part of his life had been employed in the gigantic task of amassing his wealth, he found that the distribution of it in later years was an even greater job. There were times when he was afraid he wouldn't finish his task before he came to the end of his days. He lived in accordance with his own philosophy as best expressed by his favorite poet, Robert Burns, "Thine own reproach alone do fear," a good enough philosophy for any man.

Times
Glen Falls, N.Y.
Nov. 27, 1908

THE CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

The hundredth anniversary of Mark Twain's birth is swiftly followed by the hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birthday. Celebrations have been held in the United States and the British Isles in honor of the old iron master, who came to the United States a poor Scotch boy, accumulated a fabulous fortune and gave much of it away before his death.

The story of Carnegie's life is filled with more interest and romance than that of most of our great millionaires. Not only that, Carnegie was an unusual nabob by reason of the fact that he wrote his autobiography, for he was almost as eager to shine as a writer as he was to possess the earth. He seemed to prize the friendship and acquaintance of literary men with a peculiar avidity. Like many another man vouchsafed but little schooling in his youth, he looked on book learning with a feeling akin to adoration.

Perhaps if dire necessity had not forced him to hustle for a living and practice the Scotch thrift his mother taught him at her knee, the world would have been blessed with an indifferent author instead of another Midas. As it turned out however, young Andrew went to work as a telegraph messenger, became an operator, had to do with the dispatching of trains for the northern armies during the Civil war, and after the war found himself a coming man in that section of Pennsylvania where fortune after fortune was to be piled up before the nineteenth century had passed.

He became the richest of the Pittsburgh millionaires, and probably the most pious. Certainly he was the most sagacious. When the first Pierpont Morgan determined to buy him out, Carnegie named his own price. Then he set about reducing his load of wealth by building peace palaces and public libraries.

Telescoped into ten lines, that was the career of Andrew Carnegie. We can name only one man—Rockefeller—who made more money than he did, and he lived during the period when the greatest fortunes this country has known were gathered in. Will we ever look upon his like again, or the like of his contemporaries such as Rockefeller, Jay Gould, Commodore Vanderbilt, James J. Hill, to name only the most illustrious? So far from anticipating another race like them, J. P. Morgan the other day predicted the extinction of all American fortunes within thirty years if the present rates of taxation continue. Carnegie and his contemporaries pocketed their tremendous wealth before the government began taking nearly fifty per cent of every million of income.

Carnegie's Centenary

Although certain usually reliable reference books give the year of Andrew Carnegie's birth as 1837, there is in progress under the leadership of the Carnegie Corporation of New York a countrywide celebration of today as the centennial of his arrival into a world he thoroughly enjoyed. The reference books are also somewhat at variance as to early adventures in business, at least one of them being worded so ambiguously as to make it appear he arrived from Scotland as a grown man and instantly obtained an important railway position.

Suffice it for this review that he was brought over as a mere lad by his parents and went to work as a weaver's assistant at an age that would run counter to our modern conception of the appropriateness of things. Yet in after years he never held that up against any body, but took great pride in having accomplished so much without having enjoyed regular schooling. No man ever had greater love for an adopted country, although he spent much of his later life in the land of his origin; no man ever had greater faith in the United States. His "Triumphant Democracy" might be read with profit by many who today denounce our system of government as a failure.

Perhaps a decade before Mr. Carnegie died, his career in the steel business was critically examined and the findings printed with many facsimile letters, telegrams and other papers in supposed support of the assertions. The authors undertook to show that "Andy" was never much of a steel maker; that he was never much of an executive; that he picked extraordinarily capable partners and spurred them on to pile up his wealth, only to cast them aside if they gave indication of threatening to block his purposes or share his laurels. Much was made of the phrase, "Andy rides the band wagon while the others work."

Even if one were disposed to accept the picture of Carnegie's life as thus drawn, one would nevertheless have to concede that the ability to pick as partners or superintendents men of the first caliber is the very highest test of an outstanding executive; that the authors admitted Carnegie's work on the band wagon kept profitable business flowing to his mills. He may have had a selfish side in dealing with his partners and subordinates; he may have crushed ruthlessly numbers of his business rivals, and he may have been rather valuer than the average man is rated by his acquaintances. But with all that granted—merely for the sake of the argument—one who lived and observed in the last thirty years or so of "Andy's" career will still contend that he played a very commendable part in our public life with his optimism, his frequent speeches and his numerous writings; that even if a huge portion of his vast fortune was "unearned increment," resulting solely from his holding out when the House of Morgan was assembling the United States Steel Corporation, he nevertheless manifested surprising originality in giving away the bulk of his accumulation before he died, the while doing a great deal of good in many diverse directions.

He was not a conventional philanthropist. If he gave directly to relieve sufferings, as to hospitals or similar institutions, or again to individuals who were in want, little parade was made of it. He gave rather to those who were able to help themselves. He was the great library builder, but he gave only to communities guaranteeing to maintain a building upon a percentage basis. Something of the same conditions attached to his gifts of church organs. Yet in other instances he built merely to support an ideal, as in the Pan American Building at Washington and the Palace of Peace at The Hague. The greater number of his "corporations," "foundations" and the like promise to function worthily for many a year to come.

Sentinel
Rome, N.Y.
Nov. 26, 1908

Record
Troy, N.Y.
Nov. 26, 1935

MONUMENTS THAT LIVE.

Had Andrew Carnegie lived until yesterday he would have been 100 years old. Lived? Yes, as we speak of physical life in relation to its existence. But in spirit, in beneficent deeds and in memory the expanse of his life is immeasurable. It spreads over this land of his adoption and extends into his native country of Scotland as well as into various other foreign nations. The monuments established by his generosity promise to be more enduring than those that commemorate dynasties and conquerors. In the distribution of his great fortune he put into practice his belief that the possession of wealth is a trust. Had he lived a few years longer he would have died poor so far as this world's goods might be concerned. As it was he had given away hundreds of millions of dollars for purposes that might redound for the welfare of the race and the advancement of civilization. If rivals were sought the nearest to be found would probably be the Rockefellers.

And his beneficence was not of the emotional kind. It was deliberately and carefully planned. In many instances it imposed duties and obligations upon the recipients. The Temple of Peace at The Hague and the Pan-American Palace in Washington presupposed the fulfillment of their purpose by the nations of the world, anticipated that they would encourage the promotion of international peace. As a veteran of our internecine strife he knew the horrors of war and was a pioneer in the latest movements for its curbing and suppression. He had confidence in the eventual better judgment and action of the race.

Undoubtedly this belief in the salutary motives of men and nations led him to build libraries in English-speaking countries and to further education in many other forms. One of these outstanding importance is exemplified in the Carnegie Fund for retired educators and for the encouragements of men and women to enter the teaching profession and to continue therein. The Carnegie Hero Fund has also been an incentive to many brave deeds, especially those in which lives have been saved. In every activity of a wholesome and progressive character Carnegie was interested and with few exceptions was a liberal supporter. Necessarily there were limitations to his benefactions and contributions but those that he did not aid were ones usually able to care for themselves.

Among what are now considered as memorials to him and his generosity were his research endowments. At the present time and during the last few years studies and surveys in the fields that might prove beneficial to youth have been conducted and the findings have been of marked assistance to the movement for the aid of the boys and girls of the nation. Many other monuments to the memory of Carnegie might be cited and the exercises attending his centennial are most appropriate and fully merited. They give assurance that a life such as his does not cease with physical death, that it is more enduring than the composition of the Pyramids and the monoliths of granite.

Observer Dispatch
Utica, N.Y.
Nov. 26, 1935

Carnegie as Benefactor

Had Andrew Carnegie lived to November 25, 1935, he would have been 100 years of age. His memory will be honored, and justly so, for he built 2,811 libraries and gave away 350 millions in foundations and other ways.

Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in a weaver's cottage, came to the United States at the age of 13 in a whaling schooner and became a messenger boy, the first rung in a high ladder.

Carnegie made a considerable amount of money in the days of cut-throat competition in the steel industry and added enormously to it when he sold out to the elder J. P. Morgan who formed the United States Steel Corporation.

Besides cash Carnegie took bonds. The common stock was frankly "water" and there was discussion as to whether there was any real value in the preferred stock. Speculators took the stock while the wise ones estimated just how long it would take the billion dollar concern to crash from its own weight. Certainly, it was considered too big for any man or group of men to manage at headquarters in Wall Street, or anywhere else.

As it turned out the bonds were all paid off and the day came when so much money was being made on the common stock that it was deemed wise to declare a stock dividend. A beneficent tariff which protected the prices of the finished product and free trade in labor which enabled the importation of large numbers of workers may have contributed to the result. Still more prosperity to labor generally in his day might well have built far greater profits.

It is going to be one of the curiosities in the future, it is even today, that Andrew Carnegie, philanthropist, worked his men 12 hours a day seven days a week at desperate wages. His love for man didn't take the form of doing anything about conditions in his own industrial family. Still, it can be said that he conformed with the practices of the day and when he got around to doing something with his money he made very good use of it for the benefit of the population.

Observer
Utica, N.Y.
Nov. 26, 1935

THE "STAR-SPANGLED SCOTCHMAN"

Utica will have no celebration this week of the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie; although in many cities which benefitted from his generosity such celebrations are being held. At that, local tradition has it that his bestowal of libraries upon receptive communities had something to do with hastening the erection of our own handsome Public Library.

In all he created 2,811 such institutions, most of them in the United States, where he won the fortune which made him a magnificent public benefactor. The dormitory bearing his name at Hamilton College and 25 scholarships he established there are the local memorials to the man who thought it a disgrace to die rich.

Carnegie began life in the direst poverty. He lived to develop properties which became the basis of the United States Steel Corporation. He gave away for public purposes \$350,000,000. They include libraries, institutions of learning and foundations for the advancement of peace. He never forgot those whom he had known when he was poor. That is why his native town of Dunfermline calls him today the "star-spangled Scotchman."

Time
New York, N.Y.
Nov. 3, 1935

UNTAXED PHILANTHROPY.

The centenary of ANDREW CARNEGIE'S birth, celebrated as it has been in such a variety of ways and in so many places, is that of a great man of business, but also of an even greater philanthropist. He devoted his later years to giving away on a princely scale the money which he had made in his earlier life. Most of his gifts were of a sort long to outlive him in their benefits. The magnificent trusts which he founded in the interest of education and science, like the free libraries which he almost literally scattered over the land of his adoption, will continue to do invaluable service and yield both instruction and pleasure for years to come. They are his real monument and will continue to testify to the fact that he was a scientific philanthropist as well as one of the greatest that ever lived.

Into the recollection of such a life and such legacies there must steal today a touch of melancholy. That we shall not look upon his like again has been made well-nigh certain by modern legislation. Under existing laws it would not be possible to amass such a great fortune as Mr. CARNEGIE accumulated. He did it almost entirely before Federal income taxes, both individual and corporation, had got on to the statute books in anything like the high rates which they now impose. This is to say nothing of gift taxes and inheritance taxes which, as they exist today, would have impeded some of Mr. CARNEGIE'S benefactions. The many millions which he put at the disposal of charitable and scientific and educational foundations would have gone at least half to the Government if his gainful period of activity had been the present time.

All this recalls again the chill which has been cast over American philanthropy by American taxation. It has been repeatedly and thoughtfully discussed since the very high levies have come to be laid upon great wealth. Who is to endow our private colleges? Where are charitable institutions to look for their needed funds? The change that has come is familiar, and probably things can never be put back where they were. Great riches are now a shining mark for the tax collector, and universities and hospitals will have to depend upon smaller gifts from many persons than the large sums which they used to get in lump from the wealthy. It is idle to mourn over what has been forever lost, but at least it is apposite to Mr. CARNEGIE'S centenary to point out exactly what it is that is lost—namely, the ability of very rich men to use their money so as to spread joy in widest commonalty.

Journal
Nov. 3, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GOSPEL OF WEALTH

Monday was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. This month, too, is the 100th anniversary of Mark Twain. The first was born in the old country of Scotland but was brought to the new country of America when nine years of age. Mark Twain was born in the new country of Missouri at a time when all west of that section was a wilderness. The new country made both of them. There is no more striking examples of rugged individualism than these. Today the world remembers both.

Had Andrew Carnegie remained in Scotland he would no doubt have achieved a success comparable to the limited opportunities afforded. But he could never have acquired millions in the short period of his working life and achieved fame principally because of his theory and practice that it was a disgrace for a man to die rich—he should bestow his wealth upon society during his own life time.

Since Mark Twain's achievement was in writing and not wealth accumulation, though royalties are still pouring into his estate in immense sums, it might seem an improper comparison to place him along with Andrew Carnegie as a product of a new country. It is true that, born in an old country, he might have achieved distinction, but he would not have been the same Mark Twain, nor would his writings have been what they are. The new country gave him at once his inspiration, his material, and his manner of using it. He is cited here as a product of rugged individualism only for the purpose of complimenting that of Carnegie, as illustrative of the influence that vast space and royal prodigality of nature have in effecting our country and our ideas.

J. P. Morgan recently said that in thirty years there will be no great fortunes if the present policy of taxation is pursued. There ought to be no vast fortunes built up as most of ours was, on the exploitation of natural resources. Mr. Carnegie must have felt this for he deliberately set about giving his money, accumulated by exploitation and monopoly in the steel industry, to what he conceived to be the best way to aid the spread of intelligence and peace throughout the world. For the last thirty years of his life he gave away the immense sums that poured into his pocket from the steel trust to which he sold out at great profit. He gave away three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which was about the amount he received from his holdings. This money went for public libraries all over the country, to small colleges, to his hero fund, for church organs, for an endowment to promulgate world peace, and many other purposes.

No one has ever argued that by making these gifts instead of keeping his fortune intact Mr. Carnegie did the country a disservice by reducing the available amount of capital. Yet it is now contended that if these great fortunes are broken up as Mr. Morgan fears they will be, there will be no fund of capital to draw from. Of course this argument rests upon the ancient and erroneous belief that capital sustains labor and that wages are paid out of the accumulated capital. Capital is a product of labor. Wages pay their own way out of the product as it is produced. We have during the depression years had a forceful illustration of the falsity of the argument that wages are drawn from accumulated capital. For the past five years the country has been groaning with accumulated capital, yet labor has been idle. It is true that capital is useful and necessary in industry. But it does not pay wages. It performs only its proper function of assisting the employer in putting his product upon the market. It never advances wages and it never maintains the laborers. Labor maintains itself out of its current wages and its current wages are paid from the value of the product which it has already wholly or partially produced. This is why there can be great sums of idle capital while labor is unemployed and industry stagnates.

Exponent
Chester Falls Ohio
Dec. 6, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Born on one continent, brought up and educated in another, Andrew Carnegie's sympathies were world wide, yet America can honestly claim him as one of her greatest sons. He was born in Scotland, November 25, 1835. His father was a weaver and for a time was looked upon as a well-to-do man. Then came the invention of the steam loom, and the work for the hand loom grew less and less. So it was decided for the sake of his two sons, he would move his family to America. Some relatives had gone to Pittsburgh and were doing well. When the Carnegie family arrived in Pittsburgh, the father soon found work as a cotton weaver and "Andy" became a bobbin-boy at \$1.20 a week. The hours were long and confining. Then came his chance to work in the engine room and he soon became an engineer. While working as a messenger boy in a telegraph office, he learned telegraphy and was later promoted to the position of operator. As secretary in the office of a railroad official, Andrew Carnegie first tested out the system of running trains by telegraph. Later seeing the danger in wooden bridges, an iron bridge was being tried. Upon this successful attempt, Carnegie conceived the idea of a firm to manufacture the parts for iron bridges. Investing his savings and with the help of his railroad friends, he was ready for this venture. And this was the beginning of the great United States Steel Company.

Carnegie never forgot his own boyhood and was always on the lookout for young men to advance. He once said: "I do not believe any one man can make a success of a business who wants to do it all himself or to get all the credit for doing it." When Mr. Carnegie was sixty-four he retired from business with an enormous fortune, but as he often said it was the duty of a rich man to live simply, he turned back to the public the great bulk of his accumulations to be used in the cause of human betterment. He had resolved when a boy that if he ever became a rich man he would found free libraries for poor boys. And he has spent at least \$70,000,000 on these gift libraries. Many other gifts stand as living monuments to this great man, some of which are the Carnegie Foundation, Hero Fund, Peace Endowment and the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. They are all agencies for human betterment, for human progress, for human uplift. Several years before his death, Mr. Carnegie founded the Carnegie Corporation of New York with a capital of \$125,000,000 with which to carry on his work long after he was gone. It is said that he gave away at least nineteen-twentieth of his fortune, the largest sum to be given by anyone else in the world.

Telegraph
Pittsburgh Ohio
Dec. 11, 1935

STEEL MASTER

When Andrew Carnegie came to America in 1853, a lad of 13, he sailed in a wood ship. When he "went West" to Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania town full of kindly Scots, he caught his first glimpse of the New World from the deck of an Erie canalboat. The age of steel was yet to come and the immigrant lad was the chief figure in the development of an industry which meant so much to industrial America.

The people of the United States are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the steel master's birth. He came a long way from Dunfermline, rose to a seat among the mighty, walked with kings, but kept the common touch. That enormous fortune he garnered in the long years of business activity was returned to the people in the shape of charitable and educational donations. America benefited from his generosity as did his native Scotland. He set an example to wealth not soon forgotten, returning to others less fortunately placed in the economic scheme of things a large share of the capital that he had accumulated by his own thrift and initiative.

Reporter
London Ohio
Nov. 20, 1935

TWO BIRTHDAYS

THE WORLD is celebrating the birth 100 years ago of two men, who, utterly unlike, became equally famous. Mark Twain, famed humorist and writer, and Andrew Carnegie, industrialist who paved the way for modern steel making, were born five days apart. Mark Twain's centennial was observed last week and that of Carnegie today.

One was born in a Missouri village to become a lion in literature and the other in Scotland to point the way to modern industrial development and to leave a vast fortune for the benefit of posterity.

That Carnegie and Twain became fast friends adds to the charm of the anniversaries today.

American Mirror
Aberdeen S.D.
Nov. 24, 1935

Carnegie Rates High In Worthy Achievement

GREAT soldiers have led American armies in victorious campaign against the enemy to receive the plaudits of the masses. Statesmen and inventors and scientists and reformers have all contributed to the "general welfare" to carve for themselves niches in history and the hearts of the multitude.

But few men have done more for their country than did Andrew Carnegie, late steel magnate and noted philanthropist.

Andrew Carnegie amassed a fortune in the steel industry, but not entirely for his own benefit, which sets him apart from the average American financier and big business man.

Sixty-five million dollars he set aside for the construction of nearly 3,000 public libraries throughout the world—1,900 of them in America.

As a tribute to his generosity, library officials throughout the English speaking world are joining this week in celebrating the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Had it not been for the Carnegie foundation, Aberdeen would probably never have had a library such as it has today. The Alexander Mitchell library here was financed with Carnegie funds.

It is the only institution of its kind not bearing the name of its founder. And that was by request of the donor who asked that it be named in honor of a boyhood friend—Alexander Mitchell.

There is no way to determine just how much the local library has contributed to the intellectual side of Aberdeen life. Suffice it to say thousands of books are circulated annually serving thousands of readers, broadening their minds, contributing to their happiness.

Hundreds of school children make use of its supplemental educational service and local professional men find it profitable to glean greater knowledge of their work from volumes penned by experts in their particular craft or trade.

Edison harnessed electricity, Pershing led the American army to victory against the Huns, but Andrew Carnegie supplied 35,000,000 people with the best in world literature.

Which performed the greater service for his country?

Independent
Shelkes Page Pa.
Dec 1930

Andrew Carnegie, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth was recently celebrated, plowed back into good deeds \$435,000,000 of the wealth he so easily accumulated as an ironmaster. In the parlance of the day the "Laird of Skibo" might well be regarded as a rugged individualist in earning money, but as a spender he would certainly be looked upon as a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist. If there were more Carnegies and Rockefellers the clamor for wealth distribution would not be so loud and insistent.

News Herald
Braddock Pa.
Sept. 24, 1930

BRADDOCK SHOULD BE INCLUDED

On November 25, 26 and 27 the nation will hold a centennial celebration commemorating the contributions of Andrew Carnegie to the cultural development of the United States. Under the auspices of six Carnegie trusts, the celebrations will be held in Pittsburgh, New York, Washington and other large cities.

It is not fitting that Braddock, in which stands a monument to one of Carnegie's first contributions to the culture of the land, should not be included in this celebration. To Braddock went the honor of receiving the first free library donated by Carnegie. This was 46 years ago, when free libraries were almost unheard of.

An orchestra-choral program will be presented in New York's Carnegie Music Hall on November 25 to commemorate the opening of the hall in 1891. At that time the Braddock library had already been in operation for two years.

It would be a fine thing for some public-spirited organization to sponsor a similar program in our own Carnegie Hall. There are enough excellent choral and instrumental groups in the Braddock district to make a full evening's program.

In "Andy" Carnegie's affection, Braddock was second only to his beloved Skibo. Let's not keep it a secret!

Acacia
Greensburg Pa.
Dec. 2, 1930

Carnegie Centenary

The one hundredth celebration of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was observed last week at different points in the world where the great Scottish steel king had left the impress of his personality and generosity. Born of poor parents, in Dumferline, Scotland, Andrew Carnegie grew to be one of the world's wealthiest men and one of its greatest philanthropists.

His activities in the United States brought him closely in touch with Greensburg. Indeed, it was here that his great love for literature is believed to have been born and this later resulted in his giving many magnificent libraries to cities and boroughs throughout the country.

As a very young man, Andrew Carnegie had learned telegraphy and it was while serving as a substitute at the telegraph office, then located at the old station in Greensburg, that he acted as messenger, himself. This part of his work took him frequently to the home of William A. Stokes, now a part of the Seton Hill property. Formerly it was used as a boys' school but at present it is called a practice house. This little bit of information was unearthed by the late W. R. Barnhart of Greensburg, when he visited Mr. Carnegie at his Scottish Highland home, Skibo Castle, Dornoch, Sutherland, Scotland, some years before his death.

Seeing the motto inscribed over the library, Mr. Barnhart made inquiry concerning it and the story was related by Mr. Carnegie in a letter given to his visitor from Greensburg. The letter was written with pen and in Mr. Carnegie's legible handwriting, signed and preserved now as a valuable keepsake and is as follows:

"Skibo Castle, Dornoch, Sutherland, Scotland.

"The first grand house I ever was invited to spend Sunday in was that of Will A. Stokes of Greensburg, Pa. I was then, I think, seventeen.

"I admired his grand library. Upon a marble 'book,' center of fireplace arch, there was carved these words from Bacon:

"He that cannot reason is a fool,

He that will not, a bigot,

He that dare not, a slave."

"I have dared to reason and reject all that it disapproves and to follow only 'the judge within: conscience, the product of Divine reason.

Andrew Carnegie."

"To W. R. Barnhart, Esq., of Greensburg, Pa., who has kindly called upon me this morning and asked me to copy the words.

"Skibo Castle, July 1, 1905."

Mr. Carnegie quite some years before his death expressed the belief that it was a disgrace if a rich man did not die poor. He certainly did his part to distribute the wealth he had amassed. On more than one occasion, Greensburg turned down Carnegie gifts. Perhaps the greatest error along this line was when the city refused the offer of a library because of the fear that the cost of the upkeep would be too great. The Second Reformed Church here did accept the gift of an organ from Mr. Carnegie. Many of his charitable foundations did reach Westmoreland county, largely on account of the interlocking relationship between the Carnegie Steel company and

the H. C. Frick Coke company. The Carnegie Pension Fund has paid millions to former employees of the Carnegie Steel company and its various affiliated companies. The Carnegie Hero Fund has given recognition to acts of bravery by hundreds of persons who have performed acts of heroism in saving human life. The Carnegie Peace Fund has earnestly, if vainly, sought to promote peace in the world. The Carnegie Foundation carries on many of the continuing charitable activities which he established before his death. The Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, rates as one of the foremost institutions of learning where hundreds of young people are fitted for their life work.

In these days when there is so much talk about the redistribution of wealth, it might be well for us to pause and ponder over the usefulness of some of the foundations which have been set up by such men as Messrs. Carnegie and Rockefeller. The pension funds established have been a Godsend to many of the beneficiaries. The hospitals, the libraries and the research laboratories have contributed greatly to the culture and needs of mankind. Therefore, it would seem wise to at least give reasonable consideration to the benefits which may have come from well developed plans of this kind by men who have faced the vicissitudes of life themselves while they were building their fortunes as against the theorists who preach so strongly of what the less fortunate are entitled to, but have failed so miserably in being able to put their plans into operation.

Star Telegram
Fort Smith, Tex.
Nov. 26, 1935

Andrew Carnegie.

CEREMONIES at the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie have been entirely fitting. The libraries carrying his name have, appropriately, taken the lead.

Andrew Carnegie rendered a remarkable service to the cause of knowledge in the United States. He was many times a millionaire. We was Scotch. Thereupon he became the target for more barbed shafts than have fallen to the lot of many givers-away-of-large-sums. He was accused of having been a renegade and heresy charges were filed against him—according to the funsters. Caledonian societies were supposed to have treated him as the English treated Joan of Arc—provided they could return him to his native heath for the bonfire effect. He was supposed to have undone all of the previously established Scot thrift. Another theory was that realization of the possession of more money than the whole of Scotland overthrew his reason.

Be all as they may, the millions of Andrew Carnegie, made in American steel mills, have gone into books and homes for them that the generations may read them. He belongs in the front rank of public benefactors. There has been a boy or a girl placed in touch with proper reading matter for each dollar of his donated millions. His "canniness" realized handsome returns from his investment.

Banner
Nashville, Tenn.
Nov. 24, 1935

THE CARNEGIE, CENTENARY

Tomorrow will mark the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the great steel magnate, who in 1889 in a magazine article upon the subject of wealth, visualized the millionaire as simply "a trustee," intrusted for a season with a greater part of the increased wealth of the community, but administering it for the community far better than it could or would have done for itself; his philosophy being that the creditable use of surplus wealth was to expend it year by year for the general good. In popular parlance Mr. Carnegie's ideas have been compressed into the phrase that "the man who dies rich dies disgraced," a quotation which does not chance to be exactly literal.

None of the builders of great fortunes it has been said began closer to the zero mark than did the canny Scot, whose business career in his adopted country began at the age of 10 at a wage of 20 cents a day, but had expanded into the capitalistic rank before he was 30. On Mr. Carnegie's retirement in 1901, he consolidated his various steel interests into the Carnegie Steel Company, which went into the United States Steel Corporation at a valuation of half a billion dollars.

It has recently been stated that during his lifetime the benevolent Scot gave away \$350,000,000, or about 90 per cent of his fortune, his philanthropies going into foundations, institutions, funds of various kinds and public library buildings to the number of 3,000 or more, to the cause of peace and education. The Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, one of this country's noteworthy technical schools, was an expression of his beneficent ideas. The Pan-American building in Washington was one of his gifts, and another was the Peace Temple at the Hague. Vanderbilt University has benefited to the extent of nearly \$3,000,000 by his benevolent views upon wealth, the gifts going mostly to the school of medicine and the first \$1,000,000, it may be said, being received at a most opportune time. Nashville's beautiful public library building was a gift from him, representing an outlay of something like \$100,000. Very recently there has been completed under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington the publication of the correspondence of Andrew Jackson in seven volumes, including the index, one of the most important historical contributions which the country has received in recent years.

Commemorations of the centenary of Mr. Carnegie's birth will be held in New York City, Washington and Pittsburgh. Dr. J. H. Kirkland, Chancellor of Vanderbilt, as a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching will attend the observance in New York. An incident of the commemoration in New York will be a choral-orchestra performance tomorrow evening signaling Mr. Carnegie's benefactions to music. Washington's observance will be staged at the Pan-American Building with Cordell Hull, chairman of the Pan-American Union, as the orator of the occasion.



*Herald
Halifax, N.S.
Oct. 7, 1935*

A World Benefactor

ON November 25, 1835, there was born in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, one who was destined to fill a large place in the history of the succeeding century. His name was Andrew Carnegie; and the centenary of his birth is to be celebrated with suitable exercises throughout the English-speaking world wherever his benefactions are enjoyed. The direction and details of these programs will be in charge, or at least will be suggested by the Carnegie Centenary Committee of New York.

Andrew Carnegie, it will be remembered, emigrated to the New World in 1848 where he became one of the greatest of industrialists and benefactors. He devoted his wealth to popular education, scientific research and the advancement of world peace, which reached the sum of \$350,000,000.

He built 2811 free public libraries in the English-speaking world, of which 125 are in Canada; and in addition, his contributions made possible 121 organs in Canadian churches.

For the diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and British dominions and colonies, he set aside endowments of \$6,241,126 in Canada; \$624,309 in Australia; \$414,878 in New Zealand; and \$1,388,998 in South Africa.

The institutions of Nova Scotia have had their share of Andrew Carnegie's largess, and they continue to receive from the officials of the various Carnegie Corporations, Foundations and Endowments sympathetic and generous consideration from time to time.

AN ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY

*Page 11
Herald, N.S.
Oct. 23, 1935*

The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, ironmaster and philanthropist, is being celebrated, and the newspapers are recalling events in the career of this extraordinary man, whose name was practically a household word everywhere. It is only sixteen years since he died, so many of his friends are still in active service. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1835, and was brought to the United States by his father in 1848 when he was but thirteen years old. The boy began to earn his own living immediately in Pittsburgh as a telegraph clerk with the Pennsylvania Railway. Before long he was a sectional superintendent, and when the Civil War broke out he was engaged in railway work on an important scale. After the war he opened an iron works in Pittsburgh, which before long was in a flourishing condition. Carnegie was a man of great energy and determination, and in a few years was the head of an enormous combine. In 1901 he retired and his companies became the nucleus of the United States Steel Corporation. He returned to his native land, purchased Skibo Castle and became the Laird. His death occurred in 1919.

Carnegie's claim to fame rested upon his philanthropy, which began when he was in his early thirties. It is declared that in his lifetime he gave away at least \$350,000,000, which amounted to 90 per cent. of his fortune. His object was to live on 10 per cent. of his income and devote the rest to benevolent purposes. Carnegie libraries were established in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, and Carnegie Institutes were founded at Pittsburgh and Washington. There were also hero funds, funds for needy students, and trusts for various philanthropic schemes. International peace was an obsession with him, and he built the Peace Palace at The Hague and established the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The nations abandoned The Hague Peace Palace and are completing a far costlier and more elaborate one at Geneva, while war goes on. Carnegie was sometimes scoffed at for his peace endeavors, but that did not deter him. He continued to preach peace and democracy and the obligations of great wealth, and his arguments in behalf of these causes are as applicable today as when he was uttering them. In a letter of instruction to his trustees he said his chief happiness rested in the thought that even after his passing the wealth he regarded as a trust would continue "to benefit humanity for generations untold." His wish seems to be in the way of realization. Certainly, students and other readers in many parts of the English-speaking world have reason to be grateful for his libraries.

Colonial
Victoria, B.C.
Nov. 29, 1935

THE CARNEGIE CENTENARY

The name of Andrew Carnegie has long been a familiar one throughout the English-speaking world. Among Carnegie's numerous benefactions the great Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is one of the most famous. In the public mind, however, the name of Carnegie is probably more closely associated with the thousands of libraries which as a result of his generosity are now to be found in so many cities and towns far and near. The Carnegie Foundation has carried on its beneficent activities for many years. By its carefully thought out policy it has greatly improved the quality and effectiveness of the cultural education of universities and colleges on this continent, and has established high standards of attainment in professional schools, such as those of medicine and law.

It is perhaps a question for debate as to the relative value of universities for the few and public libraries for the many, the promotion of scholastic and professional education for a comparatively limited number in institutions of higher learning on the one hand, and the encouragement of self-education by means of the popular libraries for a great multitude of people in all walks of life, on the other. Whatever opinions and arguments may be advanced on either side of this question, it is likely that, generally speaking, the Carnegie libraries are more familiarly known to the public than the Carnegie Foundation. The Carnegie Library project was and is a highly useful means of public entertainment, and at the same time a significant educational experiment. That these libraries have added greatly "to the public stock of harmless pleasures" will be admitted by everyone, and those who would deny that public gratitude is due for the same must be very few and very bitter, indeed.

Education is very far from being an exact science, although the principles underlying the art are drawn from sciences of undoubted validity. The experimental character of much that goes by the name of education is indicated by the emphasis laid upon method in educational theory. Even when educators are in substantial agreement as to aims and purposes, there is still ample room for difference of opinion as to the best method or methods of attaining the end in view. Practical experiment plays a considerable part in solving such problems. The Carnegie libraries thus constitute an educational experiment, an experiment conducted on a large scale, in a variety of conditions, over several decades. It has been made possible by the co-operation of two factors, the initiative of Carnegie with his generous benefactions, and the approval and support of local communities.

Libraries are old institutions. In earlier years they were intended for, and for obvious reasons almost exclusively used by, a comparatively small numerical section of the community. At present, when everyone has at least a tincture of education, the modern public library can and does supply great numbers of people with books, varying, of course, in cultural quality and informative content. Statistics are, no doubt, available to show how many of the books thus circulated among the public have permanent value and how many are of purely ephemeral character. There may be some difference of opinion as to what is achieved by the immense circulation of very "light" literature among the habitual readers thereof, but in the nature of things there can be no dependable statistics upon the subject. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that permanent benefits of an undetermined character are conferred upon those who diligently make use of their opportunities.

The modern library board and the modern library staff are fully alive to the importance of the experiment in which they are engaged. It has been said that the ambition of the modern library staff is to occupy a position in the educational world comparable with such agencies as the high school and the college. It is a worthy ambition, and probably a realizable one.

The Carnegie Centenary affords an opportunity to express the opinion that Victorians pay willing tribute to the memory of the open-handed Scot who gave them their public library. It affords a further welcome opportunity to express the opinion that great numbers of people in Victoria and vicinity appreciate to the full the efficient and ever-courteous services performed by the Library Board and staff of the local Carnegie Library.

Times
Victoria B.C.
Nov. 29, 1935

CARNEGIE WEEK

TODAY MARKS THE ONE-HUNDREDTH anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, and wherever there are libraries and educational institutions and interests founded or promoted by that great philanthropist the occasion is being commemorated by appropriate ceremonies inaugurating what is being designated Andrew Carnegie Week.

Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, and when ten years old emigrated to Pennsylvania with his parents. The family were poor, and the lad had little opportunity for education. Starting work as bobbin boy he became, in turn, messenger boy, clerk, telegraph operator and railway worker, eventually finding himself in the iron business in a very small way. From that humble, inauspicious beginning he was to evolve into the head of the vast Carnegie Steel industry, which in turn became absorbed into the still vaster United States Steel Corporation.

Ever a keen practical philanthropist, convinced that the best means of helping society was in aiding society to help itself, he devoted large sums to institutions which in his judgment would most effectively serve this purpose. He established and aided technical schools and colleges, laboratories, libraries, not forgetting worthy causes for the relief of distress, provided hero and superannuation funds, and all over the world the influence of his benefactions has spread like a tidal wave. At the time of his death in 1919 he had provided more than \$200,000,000 for these purposes, of which \$65,000,000 were appropriated for libraries.

Andrew Carnegie's intense interest in libraries was inspired by his realization of the incalculable value of these establishments to community life, a realization which came out of his own experience. A library had been one of the foundations upon which he had erected his amazingly successful career, and he felt that in making such facilities readily available to people on a wide scale he would not only be laying a similar foundation for many others but would be providing in a general way cultural advantages for whole communities which otherwise would be either without them or would have them only in a limited sense. He saw also the possibility of the library as an agency for moral uplift, for the diversion of public interest to things worth while, for the stimulation of ambition and enterprise, for wholesome recreation, in sum, for the development of a better citizenship.

The public library has become so fixed an institution in community life that it is taken as a matter of course, and the extraordinary part it plays in community life is often overlooked. Only if it were withdrawn would there be a fair realization of the place it fills, of the infinite diversity of its influence and the inestimable benefits derived from it. More than 50 per cent of Victoria's population are borrowers from the Carnegie library here, which was established with the original gift of \$55,000 out of the Carnegie Fund, and no doubt a similarly large percentage of the public takes advantage of the libraries established out of the same fund in 2,000 other communities on this continent.

Libraries must be kept up to date. They must be competently conducted, and this calls for special training and experience. It also demands adequate financial provision, which in Victoria is modest against the scope of the library's usefulness and the demands upon it by the large proportion of borrowers. Carnegie Week will serve the double purpose of emphasizing the valuable public service rendered by these institutions and fittingly commemorate the birthday of the great humanitarian whose bounty made them possible.

Empire
Prince Rupert, B.C.
Dec 8, 1935

CARNEGIE!

It is seldom, if ever, that the centenary of the birth of a multi-millionaire, just because he was a multi-millionaire, is ever noticed, let alone observed.

But it seems to be different with the case of Carnegie.

The iron master was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in November, 1835. The anniversary is not passing unnoticed. Hundreds of functions, and numerous printed articles attest to the truth of this.

Carnegie required about forty years to amass his wealth. In twenty years most of this was given back, in benefactions. No small part is represented in public libraries, and educational institutions.

When Prince Rupert was beginning, there was an opportunity to obtain a library, but the city, in its profundity of wisdom, decided otherwise.

Yes, Carnegie was different. He committed the grave offence of growing immensely wealthy. Yet, he did manage to travel far toward atonement.

Tribune
Kenora, Man.
Nov. 30, 1935

CARNEGIE'S BENEFICENCE

Appropos of the centenary observances of Andrew Carnegie's birth, Dr. Nicholas Butler, head of Columbia University, has this to say of one legacy for peace. No small portion of this particular endowment was used for reconstruction purposes after the great war. In France, the commune of Fagniers in the Aisne was reconstructed as to its center part and its public buildings. The beautiful new library was built at Rheims to take the place of that which the enemy bombardment had destroyed. In Belgium, the wrecked library at Louvain was succeeded by a beautiful new and thoroughly modern building to care for the books and manuscripts of the notable body of scholars assembled at the university in that town. A similar service was performed for the city of Belgrade, in what had been Serbia.

In many other less conspicuous ways the losses and sufferings of the war were in some measure relieved.

When peace came the whole energy of the Carnegie Endowment, with the counsel and cooperation of leading statesmen, scholars and men of affairs in almost every land, has been devoted to the education of public opinion toward the acceptance of policies and institutions of international co-operation upon which depend the prosperity of every people and the peace of the world.

Shatchman Harder
London, Ont.
Nov. 28, 1935

Today is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the late Andrew Carnegie. Very few people remember that he was the founder of one of the greatest steel businesses in the world. Everyone associates his name with the universal universities which were established through his generosity. Many men have amassed great fortunes during their lifetime, but very few have left such an enduring monument to their names as the Carnegie public libraries. Granite statues eventually surrender to the blasts of the elements; the intellectual treasure houses established by this son of auld Scotia will ever remain to serve future generations.

Colonist
Victoria B.C.
Dec. 1, 1935

A Great Builder

NOVEMBER 15 was the hundredth birthday of Andrew Carnegie, the Scotch boy who came to America penniless and made a great fortune. Perhaps you will read elsewhere how that was done. Here, for a little while, we shall try to think of how some of it was spent.

Carnegie, the millionaire, never forgot the poor lad who had no money to spare for the books he longed to read, nor the generous gentleman who satisfied that hunger. Mr. Percy Richards told you about that on the first page of the Sunday supplement a few weeks ago. Carnegie determined to make homes for books in places where there was no money to build libraries.

In the United States, in Scotland, in Canada, fine buildings arose often in poor places when the people promised to do their best to fill them with books. Did Mr. Carnegie think of these stone buildings as a symbol of the nations that were growing up? Would they who knew more than their forefathers be better builders? Would the great, the pure, the noble thoughts that filled the minds of great men and were preserved in their writings help to make people stronger, wiser and nobler? He must have believed they would.

In little more than half a century, by his aid books are within the reach of the poorest in many places, our province among them.

There are books for eager readers, for weary men and women who long for rest, for those who love fun, for children big and little, for thinkers who long to hold communion with those who have gone before. But it is not those who read most who get the most good. A book that is worth reading should be read slowly. Many of us are like the child who finds a box of sweets or gets into the jam closet. We read without thinking and our minds are not nourished; perhaps they are hurt as the child's body is with sweets.

A good man whom many of your parents knew used to urge his young people to get a book which he told them about, while there was time to read it.

The longest life is not long enough to enable anyone to read all the good and wise books that have been written. The librarian will help us to choose those best suited to our needs.

There are bad books, far worse than the poison berries sometimes found by children in the woods. These seldom, perhaps never, find their way into public libraries.

Each of us can do something to fulfil the dream of the builder of libraries. Everyone does so who is living a reverent, loving, brave, pure and honest life.

As the stones, cut and shaped and polished, fit into a beautiful building, so do such lives make a great nation.

*Confederation Represent
Mr. Forest Ont.
Oct. 31, 1935*

EDITORIAL

CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

In connection with the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie which is to be observed on November 25, a series of seven illustrated posters has been sent to libraries in the United States and Canada, and a reproduction of a portrait of Mr. Carnegie framed for permanent display, will be presented to all the Carnegie libraries in the United States and Canada.

As this community owes its fine library to the munificence of the great philanthropist it would be fitting if the Library Board and the reading public should mark the event in some appropriate way. Between 1881 and when he built the first library at Dumfermline, Scotland, and 1917 when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2811 public libraries in the English Speaking world.

*Conservator
Brampton Ont.
Nov. 25, 1935*

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was celebrated on Tuesday. The noted philanthropist gave \$65,000,000 to build and equip 3000 public libraries, 1900 of which are in Canada and the United States. Thirty years ago the council of Brampton agreed to accept the amount provided out of the fund, on the conditions named, for the erection of the present building. There was violent opposition, led by the late John H. Boulter, to the acceptance of the American millionaire's bequest. W. E. Milner was Mayor at the time. While the dispute was in progress, court action was promised. Without waiting the decision, construction of the building was proceeded with, which had much to do with bringing the trouble to an end. Few if any of the citizens who did not approve of the acceptance of the grant would now hold it to be unwise. The library has done better work than would have been possible without a suitable building.

*Confederation Represent
Mr. Forest Ont.
Nov. 25, 1935*

THE CARNEGIE CENTENARY

A hundred years ago on Monday a babe was born in Dumfermline, Scotland, who was destined to attain great wealth and to exercise an immense influence on the world, by the means by which he made his money, the manufacture of steel rails, and by the objects on which he spent much of it, the building of public libraries and pipe organs. Celebration of his birthday were held in many places. One to which some listened here over the radio was held in Dumfermline, Scotland, his native town. A message was sent out by radio from the little attic room in which he first saw the light, son of a poor weaver, who by the stress of the times was forced a few years later to seek a new home in America; then from the library that he first founded where a meeting was held presided over by Lord Elgin who introduced the speakers, Sir George Adam Smith, the great university head, and Mr. John H. Finlay, associate editor of the New York Times. It was a fitting tribute to the memory of a great man.

Mount Forest, as we have noted before has two mementoes of Andrew Carnegie's generosity, its public library, and the organ of Westminster Church. The library was erected in 1912 on a site donated by Mrs. Luxton; the organ was installed in 1910, being opened by that then promising young musician, now Sir Ernest MacMillan, after proceedings that were marked in both cases, by a good deal of tact, care and perseverance. It is doubtful if to-day we should have had either of these worth while institutions, if it had not been for the assistance given by Andrew Carnegie, and it is at least decorous that it should be acknowledged once in a while.

*Star
Ottawa Ont.
Nov. 25, 1935*

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

During the week of November 25 libraries all over the world are celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings.

Standard
St. Catharines Ont.
Nov. 28, 1935

100th Anniversary of Birth of Carnegie

Today, November 25, is the one hundredth anniversary of the man who provided the funds for the building of the Public Library of this city and who in his lifetime gave away \$350,000,000 "for the improvement of mankind," and created the Carnegie Corporation of New York, with a fund of \$124,000,000, and the United Kingdom Trust, \$10,000,000, to complete the giving he was unable to finish.

"My chief happiness, as I write these lines," he said in his letter of instructions to his trustees, "lies in the thought that, even after I pass away, the wealth that came to me to administer as a sacred trust for the good of my fellow men is to continue to benefit humanity for generations untold."

Another of his benefactions which Mr. Carnegie cherished is the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, endowed with \$38,000,000.

Pittsburgh was the second home of the boy who started to make his living at the age of twelve. It was here that he became a "steel king," and piled up his millions. The Institute conducts a school of technology, a museum of fine arts, a music hall, a museum of natural history, a public library, and a library school.

Mr. Carnegie's death, writes Burton J. Hendrick in "The Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie," a pamphlet issued by the Carnegie Corporation, "revealed that he had developed his own tithing system. The Biblical injunction stipulates 10 per cent. as the amount a God-fearing man shall devote to his brother's welfare. The conclusion evidently following that 90 per cent. may be rightfully retained for himself. Carnegie reversed these proportions. He gave 90 per cent. for public use and kept 10 per cent. for himself and heirs."

"But this was not the most important thing about his benefactions," also says Mr. Hendrick, in "The Life of Andrew Carnegie." "Carnegie is a significant figure in history for other reasons than his personal gifts. The word 'philanthropist' he disclaimed, the favorite word for givers of his type being 'distributor.'"

Besides building 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the world, Mr. Carnegie, writes Mr. Hendrick, "distributed about \$20,000,000 in gifts to American colleges, mostly in small sums."

Mr. Carnegie preferred to make his bestowals on boys and girls whose status in life resembled his own childhood.

Besides giving to churches of all faiths, to education, to the cause of peace, to scientific research, and to a multitude of other worthy objects, Mr. Carnegie engaged in many private charities.

The story of what Andrew Carnegie did with his money makes a very fine chapter in the record of humanity; the story of how he acquired his enormous fortune, his battles with labor and with his competitors could not possibly be enacted today.

Time Journal
Fort William Ont.
Dec. 2, 1935

TRUSTEES FOR THE PEOPLE

The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie which fell last month recalls the memory of one of the remarkable men of the last century, one of that class which has been the target of the radical and has been regarded as one of the symptoms of the diseased condition of our social order, the multimillionaire class.

It is probable that Andrew Carnegie could not help acquiring the fortune

that he accumulated. There are very few in the world who have the gift of making money, but those who possess this gift are not more able to stop making money, than is the born musician able to stop composing music, or the born artist able to stop painting pictures. If they do stop, the world is the poorer for their abstention.

It is recognized that the works of a Shakespeare, a Da Vinci or a Mozart are the property of the world, and that the artistic genius which produced them has made a valuable contribution to civilization. The genius of a Carnegie or a Rockefeller is too often regarded as something destructive and to be curbed. Although it may be loosely said that any one who had the opportunities of Carnegie could have made his fortune, there is just as much truth in this assertion as that of the fellow who said that he could easily have written Hamlet, if only he had thought of it.

To the man who has the gift of making money it is difficult to abstain from doing so. This is no more due to a predatory instinct than is the demand for self-expression of a poet. It is the attitude of the man of wealth to this gift that matters, and it happens that Andrew Carnegie left behind him in his book "The Gospel of Wealth," his conception of what that attitude should be. In this book he states his ideal of the duty of the rich man to set an example of unostentatious living, to provide moderately for the wants of his dependents, and to consider all his surplus as trust funds to be administered for the benefit of his community.

There are incidents in the history of the growth of the Carnegie fortunes which have been seized upon to prove that he was a ruthless and unscrupulous business man. But the fact remains that he had the highest business principles and was one of the great industrialists who always set his face against speculation and parted company with any associate who dabbled in speculation.

Carnegie had no illusions as to the part that money could play in the betterment of the conditions under which the human race lived. Enlightenment and education he placed far above wealth and he regarded his wealth as merely a tool which could be used to bring these treasures into the lives of others. Regarding himself, as long as he lived, as the trustee of his wealth for the benefit of the community, he endeavored, so far as it was humanly possible, to leave his money in the hands of those who would carry on his ideal of trusteeship.

He lived through an age when the possession of great wealth marked the possessor as a target for abuse, but today, a hundred years after his birth, the world possibly has been able to form a more correct estimate of the Carnegie character.

Mail Empire
Toronto Ont.
Nov 28, 1935

CARNEGIE'S GIFTS A LESSON IN TAXATION.

The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie has served as the text for a discussion on the ultimate distribution of accumulations of great wealth. In recent years most civilized countries have increased taxation on estates with the avowed purpose of augmenting governmental revenues and, to that extent, of benefiting the whole community. That policy was carried to an extreme in the United States when Congress last session at the instance of President Roosevelt passed hurriedly and practically without discussion the Federal Estates Tax Bill. It was then stated that one object was to set limits on wealth.

The plainest statement we have seen against such a policy is that by Mr. Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Letter, and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer Prize for Biography. Speaking in Pittsburgh, scene of many of Carnegie's activities, benevolent as well as industrial, he attacked the new law from the standpoint of the national welfare. Taking the known gifts of Carnegie and the Rockefellers, from the beginning of their large scale benefices, he added all gifts of \$2,000,000 (except those specifically to church activities) between 1903 and 1928. He found that 54 persons had made gifts in excess of \$2,000,000, and that their known benefactions had amounted to \$1,525,000,000. That is to say, less than three-score persons combined to give to the American people considerably more money than was expended for the government of the United States in any year of peace prior to the Great War.

Mr. Freeman pointed to the contributions made to society by the privately endowed universities alone. In music, what the Government has been unwilling to do, private philanthropy has achieved. While governmental protection has been extended to distressed childhood, to the prevention of disease and protection for old age, Government has simply done from necessity what individual Americans have done for love of their fellow men. "In summary," he said, "22% of the gifts above \$2,000,000 were for education; 18% were for cultural needs—libraries, music, books, works of art, museums and the restoration of historic places; another 18% went for the relief of human distress through hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged and a multitude of other things; 15% was so widely scattered as to defy classification; 2% went for the promotion of scientific research apart from universities, medical institutions and

engineering schools; 2% went for the promotion of world peace, and 20% for general beneficence, to be spent through great foundations."

There is irony in the fact the centenary year of Andrew Carnegie should have brought the practical confiscation of private wealth. That manufacturer gave away some \$350,000,000 for the purposes noted above and left a comparatively small sum to his relatives.

Leader Mail
Granby, Que.
Dec. 5, 1935

A propos de bibliothèques

Aux Etats-Unis on se prépare à commémorer le centième anniversaire de la naissance d'Andrew Carnegie, le "roi" de l'acier, né en Ecosse le 25 novembre 1835, décédé en 1919 aux Etats-Unis où il avait édifié une colossale fortune.

La vie de Carnegie se divise en deux périodes : celle pendant laquelle il a amassé, et celle où il s'est appliqué à distribuer ses richesses. Ses dotations et donations pour le progrès et le bonheur de l'humanité ont été évaluées à plus de 350 millions de dollars.

Une de ses oeuvres de prédilection, on le sait, a été la création de bibliothèques, qu'il tenait pour aussi nécessaires au bien public que l'instruction primaire. Il a versé plus de 60 millions de dollars en subventions pour l'établissement de près de trois mille bibliothèques dans toutes les parties du monde. Le Canada en possède pour sa part 125.

Il y a une trentaine d'années, Andrew Carnegie offrait à Montréal une somme de \$200,000 comme contribution à l'érection d'une bibliothèque publique, à la condition que la municipalité se chargerait de l'entretien et s'engagerait à consacrer chaque année une certaine somme à l'achat de livres. Après de longues hésitations, l'offre fut repoussée. On pourrait aujourd'hui trouver que ce fut, de la part de nos administrateurs, une décision malheureuse, puisque nous sommes aujourd'hui, à cet égard, dans la même condition d'indigence qu'au commencement du siècle. Il est vrai que, quelques années plus tard, les Messieurs de Saint-Sulpice nous ont dédommagés de la perte d'une bibliothèque Carnegie en en établissant une à leurs frais qui a manifesté une rapide croissance; mais lorsque, il y a quelques années, la municipalité a été invitée à contribuer à son soutien, elle l'a laissé fermer. La municipalité, en 1914, a d'autre part construit une bibliothèque magnifique, mais elle a dépensé dans la construction avec extravagance, ne se réservant pas de ressources pour la garnir de livres.

Toronto est incomparablement mieux partagé. Les bibliothèques municipales de cette ville représentent une mise de capitaux de \$1,618,000 et contiennent environ 600,000 volumes. Au maintien de ses bibliothèques publiques Toronto consacre annuellement environ un demi-million de dollars, prélevé sur le produit des impôts.

A côté de Toronto, Montréal fait en vérité bien piteuse figure.

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY — ITS FUTURE

THE 100th anniversary of the birthday of that great Scot, Andrew Carnegie, has recently been observed. Some few cynical non-Scots, observes an exchange, may smile at the thought of a Scotchman giving away anything, but Carnegie gave away \$350,000,000, or 90 percent. of his wealth. Like all true Scots, he was a great lover of education and regarded ignorance as the cause of

most human misery and injustice. Hence he sought through endowing libraries to uplift mass intelligence and character. Today it is estimated that more than 35,000,000 are served from Carnegie institutions.

Like other places on this continent Prince Edward Island has benefited from the generosity of this famous philanthropist through the means of the library demonstration service established by the corporation bearing his name.

The trial period of three years for this service expires next June, and it is to be hoped that the conditions for its continuance will be met by the Provincial Government. Meanwhile the situation in regard to the future of the Summerside branch is uncertain. The opportunity of greatly extending the size and scope of the library is given to our people, but this boon cannot be ours if we do not possess a properly equipped library accommodation with all necessary facilities to provide the service it should for the community.

It is to be hoped that the citizens will stand behind whatever move may be found practical and commendable in the solving of this problem.

Financial Times
Montreal Que.
Nov. 31, 1935

Andrew Carnegie

One hundred years ago, November 25th, Andrew Carnegie was born. Before he died, in 1919, when approaching his eighty-fourth birthday, he had given away \$350 millions. He built nearly 2,000 libraries in the United States and nearly 900 in other English-speaking countries; he established the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Corp. of New York, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and other highly useful institutions.

But his most useful work was not philanthropy, although this and little else will be praised at all the memorial meetings in the coming week. Andrew Carnegie's chief gift to mankind was his development of the steel industry. It has affected every other industry and nearly every phase of life on this continent. The nature of our civilization has been determined by our enormous industrial progress. Other benefits flow from this, as inevitably as highways are multiplied because of the motor car.—Business Week.

La Patrie
Montreal, Que.
Nov. 16, 1935

A WORTHY EXAMPLE

ONE hundred years ago last Monday, in a tiny weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, Andrew Carnegie was born. His life is an inspiration to every young man. When he was 13 years old, in May 1848, his father sold their looms and furniture and still needed \$100 to bring the family to America. A kind neighbor lent this sum and they embarked at the Firth of Forth on the 800-ton "Wiscasset" for the seven weeks voyage. From New York the Carnegies took the Erie Canal boat to Cleveland and thence to Allegheny City, it taking them three weeks to make a journey now made in a few hours.

The father set up a weaver's shop and made tablecloths, but the mother had to start work binding shoes for \$4 a week in order that the family could get enough to live on. Until late at night she would work away on shoes, with one of the children sitting at her knee, waxing thread and threading needles, while she sang to the little group all the gems of Scottish minstrelsy.

At 13 young Andrew got a place as bobbin boy in a cotton factory run by a Mr. Blackstock who paid him \$1.20 a week for his work. Then he ran a steam engine and fired a boiler for \$2 a week. Later he was a telegraph messenger boy for \$2.50 a week and soon he was an operator at \$25 a month. He was 17, and he wondered if anyone had ever earned so much as \$25 a month before. A new superintendent of the division of the Pennsylvania Railroad offered him \$32 as his clerk and operator.

Such was the humble boyhood of Andrew Carnegie who became one of the richest men in the world.

Andrew Carnegie saw that wooden bridges for railroad use were doomed, and that iron would be used. The Pittsburgh Locomotive works were organized in 1866. He and four friends organized the firm to build bridges of iron, each putting in \$1250, and things were such a success that in 1877, for the fame that was his, Andrew Carnegie was given the freedom of Dunfermline, and in 1906 shares that were issued at \$100 were sold for \$3000. Time passed. Andrew Carnegie became the head of an industrial empire.

Andrew Carnegie, born poor in a cottage of Dunfermline, Scotland, who made hundreds of millions and gave most of it away, once said it would be a disgrace to die clutching undistributed wealth.

The 'ironmaster's' fortune is still active for the benefit of nearly every country—opening doors of opportunity to the underprivileged, pushing back the frontiers of knowledge, furthering world peace.

Carnegie libraries number 2811, with 865 of them abroad.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington since 1910 has promoted advances in knowledge of astronomy, physics, chemistry, cosmic rays and a host of allied subjects. After aiding the Mount Wilson Observatory in California, with its 100-inch telescope, the institution is financing a new observatory near San Diego, to have a 200-inch telescope.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has given more than \$25,000,000 to college professors as retirement pensions, or to their widows as pensions. Other funds aid a wide range of educational research.

What an inspiration to any young man.

CARNEGIE ANNIVERSARY

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was celebrated in many places in Canada and other British Dominions and in the United States last week. Born in humble circumstances in Dunfermline, Scotland, Carnegie, before he was 75 years of age, had given away over three hundred millions, and there remained \$150,000,000, of which he gave outright \$125,000,000 to the Carnegie Corporation of New York. He gave most freely to public library buildings, municipal buildings, organs, playing fields, libraries in schools, colleges and universities. However, it was the public library to which he gave most freely, because it was from such institutions that he gained his education which enabled him to make his way to the top of the business world.

Across the length and breadth of Canada there are many magnificent public libraries and other buildings, for, in addition to the Carnegie Corporation of the United States, there is a Carnegie Corporation for the British Isles, known as the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and the Trust for the British Dominions and Colonies.

In the past three years every college in Canada has had a substantial grant of money for the purpose of buying books for "general undergraduate reading." The money was given to the colleges to spend freely, and was, therefore, the most substantial aid to book purchase, Canadian and otherwise, ever made in Canada.

Carnegie's fortune has built 2,811 libraries. In another field his foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has brought security in old age to thousands of college teachers, has helped reform of United States medical education, and is at present at work on survey that may have a revolutionary effect on general education. His funds built the Peace Palace at The Hague and established the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Although funds were available, Moose Jaw City did not take advantage of them when the Public Library was built. The handsome library building here was built by the city's own funds and it has been maintained by an annual levy, but many cities in Western Ontario have their Carnegie Libraries; Toronto alone has eight.

Experiments in book distribution are now being made in two Provinces in Canada, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, the financing being done by the Carnegie grants. The object is to give to families in isolated districts some of the privileges enjoyed by those who live in cities and larger towns where libraries are available.

Inestimable good was brought about by the little Scottish gentleman before he passed on, and in his disposition of his wealth many thousands, both directly and indirectly, have Carnegie to thank either for help with or all of their education.

Carnegie, by his generosity, has given tangible and lasting refutation to words of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar:—

"The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones."

Chronicle Telegraph
Quebec, Que.
Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE'S CENTENARY TODAY

Today marks the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, one of the first of American millionaires to use their great wealth for philanthropic purposes, and a man who although he has not been dead for more than sixteen years, is today largely forgotten despite the fact that his name is perpetuated by the Carnegie Corporation, to say nothing of numerous libraries and educational buildings.

Considering the vast fortune he acquired there is an ironic touch about the entry that he made in his diary at the age of thirty-three that "Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol is more debasing than the worship of money."

However, the young Carnegie continued: "Therefore should I be careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character," and further specified that he must interest himself in public matters: especially those connected with education and the improvement of the poorer classes. It must be said for him, then, that though he amassed it, he never idolized money but

through his entire life and after it, showed an admirable concern for the public interest.

The most spectacular act of generosity by the little Scottish steel-master was the fund by means of which the public library extension scheme was carried out on a vast scale. Probably few of those who today make use of the facilities of these Carnegie Libraries give a thought to the founder of them. Nevertheless, the libraries exert a tremendous influence which Carnegie may be said to have developed.

The Carnegie Corporation is still very active. The list of disbursements for library purposes is impressive. Since its foundation, \$56,000,000 have been spent in this connection alone. Over \$1,000,000 was expended for library purposes during the last three years in Great Britain and the Dominions, and 125 Canadian cities possess Carnegie libraries. It is said that during his lifetime Carnegie gave away \$350,000,000 "for the improvement of mankind." The centenary of such a man is indeed an event that should be publicly observed.

*Surry Leader
Clonville B.C.
Nov. 26, 1935*

153 The Library Corner

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it state architect builds in vain."

Such was the opinion of the Scotch ironmaster who came to North America as a poor boy in 1848, and distributed during his lifetime and by request, benefactions to the amount of \$350,000,000, by far the greater proportion of this to be spent in support of this conviction by the furtherance of educational programmes in many forms and in many lands.

Among the list of Andrew Carnegie's benefactors and endowments are the Carnegie Trust for Universities of Scotland, the Carnegie Institution of Washington (for investigation and research), the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and of particular interest to residents of the Fraser Valley, who have recently benefited to the extent of \$100,000, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, incorporated in 1911, with an endowment of \$25,000,000, to promote the advancement of knowledge by such means as schools, universities, libraries, and publications. Carnegie endowments distribute annually more than \$50,000,000 for public purposes.

When Andrew Carnegie first came to this country, the free public library as it is recognized to-day, was virtually unknown. The young Carnegie was one of a small group of ambitious youths who were given the free use of a public-spirited gentleman's private library. This made a lasting impression on him and was doubtless responsible in a large degree for one of the principal forms of his public benefactions. Sixty million dollars were spent on free public libraries during his lifetime, and untold amounts continue to flow continuously in that direction from the endowments. Canada alone has 125 Carnegie Libraries. This is a far cry from Dunfermline of a hundred years ago, where Carnegie's father was one of a group of weavers who clubbed together for the purchase of books which were read aloud by members in rotation while the others worked at their looms. This also marks a spirit of co-operation and self-help which distinguishes all Carnegie grants for public library purposes, as again evidenced in another of the generous Scotsman's strongest convictions:

"I choose free public libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They reach the aspiring, and open to those the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . . I prefer the free public library to most, if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

*Review
Vancouver B.C.
Nov. 1, 1935*

Andrew Carnegie.

PREPARATIONS are under way for the celebration, on November 25, of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. As Carnegie's benefactions ran round the world, the world will have an interest, if not a share in the celebration.

Andrew Carnegie was born in a weaver's cottage at Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835, and emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. The story of his achievement of great wealth and of his dominance of the steel industry need not be told again. It is in the benefactions of the little ironmaster that the world is interested. These benefactions—"distributions" Carnegie preferred to call them—were undertaken not in the way of charity, but as a point of duty. Carnegie regarded himself not as the owner of the wealth he accumulated, but as a trustee. It was as a trustee that he made his distributions and it was as a trustee that, when he found he couldn't hope to distribute all his fortune in his lifetime, he rounded the Carnegie Corporation to carry on after his death.

Carnegie's benefactions were enormous. They totalled \$350,000,000 in all, but the old man admitted before his death that he found less satisfaction in what he had distributed himself than in what he had persuaded others to distribute. The life of a business man, Carnegie told his wealthy friends, was properly divided into two parts, the period of "accumulation" and the period of "distribution." The rich man who died leaving vast surpluses that he might have disposed of for the public good, "died disgraced." Carnegie's own foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, set up in 1911, was the first body of the kind, organized for the distribution of wealth. There are many such today, and their annual appropriations for public purposes exceed \$50,000,000.

Carnegie did not like to be referred to as a philanthropist. He made charitable donations, many of them; but these, he insisted, were quite apart from his distributions. He wasn't much interested in the submerged tenth, he said, but intensely interested in the swimming nine-tenths. He recognized that there was a necessity for remedial institutions, but held these should be looked after by the government. His job as he conceived it was not to mop up after ignorance and poverty and crime had done their work, but to uplift mass intelligence and character to the point where there would be no ignorance or poverty or crime.

As a Scotsman, fond of reading, and in his youth short of good reading matter, Carnegie had a lively interest in libraries. It was his opinion that public libraries were as essential to the development of good citizenship as elementary education was. So he established libraries, spent \$60,000,000 on them, but did not endow them or provide for their maintenance. He didn't wish to bear the whole burden. He preferred to do a little, with the hope that others would be stimulated to do much. Canada has 125 Carnegie libraries and has received generous assistance in a variety of ways from the Carnegie Corporation.

But libraries did not monopolize the attention of the little ironmaster. There was assistance to universities in various parts of the world, there was assistance to scientific research. There were hero fund establishments, there were pensions, there were church organs—Canada has 121 of them—and there was the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Times Journal
St. Thomas, Ont.
Nov. 28, 1935

Honoring Andrew Carnegie

Ceremonies are taking place this week-end in the United States and in Scotland in memory of the humble Scottish lad who became the greatest steel magnate of a hectic era, and also the greatest philanthropist of his or any other generation.

The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones, says Shakespeare, and at this time there will probably be many who will recall the ruthless treatment that Andrew Carnegie meted out to his employees in his haste to build up a great fortune and a great industrial empire, his harshness leading to strikes and loss of life. Undoubtedly he was a relentless boss of the tyrant type, even to his closest associates, his business self being an absolute contrast to his social self. His one thought in business was production and more production, living as he did in the days when the United States was at the height of its growing pains, being covered with vast networks of railways, and towns and cities were springing up rapidly, requiring millions of tons of steel annually. To compete with rival firms it was necessary to get labor as cheap as possible, and Andrew Carnegie, despite the vast profits he made, had no scruples about "sweating" his thousands of workers. He was, however, a moral coward, and the last reduction he ever put into effect he ordered done after he took ship for a long holiday in Scotland, which enabled him to put the blame on his manager at Pittsburgh. He was, too, an implacable enemy, and during his latter years, conducted a bitter feud against Frick, who had been one of his most valuable helpers in the days of rising to prosperity.

But Carnegie should be remembered for his tremendous benefactions. Having formed combine after combine, ultimately leading to the establishment of the United States Steel Corporation, he quit business taking with him a final payment of \$500,000,000 as his share of the deal. But when he died at Lenox, Mass., on August 28, 1919, his estate was only proved at \$25,000,00. The rest he had given away during the 18 years of his retirement.

Probably very little of Andrew Carnegie's money was made out of guns, shells or warships. Rather was it made out of industrial uses. International peace was almost a phobia with him. He built and endowed the Palace of Peace at the Hague

and gave many millions more to peace organizations. Deprived of much education himself when a poor boy in his native Dunfermline, he gave millions for libraries in the United States, Canada and Great Britain; millions to hero funds in many lands; millions for university educations to poor Scottish lads of promise, millions more in private charities and for organs in churches. He was inordinately fond of music, particularly organ music, and kept his own organist at his Highland home, Skibo Castle—also a piper.

In spite of his ruthless and dynamic business administration he was a kindly man in private life, and bore a deep love for his American wife, who was a young woman when he married late in life. Of her he once said:

"My life has been made so happy by her that I cannot imagine myself living without her guardianship. Some talk of their home in heaven. The best wife a man ever had has made a heaven at home for me."

Let the good that Andrew Carnegie did be remembered and the evil forgotten.

Times Globe
St. John, N.B.
Nov. 28, 1935

Andrew Carnegie

THE unveiling of the portrait of Andrew Carnegie in the Saint John Public Library, which was his gift, recalls the remarkable career of a man of lowly origin who became one of the early leaders of American industry on a grand scale, a man who amassed a vast fortune, and who then began to distribute it for the benefit of humanity. Before his death his benefactions amounted to more than \$350,000,000. Of this \$60,000,000 was devoted to free public libraries, and \$20,000,000 to colleges. Half a dozen Carnegie institutes and funds of a beneficent character received tens of millions and there were grants for steel workers' pensions, the Hague Peace Palace, and trusts of various kinds. The Carnegie Laboratory, an annex to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, was the first institution of its kind in America.

Andrew Carnegie was perhaps the greatest American industrialist of his time. The success of the Scottish lad who crossed the Alleghenies to Pittsburgh in 1848 at the age of twelve and found his opportunity there in the industrial field for the development of his genius was phenomenal. Of his character one who knew him intimately, James Howard Bridge, in his reminiscences, has written: "Carnegie's sunny personality radiated warmth and light. He loved to find his own joy of living reflected by those about him. He was the most consistently happy man I ever knew. He enjoyed the perpetual miracle of life."

This is the man the one hundredth anniversary of whose birth is now to be observed. His benefactors were world-wide, and Saint John has particular reason to honor his memory.

Star
St. John, Ont.
Nov. 26, 1935

Andrew Carnegie

Windsor and countless other communities have benefitted from the fact that a Scotsman named Andrew Carnegie thought it an excellent idea to make it possible for everyone to read good books.

Yesterday was the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth in Dunfermline, Fifeshire. All this week, in various countries, ceremonies honoring his memory will be staged. In the Windsor Public Library, a building made possible by the industrialist's generosity, a new portrait will be unveiled.

The world does well to pay tribute to Andrew Carnegie, the man who said: "I want to see the time when every little town of a few thousand people has its library where all may read and benefit therefrom without cost to themselves."

Recorder Times
Brockville Ont.
Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE'S CENTENARY.

To-day marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth in Dunfermline, Scotland, of that boy, the son of a weaver, whose name is so inextricably associated with philanthropy, especially in the field of public libraries and education. We refer, of course, to Andrew Carnegie whose great works are being recalled all over the English-speaking world—and even elsewhere—as it remembers how great a contribution he made (and is still making through the Foundation that he established) to the cause of education.

A writer in the Christian Science Monitor tells us that when Mr. Carnegie, as a messenger boy, was working in Pittsburgh eighty years ago for \$2.50 a week, he had no money for books and there was not a single public library in the town. "Then one day he heard of a wealthy man, Col. James Anderson, who had opened his private library of 400 volumes to 'working boys,' Andy accepted the offer. Every Saturday afternoon he went for a new book in exchange for the one he had carried under his arm all week to read at odd moments. 'Is it surprising, then, that Andy, who grew up to be the widely known Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, should dot the Anglo-Saxon world with libraries? Out of his vast fortunes he gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow, or equip 2,811 libraries. Some 1,900 of these are in the United States and Canada. The rest are scat-

tered throughout English-speaking countries."

Only a few communities in North America possessed public libraries when Andrew Carnegie began that great work with which his name will always be associated by establishing a library in his native Dunfermline in 1881. But a movement in this direction had begun to gain momentum and Carnegie's offer to provide buildings furnished the necessary stimulus.

"I chose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people," he said, "because they give nothing for nothing. They help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books."

By 1901 his library programme was surging forward on a wholesale scale, sometimes at the rate of two or three a day—each city conforming to the specified conditions of supplying a site, stocking the building with books, and providing the upkeep. In 1919 the Carnegie Corporation, the millionaire's successor in library-giving and other public work, stopped making gifts of this kind as it was felt that the free public library had attained a permanent standing in the community.

All parts of the Anglo-Saxon world now have Carnegie libraries. His gifts range from a \$1,000 appropriation for some small American village or for some little island off the coast of Scotland; to pretentious city structures. Brockville is included in the list, notwithstanding severe opposition raised when it was suggested that the community should take advantage of the Carnegie Fund to equip itself in this regard.

*Accard
Kitchener Ont
Nov 20, 1935*

THE CARNEGIE ANNIVERSARY
Libraries in many parts of the English speaking world are celebrating this week the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada.

The Kitchener and Waterloo public libraries, two of the many institutions to have benefited by the Carnegie grants, join in paying respect and honor to the great benefactor who has done so much for the reading public. The Kitchener library was fortunate in obtaining three separate grants. The first was received when the library was established and the remaining two when the building was enlarged.

Andrew Carnegie was born in Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835, and emigrated to the United States in 1848. He became a telegraph operator and later a railway superintendent. His venture into the steel industry was the means of amassing a great fortune. He retired from business in 1901 and devoted himself entirely to philanthropic and social welfare purposes. His death occurred Aug. 11, 1919.

Carnegie set an example that might well be emulated by those on whom fortune has smiled to the extent of many millions.

*Cairn
Perth, Ont.
Nov 10, 1935*

Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie, whose fortune has been, is being and will continue to be used for the benefit of the public in his native country, of Scotland; in the United States, the land in which he acquired his immense wealth; in Canada and other British dominions and, indeed, throughout the world, was born in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, in Scotland, on November 25, 1835. The centenary will be celebrated in appropriate fashion on the 25th, 26th and 27th. At the time of his death Mr. Carnegie had spent no less than sixty million dollars on library buildings, the total number of which then amounted to 2,811 of which 125 are to be found in Canada. The philanthropist's object was to impress upon municipal authorities the importance of education to a community; he provided the money for erecting the library, if requested, to do so, but stipulated that the municipality should find the site, buy the books and set apart an adequate sum annually for maintenance.

Though the Carnegie libraries are the best known and most popular memorial to his memory, one being established in Perth nearly 23 years ago, they are only a part of his lavish munificence for the promoting of human welfare. Not the least of his services to society was the example he set to other men of wealth, by preaching the doctrine, which he so faithfully practised himself, that money should be regarded as a sacred trust to be used for the general good. To education, especially science, he looked as the instrument of man's emancipation. He came to the rescue of the Scottish universities with millions of dollars, poured money into the colleges of the United States, provided annuities for teachers, raised the standards for medical training, brought practical aid to research, founded the Carnegie Institute in Washington, the Mount Wilson Observatory, the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh and the Institute of Technology; helped out individual workers in the field of science with gifts which enabled them to conduct their epoch-making experiments, such as Dr. Robert Koch and Madame Curie; took a personal interest in the career of Booker Washington, granting him a pension and contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Tuskegee Institute; in addition to which he endowed many pension schemes and the Carnegie Hero Fund. Then too, there are the Carnegie organs—121 in Canadian churches alone—half the cost of which came from his estate.

This does not by any means exhaust the list of his benefactions. The cause of world peace owes to him, a perpetual debt of gratitude for the endowment of International Peace which bears his name and which is engaged in continual effort to banish war from the world. It is eminently fitting that the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great industrialist should be suitably commemorated.

*See
Brandon, Man.
Oct. 30, 1935*

CARNEGIE DAY

Toward the end of November the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie is to be commemorated. Most cities, but not Brandon, have every reason to join in the observance of the day. He furnished sixty millions to erect free public libraries, which have saved young folks from the streets, from crime as well as from idle leisure and ignorance. Carnegie's benefactions were always given to public objects or welfare work of the utmost importance. Although Andrew Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. He possessed a faculty for pithy statements. One of these was as follows:

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

This man who built 2811 libraries made a list of the best fields for philanthropy. Andrew Carnegie defined them thus:

1. A university.
2. A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it.
3. Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories, and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills.
4. Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and preserve them inviolate.
5. A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it.
6. Swimming-baths, provided a municipality undertakes their management.
7. Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people.

*Free Press
Kitchener, Man.
Oct 16, 1935*

Carnegie's Centenary

(From the New York Times)

The celebration of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie which has just been announced will tell the new century in what gratitude, esteem and affection these first hundred years held him. In his letter of instructions to his trustees he spoke of "my chief happiness" in the thought that even after he passed away the wealth that came to him to administer as a sacred trust for the good of his fellowmen would continue "to benefit humanity for generations untold."

But it will be not alone his benefactions that will be remembered by these generations. His gospel of wealth, his belief in a triumphant democracy and his adventure for world peace, which found expression in his varied and vast gifts to his own day and generation, will be cherished as his prime contributions to civilization.

At this moment special attention may be called to one of these: his "gospel" which he preached and practiced, his "theory," which he made a reality, of the responsibilities of wealth—responsibilities to be voluntarily met and not left to governmental compulsions. It is stated by his biographer that he gave away "for the improvement of mankind" \$350,000,000, or, in percentage of his fortune, 90 per cent, for public use and kept 10 per cent for himself and his heirs. This was no "unconsidered improvisation." When he was only 33 years old he pledged himself to give away each year his "surplus" for benevolence. This he made his "duty" and it became not only his personal contribution to the social problem but a persuasive example for others. Libraries and laboratories, centres of music and galleries of art, were but the visible evidences of a clearly conceived and nobly executed purpose.

Guide
Part Hope, Ont.
Oct. 17, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Andrew Carnegie, whose fortune has been, is being and will continue to be used for the benefit of the public in his native country, Scotland; in the United States, the land in which he acquired his immense wealth; in Canada and other British dominions and, indeed, throughout the world, was born in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835. The centenary will be celebrated in appropriate fashion on the 25th, 26th and 27th of next month. At the time of his death Mr. Carnegie had spent no less than sixty million dollars on library buildings, the total number of which then amounted to 2,811, of which 125 are to be found in Canada. The philanthropist's object was to impress upon municipal authorities the importance of education to a community; he provided the money for erecting the library, if requested to do so, but stipulated that the municipality should find the site, buy the books and set apart an adequate sum annually for maintenance.

Though the Carnegie libraries are the best known and most popular memorial to his memory, they are only a part of his lavish munificence for the promoting of human welfare. Not the least of his services to society was the example he set to other men of wealth, by preaching the doctrine, which he so faithfully practised himself, that money should be regarded as a sacred trust to be used for the general good. To education, especially science, he looked as the instrument of man's emancipation. He came to the rescue of the Scottish universities with millions of dollars poured money into the colleges of the United States, provided annuities for teachers, raised the standards of medical training, brought practical aid to research, founded the Carnegie Institute of Washington, the Mount Wilson Observatory, the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg and the Institute of Technology; helped out individual workers in the field of science with gifts which enabled them to conduct their epoch-making experiments, such as Dr. Robert Koch and Madame Curie; took a personal interest in the career of Booker Washington, granting him a pension and contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Tuskegee institute; in addition to which he endowed many pension schemes and the Carnegie Hero fund. Then, too, there are the Carnegie organs—121 in Canadian churches alone—half the cost of which came from his estate.

This does not by any means exhaust the list of his benefactions. The cause of world peace owes to him a perpetual debt of gratitude for the endowment of International Peace which bears his name and which is engaged in continual effort to banish war from the world. It is eminently fitting that the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great industrialist should be suitably commemorated. —Hamilton Spectator.

Stearns
Frederickton N.B.
Oct. 26, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

The Centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, ironmaster and philanthropist, is being celebrated, and the newspapers are recalling events in the career of this extraordinary man, whose name was practically a household word everywhere. It is only sixteen years since he died, so many of his friends are still in active service. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1835, and was brought to the United States by his father in 1848 when he was but thirteen years old. The boy began to earn his own living immediately in Pittsburgh as a telegraph clerk with the Pennsylvania Railway. Before long he was a sectional superintendent, and when the Civil War broke out he was engaged in railway work on an important scale. After the war he opened an iron works in Pittsburgh, which before long was in a flourishing condition. Carnegie was a man of great energy and determination, and in a few years was the head of an enormous combine. In 1901 he retired and his companies became the nucleus of the United States Steel Corporation. He returned to his native land, purchased Skibo Castle and became the Laird. His death occurred in 1919.

Carnegie's claim to fame rested upon his philanthropy, which began when he was in his early thirties. It is declared that in his lifetime he gave away at least \$350,000,000 which amounted to 90 per cent. of his fortune. His object was to live on 10 per cent. of his income and devote the rest to benevolent purposes. Carnegie libraries were established in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, and Carnegie Institutes were founded at Pittsburgh and Washington. There were also hero funds, funds for needy students, and trusts for various philanthropic schemes. International peace was an obsession with him, and he built the Peace Palace at The Hague and established the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The nations abandoned The Hague Peace Palace and are completing a far costlier and more elaborate one at Geneva, while war goes on. Carnegie was sometimes scoffed at for his peace endeavors, but that did not deter him. He continued to preach peace and democracy and the obligations of great wealth, and his arguments in behalf of these causes are as applicable today as when he was uttering them. In a letter of instruction to his trustees he said his chief happiness rested in the thought that even after his passing the wealth he regarded as a trust would continue "to benefit humanity for generations untold." His wish seems to be in the way of realization.

Telegraph Journal
St. John N.B.
Oct. 19, 1935

The Carnegie Centennial

THROUGHOUT the world, but particularly in the United States where he lived the greater part of his life, and in Scotland where he was born, preparations are being made to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth. Superlatives are dangerous, but it is safe to say that to many people Carnegie is the greatest philanthropist of the age. He was certainly outstanding in his unrelenting pursuit of an ideal to which he clung; on those to whom great wealth is granted a definite responsibility is laid so to utilize it as to promote the welfare, happiness and advancement of their fellow men. In this Carnegie never faltered and the many foundations that bear his name, not to speak of uncounted others equally beholden to him but not so identified, bear witness to a life devoted to the steadfast development of what the man believed to be most worthwhile. Research, medical training, higher standards of teaching all profited by this rich man's benefactions.

One commentator remarks: "To education, especially science, he looked as the instrument of man's emancipation. He came to the rescue of the Scottish universities with millions of dollars, poured money into the colleges of the United States, provided annuities for teachers, raised the standards of medical training, brought practical aid to research, founded the Carnegie Institute of Washington, the Mount Wilson Observatory, the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh and the Institute of Technology; helped out individual workers in the field of science with gifts which enabled them to conduct their epoch-making experiment, such as Dr. Robert Koch and Madame Curie; took a personal interest in the career of Booker Washington, granting him a pension and contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Tuskegee Institute; in addition to which he endowed many pension schemes and the Carnegie Hero fund. Then, too, there are the Carnegie organs—121 in Canadian churches alone—half the cost of which came from his estate. This does not by any means exhaust the list of his benefactions. The cause of world peace owes to him a perpetual debt of gratitude for the Endowment of International Peace which bears his name and which is engaged in continual effort to banish war from the world."

It is perhaps in the Carnegie libraries that the philanthropist's name is kept most constantly before the general public. It is fitting therefore that these libraries should lead in doing honor to their benefactor on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Since a portrait of Andrew Carnegie is to be presented to every one of these libraries, it is natural that its unveiling should be the pivotal point of the centennial celebrations of the birth of a baby boy in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline on November 25, 1835. At the time of his death Carnegie had spent \$60,000,000 on 2,811 libraries, of which 125 are in Canada, and one is in Saint John. Carnegie's method was to give money for the erection of a suitable building when requested by municipalities that would provide the site, stock the library with books and set apart an annual appropriation for efficient maintenance. A public library is an activity that very intimately concerns all classes of the public, and it may be said in particular those classes which show themselves most desirous of self-improvement. The Saint John Public Library is a public project assisted by Carnegie's munificence and it will therefore be but appropriate for the public to show its interest in the coming celebration. After that, it may well intensify and sustain its interest in the library.

*Pioneer
Summit 4.25.
Nov. 2, 1935*

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY

This year, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, recalls to memory once more the name which, a few years ago, was a household name. The story of the Scottish boy, who came to the United States as a poor immigrant in 1848, and amassed before his death the huge fortune of more than \$400,000,000, was one of the tales of wonder of the generation just past.

A very short time after he came to this continent, Carnegie went to work as a telegraph clerk with the Pennsylvania Railroad. By the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, he had become a railway figure of considerable importance, and during the war several very important matters of transportation were entrusted to him. After the war, he opened an iron works in Pittsburgh, which in a relatively short time became a huge combine. Upon Carnegie's retirement in 1901, the iron works became the United States Steel Corporation. From that time until his death in 1919, Carnegie lived in Skibo Castle, in Scotland.

It is for his charitable donations that Andrew Carnegie is remembered today. He began in his early thirties to live under the plan which led him, during his lifetime, to give away at least \$350,000,000. The plan was that he would live on 10 per cent of his income, and devote the rest to charitable purposes. Always interested in education, he gave a great deal of money to establish libraries, the benefit of which we know in Prince Edward Island. As a direct result of his contributions, thousands of libraries were established throughout the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Two large Institutes were founded at Pittsburgh and at Washington. Hero funds were set up, grants for needy students, and trusts for widely varied charitable institutions. In the cause of international peace, he built the Peace Palace at The Hague, and established the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Often scoffed at and ridiculed by his enemies, Carnegie refused to turn aside from practical applications of what he believed to be the principles of democracy and peace, and the obligations of great wealth. In a letter to his trustees, he said that even after his death the wealth he regarded as a trust would continue "to benefit humanity for generations untold."

At this, the hundredth anniversary of his birth, his prophecy bids fair to come true.

*Gazette
Montreal Free
Oct. 23, 1935*

AN ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY

The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, ironmaster and philanthropist, is being celebrated, and the newspapers are recalling events in the career of this extraordinary man, whose name was practically a household word everywhere. It is only sixteen years since he died, so many of his friends are still in active service. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1835, and was brought to the United States by his father in 1848 when he was but thirteen years old. The boy began to earn his own living immediately in Pittsburgh as a telegraph clerk with the Pennsylvania Railway. Before long he was a sectional superintendent, and when the Civil War broke out he was engaged in railway work on an important scale. After the war he opened an iron works in Pittsburgh, which before long was in a flourishing condition. Carnegie was a man of great energy and determination, and in a few years was the head of an enormous combine. In 1901 he retired and his companies became the nucleus of the United States Steel Corporation. He returned to his native land, purchased Skibo Castle and became the Laird. His death occurred in 1919.

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Miscellaneous news stories and editorials
re Carnegie Centennial.

Muncie, Indiana
Times 10/21/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

Celebration this year of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth recalls that in Carnegie's library benefactions, which gave 1,946 libraries to the United States, Indiana fared better than any other state of the Union. Carnegie built 164 libraries in Indiana. California was second with 142 Carnegie libraries, Illinois and New York third with 106, Ohio fourth with 105 and Iowa fifth with 101. In addition to the 164 Carnegie public libraries in Indiana, Carnegie funds were used for the construction of two college libraries, at DePauw and Earlham.

Carnegie also provided endowments of \$75,000 for Notre Dame, \$50,000 for Wabash, \$25,000 for Butler, and an \$18,750 building for Moores Hill. He appropriated \$50,000 for the library building at DePauw and \$30,000 for the library at Earlham. Other funds have been appropriated for Indiana colleges in later years by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

When Andrew Carnegie began his library work in 1881, few American communities had free public libraries. The momentum he gave to the public library movement in America resulted in libraries for virtually every town. The conditions of Carnegie's library gifts were that the community had to provide the site for the building, possess or obtain the books and suitable equipment and pledge an annual appropriation for maintenance, usually 10 per cent of the amount of the Carnegie gift. With this assurance that the community would take interest in the maintenance of the library, Mr. Carnegie paid the cost of the building.

Hartford, Ind. Gazette
10/22/35

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

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The Hartford City public library, a gift from Mr. Carnegie, has been very successful. It is a community institution that has done a great deal of good.

E. St. Louis Journal
11/20/35

Successful Philanthropy

Andrew Carnegie made most of his millions by a method that is increasingly recognized in this generation as contrary to public interest. That is to say, while he acquired some of his wealth by making and selling an useful commodity, he made much more by juggling the paper of corporations. For years after his retirement from business, the American public was taxed in one way and another to build actual values behind the towering fronts of paper Carnegie erected.

This being the case, it was a peculiarly happy choice that he made, when he chose for his principal philanthropy the scattering of libraries among the towns and cities of the United States. These institutions have been priceless public assets, helping to preserve the morale of the people during years of economic crisis brought on by just such reckless buccannery practised by Carnegie and his associates.

Millions of Americans, refused work, have been enabled through the libraries to continue education, puzzle out the methods by which they have been fleeced, and find healing entertainment. The Carnegie peace foundation, well-intentioned enough, has exerted little influence on the world. The Carnegie pensions for professors have benefited all too small a group of teachers, and those generally the ones least in need of pension aid. The hero awards are a sort of pleasant embroidery upon national life rather than an important social factor. The Carnegie public libraries constitute a great American people's university, increasingly useful as time passes. It is appropriate enough that the principal observance of Mr. Carnegie's centenary is found in these institutions.

Fort Wayne, Ind.
Journal & Gazette 11/4/35

Fort Wayne's Hero

It is more than usually fitting that the Carnegie commission's posthumous award to a courageous Fort Wayne man should have been made in the month that marks the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth.

A canny Scot who amassed a fabulous fortune, Carnegie devoted his later life to spreading knowledge throughout America and to building up the hope of individuals less fortunate than he.

If he were alive today, the steel king would be happy to know of the joy which has come to the widow and the mother of the late Donald Jackson Smith.

Smith gave his life with complete disregard of self to the vain attempt to rescue a helpless girl. Well aware of his run-down physical condition, he nevertheless was willing to stake his life for hers. As a result, he made the supreme sacrifice.

Through the Carnegie auspices, Smith's widow will receive a monthly pension of \$50, and his mother will receive \$10.

The money will help them through difficult circumstances.

More important, even, than the money, is the medal which will always be theirs to remind them of the character and fortitude of husband and of son.

Fort Wayne has reason to be proud of this man who knew no fear. And the Carnegie commission should be glad to know that the award signifies so striking an act.

Del Norte, Oregon, Herald
11/20/35

CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL.

On the 25th of this month the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be observed in Scotland and in this country. Mr. Carnegie lived to such a ripe old age, and the 16 years since his death have slipped past so quickly, that it is something of a surprise to be reminded that his remarkable career began a century ago.

Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, the Endowment for International Peace, the Hero Funds, the institutions at Washington and Pittsburgh, the gifts to Scotland, all keep his name and life in the minds of millions, but the libraries have probably meant more to more people than the other gifts.

No one can say how many lives have been brightened, for those with little or nothing to spare for amusement and education, through these libraries. For millions within reach of the libraries books have been made as obtainable as could be wished. Anyone with the time and ability to read can find a liberal education or a pleasant diversion at little or no expense, if his city has a library.

Not because he made so much money, nor even because he gave so much away, but because he gave it in a way to fill a need that he himself had felt as a poor youth, Andrew Carnegie will be remembered by millions this month.

Jackson, Mich. Tribune
11/20/35

THE CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

One hundred years ago today a lowly factory worker in Dunfermline, Scotland, looked upon the wrinkled face and hairless pate of another son, new-born to his struggling family. Little did the elder Carnegie realize that he was giving the world one who be a living refutation of all the jokes that ever could be written or told about, what might politely be termed, the "over-thriftiness" of the Scot. Because, long before he died, Andrew Carnegie had given away something like \$350,000,000!

Jackson joins in the observance of the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth. It is one of the beneficiaries of a belief he held all his life—and acted upon—that men who accumulated great wealth were merely trustees, bound by an unwritten law to distribute that wealth for the benefit of all the people. Mr. Carnegie's disbursement took the form of public libraries, very largely, although his other benefactions were many, and varied. He has an enduring monument in the gratitude of his own and future generations for acts of generosity which have created institutions of practical help and inspiration to all people.

Union Springs, Mo.
Scrall - 11/21/35

LIBRARY RECEIVES CARNEGIE PORTRAIT

The Union Springs Library is the recipient of a framed portrait of Andrew Carnegie, sent in commemoration of the 100 anniversary of his birth, which is being celebrated all over the World with appropriate exercises November 25th. Mr. Carnegie began his program of founding and aiding Libraries in 1881, by giving a building to his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland. In 1890 he gave one to Allegheny City, Penn., which was his first home in America, and thus began his library benefactions which in 1917 had resulted in gifts of approximately \$65,000,000 to build, equip or endow nearly 3,000 libraries, 1,900 of them in the United States and Canada, and the balance scattered throughout the English speaking world.

Our beautiful library, the nucleus of which sprung from the hearts of loyal women, who after many years of struggling saw their dream come true, through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, whose interest in libraries began, when Colonel Anderson of Pittsburg, Penn., opened to him a poor messenger boy, a library of some 400 books and allowed him to take books home to read. Thus started a comprehensive education acquired entirely by his own efforts through the reading of books, in gratitude for which he had an overwhelming desire to make free access to books possible to others.

Dowagiac, Mich. News
11/20/35

Social Security Plans

WE SPENT Friday studying the new social service act of the government which is the initial step toward putting old age pensions and unemployment insurance into effect. No less a personage than A. J. Altmeyer, a member of the new social security board of Washington, presented the program. In the audience which was practically all Michigan all Michigan small city newspaper publishers comprising the Michigan League of Home Dailies, who were sponsoring the meeting, was Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. It was recognized as a serious occasion.

It was definitely agreed by the experts that a larger measure of state and government aid is definitely scheduled to a large group of our population. "They will either get it under some such orderly plan as is proposed by this legislation or they will take it by force at the polls," was one expression.

There is a definite number of permanent relief persons to plan for, for all times, it is apparent. There is the pressure of groups like those who are seeking the Townsend plan, to force the issue. The call today is to get the demands into such shape as will permit their orderly reception and satisfaction as far as funds can be provided to meet them, it was pointed out.

Michigan has a state old age pension law and it is believed that this advanced legislation will enable it to qualify for most of the benefits which the federal act allows to states which cooperate.

Payroll taxes are to provide the sources of revenue so far as the government funds are concerned and state funds to meet the additional requirements. The fear of industry now is that it cannot carry the load which starts January 1. This remains to be seen but the authors of the legislation believe it can be financed and that its benefits will outweigh its disadvantages.

THE NATION, or that part of it which is interested, is noting the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. His life is marked as one of the bright chapters of American industrial history. He amassed great wealth and gave away \$350,000,000 in philanthropic adventures. He endowed schools and especially libraries. There are not many localities which does not possess a Carnegie library and Dowagiac is one of the fortunate places. It would not be amiss if during this commemoration, a little service or session of those who have a heart interest in the library be held just to pay a tribute to the memory of this man.

THE INTRICACIES of enforcing neutrality arise in the case of oil. Italy says that if the United States enforces an embargo on oil, it will be deemed an unneutral and hostile act, and will be resented when there is an opportunity. Evidently simply saying we are neutral and stopping trade with the belligerent nations is not neutrality at all, but a cause for war. It was so in the World War and it will be so in all international relations. At the same time American travelers are roughed in Italy. And in the United States the German ambassador is heckled by folks who do not like Hitlerism. How does one proceed in the face of such manifestations?

Wentchester Local News
11/8/35

Self Starters

Newspaper specials are replete with stories of men who are striking out along new lines to win success. It is generally admitted that the time is rather far distant when calls will be issued for men in herds to step into paying jobs at tidy wages, all merely to do as they are told and work with their hands and not their brains.

The men with ingenuity to see a chance and to take advantage of it is somehow pulling through, while his more fastidious neighbor is yet on the waiting list. In the past five years there has been a complete transformation. In 1928 anybody could get a job anywhere, and the employers were coaxing people to take places on their payroll.

When the jolt came, which affected everybody, great numbers of them, by reason of conditions within themselves or entirely outside themselves, will never be able to find the way back again into industry.

Not a few have had the experience of seeing some one else step into the very same comfortable, protecting, well-polished shoes which they themselves, but for a kink in circumstances, or a wrong move at the critical moment, might be wearing.

Since the whole population has been divided into two classes "Them as has" and "Them as haint," there have been distinct lines of sympathy drawn, some persons devoting their entire time to the support of the very poor. There are those who insist that the ones who do not work because of disability or disinclination are entitled to reward as good as the best. Others would put a premium on ability and health and strength and willingness, and give rewards to those who excel. Thus the uniform wage scale is subject to attack from both sides of the line.

Andrew Carnegie, whose centenary is soon to be observed, is quoted as saying that he was less concerned regarding the submerged tenth than the swimming tenth. In other words, the workers interested him more than the drones.

In his steel business he could use men who were up and going, and willing to go along with him and make fortunes for themselves, as he had done. When he had money to give away he contributed to church organs and libraries, believing that people who go to church may receive inspiration and encouragement through good music and that people who go to libraries to read may there learn something to benefit them.

It will be freely admitted by any one who thinks for a moment, that the people who work are always obliged to carry those who do not, and that there are always persons who insist upon being carried and also having a full share of the good things without effort on their own part.

Anent Libraries

I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community.—Andrew Carnegie.

11/26/35

CARNEGIE—THE CANNY SCOT

This day marks the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who, in the era of developing America, rose from a Scotch bobbin boy, at a little more than a dollar a week, and from a telegrapher, whose stipend was \$2.50 every seven days, to become the possessor of an honestly-earned fortune, estimated, at its peak, at \$400,000,000, all but about 23 millions of which he gave away for philanthropic purposes. Not only that, but he prided himself, in his later years, that he also created more than 40 millionaires, who were his partners.

Never in the history of the world has there been anyone quite comparable to this many-sided genius who alternately amazed and amused mankind. To the present generation he is becoming a somewhat shadowy figure. Blazoned on literally thousands of public libraries and numerous other institutions he founded, his name will ring down the centuries, but what manner of man he was and how he became a Croesus and then prodigally dispersed almost all his riches is remembered principally by a generation whose orbit centered around the days of the Spanish-American War.

Books have been written to explain Andrew Carnegie. His biographers do not always agree, sometimes for obvious reasons. But his engaging habit of self-revelation make certain facts incontrovertible. Most of his life was dominated by the will—and the ability—to make money. He accomplished his goal beyond possibly his wildest dreams. Then he deliberately auto-faced and, as determinedly, gave his money away. Not indiscriminately, but as methodically as he had gathered it, for purposes he deemed for the greatest good of his fellow men.

Carnegie embodied the ideal of "rugged individualism" for, although he depended heavily upon the men of ability he gathered about him, his will was law. Still, as he ascended his golden ladder, he gladly allowed others to come part way with him. He took great pride in making millionaires out of his two-score partners.

That he was assailed by inner conflicts was most strikingly revealed after his death, when there came to light a little homily he had penned a half century before:

"Thirty-three, and, by this time, two years hence, I can so arrange all my business as to secure at least \$50,000 per annum. Beyond this never earn, make no effort to increase fortune but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business forever, except for others. Settle in Oxford and get a thorough education, making the acquaintance of literary men—this will take three years' active work. Pay special attention to speaking in public. Settle then in London and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper. Live review and give the general management of it attention, taking part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes.

"Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be most careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business care and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the short of time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at 35, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoons in receiving instruction and in reading systematically."

But the author of those pious

lines did not follow that program at that time, although he heeded some of the precepts at a later date.

Andrew Carnegie first saw the light of day Nov. 5, 1835, in a tiny cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland.

To his mother fell the great decision and, with customary courage and finality, she decreed the family should try new fields. Accordingly in 1848, when Andrew was 13, the hegira began in the sailing vessel, Wiscasset.

The family was welcomed to "Slabtown," across the river from Pittsburg, by old friends and relatives from Scotland but his father's success in the New World was indifferent. Upon the mother devolved the responsibility of keeping the little brood together, which she did by helping a neighborhood cobbler. Then the father got a job in a cotton mill and in the same place little Andy earned his first "regular money" as bobbin boy.

When the Civil War began Carnegie's superior, Tom Scott, was made Assistant Secretary of War. Scott took Carnegie to Washington, where, as chief of the Army telegraph, he came in contact with Lincoln and other celebrities.

His strenuous work affected his health and when he obtained a leave of absence, he repaired to his old home in Scotland, for a rest. Returning to Pittsburg, he took up the threads of his career. He entered the iron-making business, in a small way, and from the outset, was successful.

By 1867 his iron business was really prospering and he began operations in Wall Street, where his huge fortune was to be rounded out.

When Bessemer steel came into use Carnegie, although at first unimpressed, got aboard.

In 1831 he consolidated his principal holding under the name Carnegie Brothers & Co. Ltd., in which he held firm control. Before long he formed an alliance with Henry C. Frick, who controlled fabulously rich Connellsville coke production and together they took over the Homestead works, where Carnegie's name was to become lasting anathema to organized labor.

Before the turn of the century the annual profits of the Carnegie company exceeded \$20,000,000, but bad feeling was growing between

Frick, now chairman of the board, and the Laird of Skibo, the designation Carnegie had won through acquisition of the Scottish castle of that name. The row had its genesis in Carnegie's demand that the Frick company sell the Carnegie company coke at a lower price.

A legal battle followed resulting in merging the steel and coke companies, with a capitalization of \$320,000,000.

Carnegie set the stage carefully, filling the public ear with tales of vast expansions he planned. The game worked and eventually J. P. Morgan, Sr., who had already become a rival power in the world of steel, and his associates became the prospective customer. A period of adroit maneuvering was climaxed by the world's record purchase of all time, acquisition by the Morgan group of the Carnegie company to form the United States Steel Corp., at the equivalent of half a billion dollars, a price originally set by the unbeatable Scot.

This stupendous transaction left Carnegie the master of a fortune estimated as high as \$400,000,000 and he set about practising a "Gospel of Wealth" he had devised years before.

Before the eyes of an astonished world he began a systematic distribution of almost all the enormous riches he had piled up. Before he was through his benefactions totaled more than \$350,000,000.

His first large philanthropy was creation of a \$4,000,000 pension fund for his workmen. Soon he became engrossed in the possibilities of helping great masses of men, women and children by building libraries, and the name Carnegie was carved on the facades of nearly three thousand libraries that dot this and other lands.

In quick succession Carnegie spent \$22,300,000 founding the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which explores many important fields of science; nearly \$27,000,000 on the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburg; \$10,000,000 to endow the Carnegie Hero Fund; \$30,000,000 on the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, to ameliorate the condition of low-salaried professors; \$280,000 backing Brander Matthews's simplified spelling crusade; \$10,000,000 on the Scottish Universities Trust; a like amount on the United-Kingdom Trust, also to aid colleges; more than \$6,000,000 on several thousand organs for churches; \$4,000,000 for pensions of comrades of his telegrapher days; \$1,500,000 to build the Palace of Peace at The Hague and \$10,000,000 to found the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Finally he

did not forget his native Scottish birthplace, creating a \$3,750,000 Dunfermline Trust to brighten existence there.

He died Aug. 11, 1919, the end coming at his estate, in the Berkshire Hills, of Massachusetts.

His estate, once in the hundreds of millions, was appraised at \$22,881,575, his widow receiving one-half.

Kansas City Star 12/1/35

Random Thoughts.

In the Andrew Carnegie centenary broadcast last week from Dunfermline, Scotland, Carnegie's birthplace, one of the speakers was the earl of Elgin. He was introduced as Lord "Elgin," the "g" hard as in "get." In the United States the name usually is pronounced with a soft "g," "Eljin."

The difference in pronunciation recalled a day in the British Museum when two lecturers were heard the same morning discoursing on the Elgin marbles. One called them the "Elgin" marbles, with the hard "g," the other the "Eljin" marbles. The question was put up to an eminent literary Scot, H. N. Brailsford, who gave the explanation that "Elgin" is a Scottish name and in Scotland is pronounced with the hard "g," whereas the English usually call it "Eljin."

In connection with the ceremonies the occasion is recalled twenty-seven years ago when Andrew Carnegie appeared before the ways and means committee of the house in Washington to argue for lower steel tariffs in the hearings that led up to the Payne-Aldrich bill. He was a little old salty man, and his testimony was lit up by human flashes.

The steel industry, he said, had outgrown the need of tariffs; we could beat the world in making steel. "But," he added, "you won't find my associates taking that view. They have been made so soft by depending on tariff protection that they are scared to death at any suggestion that they don't need duties."

A committee member suggested if anything happened to the United States Steel Corporation Carnegie could turn over his interests to Charles M. Schwab and know Schwab would take care of the steel business for him.

"Not quite," Carnegie protested. "I brought up Charley. He's a smart boy; I should say a genius. But you know how geniuses are. I'd have to look after the business end myself. In our association Charley supplied the genius and I supplied the common sense. Together we made a great team."

Scrivener, Pa. Herald 11/24/35

ANDREW Carnegie and "Ethelbert" Nevin had the same birthday—November 25th; both left enduring impress on the world, in widely different ways; in equally different ways, both attained success through individual genius and initiative and unremitting hard work, in the best American tradition. And, equally in American tradition, each owes his right to remembrance, not to what he did for his own personal profit, but to what he poured forth for the highest form of enjoyment, the trust cultural betterment, of his fellow men of his own and future generations.

What need to emphasize the gulf-wide contrasts between the two?—one, the shrewd, daring master of men and machines whose epic of steel brought him the means to endow the benefactions he considered their noblest use; the other, the gentle musician who bravely faced a lifetime of laborious struggle in hope of becoming a piano virtuoso, whose beautiful soul could rise above that struggle to give the world those sweet harmonies that remain to express each human heart's deepest and finest emotions. The contrast is obvious, the parallel tenuous indeed—except at the level where one realizes afresh how greatly, in human destiny, spiritual values transcend those of the daily give-and-take of our ordinary concerns. There it is easy to say, our world is lastingly the better for the life and works of these two men—both of them.

Leaders' Review
December, 1935

CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

ON November 25th the centenary of the birth of the late Andrew Carnegie was celebrated throughout the English-speaking world. Andrew Carnegie was a son of Dunfermline, who emigrated at an early age to the United States of America, saw the possibilities of work with steel and won his way to wealth by one colossal gamble on the continued prosperity of the United States. It was in some ways a hard path which he trod, but it had its compensations, including the friendship of Rosebery, Morley, Herbert Spencer, and Bessemer the great scientist. The story of the Bessemer process of making steel, told by Mr. Burton J. Herdicks in his life of Andrew Carnegie is as fascinating as the story of the first Pullman Car or of Carnegie's genius as a telegraphist, or as officer in charge of a great railway division. It is as a friend of mankind that he is now chiefly remembered, for he held that it was one of the duties of a rich man to administer his riches only for the national good, yet he would help no class of citizens who were not prepared to help themselves. He gave no library buildings, no baths, unless the citizens who were to benefit by the gift would bind themselves to look after the upkeep and not let his gift go to rack and ruin; and experience has shown what a very wise provision that was. New Zealand has benefited from his benefactions in several respects, notably in the gift of libraries to various cities and towns and the provision of training abroad for persons engaged in library and other educational work. By far the greatest gift in recent years has been that made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, one of the many trusts by the foundation of which Mr. Carnegie ensured that his work would go on after his death: the grant of funds to the library surveyors who brought down the Munn-Barr Report on New Zealand libraries, which, through the efforts of the New Zealand Library Association and others interested, has resulted in a general revival of interest throughout the country and brings infinitely closer the prospect of a National Central Library and a rural library system of the same nature as those administered in Great Britain and the United States at a small cost per head.

cellent biography of the great Judge, showing the dignity of his courtroom, the impassivity of his manner and the strict justice of his sentences. The nickname "The Hanging Judge" can be nothing but unfair, for after all a Judge's duty in a murder trial does not extend to the selection of sentences. Once the verdict has been found, his work is confined to passing the sentence of death. None the less Sir Horace Ivory was stern and impartial in his summings up and in his directions to the jury, and any appeal for mercy on improper grounds always fell on deaf ears. He had a passion for accuracy and far from being the merciless and retributive figure he has sometimes been painted, he helped to dignify both prosecution and Bench by confining his sphere within inflexible bounds. The Prosecutor was no advocate against a person: his task was merely to expound the evidence for the crown. The Judge went no further and had no right to brow-beat the witness. Mr. Lang has made an excellent work in compiling this biography, containing as it does short summaries of such cases as those of Jabez Balfour, Whitaker Wright, Adolph Beck, Hatry and the libel on Mr. Churchill.

While imbued with the hero-worship which usually becomes a characteristic of the biographer of a great man, as he comes to realise the full implications of a character he has for a time admired, Mr. Lang is appreciative rather than critical, but he gives enough in definite factual form to make quite certain the fact that he is not white-washing an unattractive personality, but paying due tribute to one of those figures who have made the British Bench what it is, and upheld the dignified traditions of the administration of justice.

Providence, R.I.
Journal 11/25/35

Carnegie

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of any human being of outstanding achievement is perhaps the most appropriate occasion for reviewing his life and work. Andrew Carnegie, ironmaster, manufacturer, philanthropist and great American citizen, was born one hundred years ago today in Dunfermline, Scotland. The measure of his greatness rests not only on the skill, industry and business genius which enabled him to rise from abject poverty to vast wealth, but on the use to which he put that great fortune. It is estimated that at the time of his death he had distributed ninety per cent. of his wealth in various channels of social welfare.

Carnegie steel was a great factor in the industrial progress of the world, but its maker left a more lasting imprint upon the pages of history through his remarkable benefactions for science and education. His conviction of a rich man's duty in fields of social service developed slowly through the years but did not come to full fruition until he was nearly ready to retire from active participation in business.

Meanwhile, for more than a half-century he had been progressing in a manner that makes one of the romances of American business. Soon after he had been brought to this country by his parents, and before he had reached his teens, he was obliged to go to work as a bobbin boy in a factory at twenty cents a day. It is probably a common belief that he "grew up" in the iron business but as a matter of fact he reached that field of activity only by a long and circuitous route. From the weave-shed he went to the engine room and then into clerical work. After spare-time study of telegraphy he became an operator, then a train dispatcher, then secretary to the general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, then a division superintendent. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was placed in charge of the eastern military railroads and telegraph lines, and it is said that while engaged in his duties he was the third man wounded on the Union side.

It was experimental work in the replacement of wooden bridges with iron structures that led him into the iron business. Having become a small capitalist by virtue of his thrift he organized a bridge building company, which soon established furnaces and a rolling mill to supply its own material. It was this concern that introduced the Bessemer process from England, and progress was rapid after that. Twenty years later Mr. Carnegie had acquired control of eight other steel mills centred around Pittsburgh. Another decade saw these concerns consolidated as the Carnegie Steel Company, which in a few years was transferred to the United States Steel Company at a valuation of a half-billion dollars.

Mr. Carnegie now began in earnest to dispose of his wealth. The total of his gifts may never be accurately known, but it is said to be in excess of \$350,000,000. The more important donations have been fairly well tabulated. Public libraries and grants to colleges accounted for the distribution of \$152,170,000. The Carnegie Corporation of New York received \$135,000,000 as a trust fund for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding. Thirty million dollars went to scientific research, and the cause of international peace was promoted by twelve and a half millions. Fourteen million dollars was set aside for pension funds, and music was a beneficiary to the extent of six million dollars. His birthplace was remembered in the founding of the \$5,500,000 "Carnegie Dunfermline Trust."

More than three thousand municipal library buildings erected at a cost of sixty million dollars now reflect the Carnegie interest in public enlightenment. The greatest single foundation is undoubtedly the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, a great technological school which has received twenty-five million dollars. Of equal importance, perhaps, is the Carnegie Institution at Washington, which is chief among the scientific agencies established or supported by Carnegie money.

Quite as important as these huge gifts of Carnegie money is the social and economic philosophy underlying the giving. It was Mr. Carnegie's belief that rich men have no moral right to hoard and monopolize their surplus accumulations. Men like him believe that they are moral custodians of their wealth and that it is their duty to distribute a generous part of that wealth in ways calculated to accomplish a substantial public good. A present-day school of theorists believe that great wealth is an economic and social sin and that it is the duty of Government to take away the money of rich men and divert it to other channels.

The various living monuments to Mr. Carnegie's sound economic sense and clear social insight stand today

as a great moral object lesson. In current Government experiments, on the other hand, we have a vivid picture of the inevitable course of Government administration of appropriated and expropriated wealth. The Carnegie method perpetuates the beneficent use of wealth; the Government method entails not the beneficent redistribution of wealth, as it purports to do, but its progressive dissipation. In the end it means the disappearance of wealth, both individual and collective. It builds up steadily and surely toward an idealistic state of national poverty. Already there is evidence of this trend in the decreased ability of citizens to give the necessary support to their educational, scientific and charitable institutions.

Upper Sandusky Ohio
Chief 11/20/35

PLAN PROGRAM

Will Observe Carnegie Centenary at
Local Library

The Andrew Carnegie centenary observation will take place next week on Monday night. As its part in the observation, the Carnegie public library board is sponsoring a fine program to be presented at the library Monday evening at 8 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The program will be opened with an address by Mayor S. N. Clark after which a picture of the late Andrew Carnegie will be unveiled. Talks will also be given by Mrs. Russell Price, representing the Child's Conservation League, and Mrs. Edward Beldier, representing the Woman's Music club; Miss Gertrude Mittermaier, representing the Reading club, and Mrs. A. L. Walton representing the Usando club.

There will also be an address by Attorney L. M. Bowers, president of the library board, who will also read an article concerning the dedication of the library. Miss Cora Kenan, librarian, will give a talk relating to the history and progress of the library. The members of the library board and their wives will serve as hosts and hostesses. On Wednesday afternoon, November 27, from 3 to 5 o'clock a tea will be held in the library basement for the ladies of the community in charge of Mrs. James Holloway and committee.

Lynn, Mass., U.S.
11/25/35

Today is the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose name is immortal today as one of the greatest philanthropists of all time. Successful beyond imagination in business, the young Scot early planned to devote his interests to the improvement of man's lot. Today, many fields owe debts to his generous giving and deep interest. The causes of world peace, education and science were among the principal beneficiaries of the Carnegie fortune.

To place education within the reach of all was one of Carnegie's aims and this ideal has been attained by Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh and by the thousands of public libraries which the Carnegie funds financed. Here in Lynn, the Wyoma branch library was built with the aid of a Carnegie grant. The same generosity aided the construction of the library in Saugus Centre.

Suburban, Ohio, News
11/22/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

One hundred years ago, November the 25th was the birthday of Andrew Carnegie. All over this country public libraries are paying tribute to him on the centenary of that date. The Carnegie Corporation of New York has presented the Lakewood Public Library with a framed portrait of Mr. Carnegie; and a set of seven posters which present Carnegie quotations in an attractive form. These will be exhibited in the Lakewood Public Library during the week of the centenary date.

Erie, Pa. Times
12/1/35

THERE were celebrations in key-cities last week marking the 100th birthday of Andrew Carnegie, which recalled that visitors to his birthplace in Dunfermline, Scotland, are shown the town's fine opera house, presented to it by the Scotch steel maker. It was formally opened by the Turner English Grand Opera Co. and the original program on satin adorns the theatre's vestibule. The opening opera was "The Bohemian Girl" and heading the cast as Thaddeus was Charles Le Sueur, now Erie's operatic instructor. . . . Do you know that after January 1 every employer of eight or more persons will have to put aside 1 per cent of his total payroll for the Federal unemployment trust fund? . . . Mike Gallagher is one of the aspirants for the job as jail warden—to be settled when the Prison Board (two Judges, dist. atty., sheriff, three commissioners, county controller) meets after the first of the year.

Fl. Summer, N.H. Review Oct. 11, 1935

LABOR, CAPITAL and Business Ability are the three legs of a three-legged stool. Neither is first; neither is second; neither is third. There is no precedence, all being equally necessary. He who would sow discord among them is an enemy of all.—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Laramie, Wyo 11/23/35
Republican & Democrat

One Hundred Years of Library Progress

One hundred years ago November 25th, in Dumferline, Scotland, in an attic of a small cottage, Andrew Carnegie first saw the light of day. Since among many benefactions this merry but most canny Scotchman, who came in his youth to America and piled up one of the greatest fortunes of the golden age of fortunes, devoted some \$65,000,000 to the erection of libraries, the American Library Association thought the date of Andrew Carnegie's birth a fitting time to mark the beginning of a celebration of one hundred years of library progress in the United States.

The story of Carnegie's life and accomplishments though marred by such qualities as slave driving and the predatory methods which characterized the careers of most American captains of industry in the nineteenth century is nevertheless one of the most interesting and thrilling in the annals of self-made men. Of particular note was his interest in books and places in which to house them.

Of a highly disputatious nature (one biographer says Andrew Carnegie's ancestors loved a dram, a joke and an argument) he was always seeking information. As a consequence he was an omnivorous reader all his life. It was, therefore not strange, after he had decided to dispose of a major part of his fortune, that when approached with a request for money to build up branch libraries in New York City he should accede. Then began his wave of library building until he had provided funds for over two thousand such structures.

With his usual canny way of doing things he stipulated that proper sites should always be provided and a perpetual maintenance fund equivalent to ten per cent of his gift should be assured. Those were the terms under which the Laramie Carnegie library was built. Citizens provided the site, the county agreed on the maintenance and Mr. Carnegie's \$20,000 for the original building was forthcoming.

Because of the tremendous impetus given to the library movement by Mr. Carnegie's munificence it is, therefore, but natural that the American Library Association should link up the story of library progress in this country with the centenary of the little Scotchman's birth. It is a story, too, even more interesting and thrilling than the life of the "incredible Carnegie." One hundred years ago there were practically no public libraries in the United States. There were libraries of course in the colleges and a few of the subscription variety, but of the public nature, as we know them, none.

The first authenticated one of a tax supported nature and of continuous existence is that of Peterborough, New Hampshire, founded in 1833. The first children's library was opened in West Cambridge (now Arlington) Massachusetts in 1852. Even the great Boston Public Library was not founded until 1851. By 1876, when the American Library Association was founded, there were three hundred libraries in the United States and Canada, but now in the United States alone there are over ten thousand.

Greater even than this extraordinary growth and far more significant is the change in the administration and uses of the public library. Started just as a repository of books which were most zealously guarded, with ac-

Titusville, Pa. Herald
11/24/35

The country is honoring the memory of Andrew Carnegie by observing the famous Scot's hundredth birthday. Had he lived under the New Deal, Mr. Carnegie would have been in disrepute because he was successful, and the tax-gatherers would have taken from him the millions that went into libraries and other blessings for mankind.

cess to them only enjoyed by the scholarly few the public library has now in this century of great progress become public in the true sense of that term. Open shelves, with free and unrestricted circulation, have become the rule.

In this way the public library has come to take a place along side of the public school, an institution for everyone everywhere, and one of the great mainstays of American life. Its contribution to the social and community life of the towns wherever libraries are to be found is incalculable.

All honor accordingly to the memory of the vigorous, thrifty Scotchman whose name plays so large a part in the story of this century of progress. Whatever the methods of amassing of much of his fortune it now through the channel of libraries and the books on their shelves is finding its way into the hearts and minds of millions of our countrymen, returning thereby to the real source of so much of the nation's wealth, the people themselves.

In this century of progress the libraries of the land have become the centers of light and mental refreshment to all of the people. It is a matter of pride locally that our own Carnegie library leads in all these good things and that it, too, on Monday, the Carnegie anniversary, will join the rest of the country in observing this century of progress.

Findlay, Ohio, Republican
Courier 12/5/35

HE TRANSFORMED GIVING

Numerous and varied tributes have been paid to the memory of Andrew Carnegie recently, but none has been more fitting than one voiced in New York last week by James Irvine, principal and vice-president of St. Andrews university of Fife, Scotland, when he said:

He (Andrew Carnegie) builded wisely, for he acted on the simple basis of belief in human nature. . . . No doubt he made mistakes, but where he erred it was thru excess of zeal or by reason of undue faith in others. He was indeed the father of giving on the grand scale and more than any other man of his time he transformed giving from an ill-developed art into a well-regulated science; above all, for the reason that he regarded benevolence as a duty, there was no savor of charity to make bitter the acceptance of his gift. . . . Others have followed his example and the combined effect of the large spending trusts now operating for the general benefit of humankind is beyond our calculation.

STEEL MASTER

When Andrew Carnegie came to America in 1853, a lad of 13, he sailed in a wooden ship. When he "went West" to Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania town full of kindly Scots, he caught his first glimpse of the New World from the deck of an Erie canalboat. The age of steel was yet to come and the immigrant lad was the chief figure in the development of an industry which meant so much to industrial America.

The people of the United States today celebrate the 100th anniversary of the steel master's birth. He came a long way from Dumfermline, rose to a seat among the mighty, walked with kings, but kept the common touch. That enormous fortune he garnered in the long years of business activity was returned to the people in the shape of charitable and educational donations. America benefited from his generosity as did his native Scotland. He set an example to wealth not soon forgotten, returning to others less fortunately placed in the economic scheme of things a large share of the capital that he had accumulated by his own thrift and initiative.

Steel is today the greatest industry in America, a significant barometer of business. Andrew Carnegie made steel, dreamed dreams of skyscrapers towering to the sun, of railroads carrying freight from sea to sea, of ships linking continents. If alive today, Andrew Carnegie would be displaying leadership to meet the problems of the new economic era.

America pays tribute to the steel master. His rise to power is the saga of a country which keeps opportunity open to all. The recital of Andrew Carnegie's contributions to library and university is a long one, its record fittingly inscribed in the nation's hall of fame. This nation would like to welcome more newcomers like Andrew Carnegie.

St. Louis, Mo. Star - 11/21/35

BELLIED TRIBUTE TO CARNEGIE.

Time heals most bitternesses, even in labor disputes, and it will not be surprising if the tribute to be paid in St. Louis this month to the man who gave a million dollars to make the Central Public Library and its branches possible meets with a hearty public response. Andrew Carnegie's name was barred from the library except for an obscure inscription on the back wall outside. St. Louis took his money but put the soft pedal on its "Thank you."

The gift inspired the city to support its library and provided the homes for a vast collection of books since acquired. The donation came, however, at a time when labor riots in the Pittsburgh steel mills were fresh in everyone's mind and when Mr. Carnegie's name was anathema to union labor. It needed more courage than any city administration could muster to pay him the honor due.

Now the local library, in conjunction with the American Library Association, is observing the centenary of the birth of this donor of many libraries. For more than thirty years St. Louisans, including organized and unorganized workers, their children and grandchildren, have benefited from his gift. It would be no more than justice that this observance include the placing of a tablet on the Central Library front, or inside, commemorating it.

Latrobe, Pa. Bulletin
11/25/35

Chicago Heights Star
11/22/35

WITH the celebration, today, of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, there comes the impulse to think of the many different ways in which his name is used from day to day, year in and year out,—without associating it with the man himself.

Latrobe church-goers listen every Sunday to at least three organs which came thru him as gifts. In hundreds of towns there are Carnegie libraries. Year by year there are reports covering the Carnegie Pension Fund, the Carnegie Hero Fund, the Carnegie Peace Fund, the Carnegie Foundation, the Carnegie Institute. Carnegie Tech is never absent from the sports pages.

Yet it is only on special occasions that we think definitely of the man who not so many years ago set out to distribute one of the world's great fortunes, in keeping with the declaration that he intended to die poor.

There can be no question as to the worthwhile way in which he put his wealth to work for the public good. His monuments are everywhere; his name is spoken daily in hundreds of cities. But to the rising generation, a centenary celebration is timely, in that it serves to recall the career of the man himself.

It really wasn't so many years ago that Mr. Carnegie was a living, vital personage, still trying to place the wealth which had been an incident to his ability in the realm of business. The Bulletin's files would reveal numerous incidents in which he figured,—a pension given to some one whom he had known while he was helping to build the Pennsylvania Railroad,—and to operate it; a letter he had written to an old acquaintance. From 20 to 30 years ago there were quite a number living in Derry, who had known Mr. Carnegie.

There are two letters to the Bulletin from Mr. Carnegie, stored away some place. One was in acknowledgment of a copy of the paper containing a review of the career of Mr. Oliver W. Barnes, the engineer who had laid out Latrobe, and who had been a great friend of Mr. Carnegie's in the early days of railroading. The other had to do with a plan to name the local hospital after Mr. Barnes, but it never materialized.

Mr. Carnegie not only did a great deal of good with his wealth,—a good which is continuing and which will continue for years to come; he also turned the nation's thoughts to the responsibilities associated with great wealth; he put his wealth to work in a way that has meant much for human welfare, and he prompted others to do likewise.

Thoughts of his career and the huge fortune which he accumulated—and then gave away—come at a time when wealth is a matter of controversy. Men of great wealth are being censured, and there are demands for laws that would prevent the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few.

Yet underlying the item of wealth there is the far greater item of achievement, with wealth as a mere incident of the struggles toward quite different goals.

There will have to be wealth in the hands of a few, to make achievement possible, and as an incident of achievement.

Mr. Carnegie gave a good example as to what to do with wealth.

Star Rockets

PROFITS OF WAR

The celebration of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth serves to illustrate the fact that the Civil war set the stage for two American dynasties, one of which is still potent in the life of the nation, the other long since decayed. The first was a dynasty of wealth and actual power, founded by young men who, by one means or another, evaded hazardous service on battlefields. Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, Sr. were the outstanding rulers in that royal house. Their mark today still pierces deep on the face of the land; only within the last half dozen years have time and events begun to erase it.

The other was a dynasty of superficial power, established by officers and enlisted men who went away to conflict, who came back with wounds and prestige, and who for a generation thereafter held nominal control of the national government. Mostly they are a memory now, influential only as dead heroes, revered with lip service, but not any more an actual force in everyday affairs. They were the "bullet-headed generals," in Hawthorne's phrase, with Grant the first of their line. The last was McKinley. The pistol shot that sounded his assassination was a whole funeral oration thus briefly and ironically reciting the transitory character of the profits that war pays to its heroes on the front.

But the pay-off to "soldiers" who remain in comfortable berths is another story altogether, often repeated but apparently never comprehended by the actual combat units. Carnegie and the elder Rockefeller were vigorous young men when the Civil war first erupted. But somehow they never got near the firing line. Not that they were technical slackers, of course—Carnegie himself was a clerk in the War department. It just happened that they perceived the trend of the industrial empire which was to result from the bloody mass. And they preferred empire-building to blood-letting.

So they stayed behind, Carnegie to build his steel plants, Rockefeller to pre-empt ore fields and consolidate oil companies, Jay Cooke to finance the government, and the fabulous railroad-builders to profit from the tolerance and obtuseness of the "bullet-headed generals."

That their prudence constituted a more permanent foundation for power than the valour of the generals may be seen in the stock market quotations for today. The steel company which Carnegie founded is still a "market bellweather"; the Rockefeller interests make up a column in the quotations and his birthday is a national event. And the steel and oil magnates and others of their kind who have taken over the Carnegie and Rockefeller properties and principles are still, with lustre only slightly dimmed, the great voices of the country. They have been bellowing rather than commanding for the past three years, it is true, but the chances are that next year or four years thereafter they will be reinstated on their thrones by the descendants of the bullet-headed generals and the bullet-headed privates who fought the Civil war.

In this flowing of the streams of power there seems to be a discernible principle, but not one that will be approved by the more ardent flag-wavers. The reasonable conclusion is that war is splendid and profitable—for those who are able to remain behind the lines and reap the economic harvest fertilized by bloodshed. The fate of those who work and shoot is somewhat more dubious. Lucky, they get promoted and enjoy ephemeral butterfly honors. Unlucky, they get killed to lie unremembered in cornfields through which pass the railroads and steel and oil acquired by empire-builders who gave the orders.

Thus the profits of war at all times and in all places. This week we thrill at the historic exploits of Mussolini's sons who slaughtered Ethiopian natives from airships. Next year, who will remember their names? But Mr. Rockefeller rules his estates and his million employes, and libraries everywhere are honoring Andrew Carnegie.

STARLING

The Fine Art Of Doing Good

The nation is going to celebrate the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birthday next month.

Andrew Carnegie was something more than a good man.

So many of us would like to do good if we had the money, and so many with money think they are doing good merely by parting with it.

But Andrew Carnegie had perhaps the keenest insight into the real elements of being good and doing good than any other man of his period.

Out of a wealth of sensible and lovely things he wrote you come to a profound stop to study this utterance:

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books."

It takes a wise man as well as a good man to realize that none can help anyone who will not help himself.

Andrew Carnegie knew the fine art of doing good.

Scranton, Pa Times
11/29/35

The Way To Kill the Tax Goose

ANDREW CARNEGIE, born a hundred years ago, gave away \$300,000,000 made in steel. He made most of it before the idea in taxes was to "soak the rich." He was against income taxes and favored governments taking theirs in the shape of inheritance taxes when a rich man died.

Carnegie's argument was that income taxes impaired, by diminishment to the extent of the amount taken, the capital needed to keep a business going. Most persons and national, state and local governments have gone Carnegie one better and we have income and inheritance taxes that are burdensome.

Were Carnegie's theory of inheritance taxes exclusively today's law it might have disastrous results. Take the Ford wealth as an illustration. If the major tax were an inheritance tax and to apply when Ford passed on, what would happen? The government would step in and demand its tax.

Much of the Ford wealth, as with most businesses, is not in cash or in other liquid form. Even surplus—material and supplies—is not easily transformed into cash at times and in situations forced to raise taxes would go at far less than real value. That would be impractical, too, because industry could not sell its surplus materials needed for its finished products unless it wanted to shut shop.

In such circumstances the Ford heirs could perhaps offer the government a vacant lot. The government couldn't use it, nor could it use one or more of the Ford buildings or a slice of one. Yet the Ford estate would have to raise the money. Of course, it could call in the auctioneer and sell the plant and equipment, but 100,000 workers receiving a minimum of \$7 a day would go on the dole.

Are there not any other alternatives? Yes, in the case of Ford it might be possible to go to usurers or to Wall Street to borrow money. That would mean taking the Ford heritage and turning it over to financiers. They would take control through stocks and bonds and mortgages to back their cash loans. Instead of automobile makers financial wizards of ignorance, as far as automobiles were concerned, would run the works. Their concern would be financial returns first and low-priced automobiles secondly.

Would such a finish for individual ingenuity, thrift and honest building be fair, and what would happen from the standpoint of the individual and the public interest?

Business men other than the Fords, smaller than the Fords, could not leave to their heirs any estates in many cases. The businesses they have set up would go, fade out of the industrial picture altogether.

What incentive would it be to acquire capital through work and thrift and put it into industry if later it were to be virtually confiscated by taxes.

Taxes, it is recognized, are necessary. We have income and inheritance taxes today. They are at the peak now. If they go much higher the rate of taxes will dry up some of the sources of taxes. That will spread higher taxes to all regardless of their incomes or holdings.

People who think the rich man alone will suffer if taxes go sky high make a serious mistake. The rich man in this country doesn't hoard his riches. He puts wealth into plants and equipment and jobs. Unreasonable income or inheritance taxes, or both, can destroy riches and wages.

People who urge the government into extravagance like bonuses and similar expenditures, should remember that everything must be paid for, finally, out of taxes and that there is a limit to the production of taxes. To kill the goose that lays the tax eggs is supreme folly.

If taxes had eaten up the Carnegie millions there would not have been \$300,000,000 in benefactions, not to mention a steel business that gave jobs and paid wages to tens of thousands of men.

Finite, Okla Journal
11/29/35

THE IRONMASTER WITH A VISION

The English speaking world next week will observe the one-hundredth anniversary of a Scotchman who became an American and whose life constitutes one of the real romances of American life—Andrew Carnegie.

In thousands of cities and thousands of schools the story will be retold of the man who arose from a humble position of toil to become one of the wealthiest of America's iron and steel manufacturers, and who elected to use his money for establishing and equipping libraries.

He might have done like others—left his money to scientific research in a certain field or fields. He might have established a religious foundation. He might have endowed schools and colleges. Any of these would have been commendable. But Andrew Carnegie's vision was broader than any of all of these objectives—it included them all and more. It provided for libraries, well stocked and well equipped. And when a community has a well directed and properly selected library, it has an entrance into all the sciences, in fields of philosophy, arts, education, religion, within the covers of its volumes. In addition to these there is entertainment of a wholesome sort, a place of relaxation, a haven from the world's annoyances at least for a brief period.

Truly the vision and the wise munificence of Andrew Carnegie has greatly blessed many people.—Fredrick Leader.

Wilkesbarre Record 11/28/35

A series of four broadcasts as part of the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth will begin on WJZ-NBC at 10 o'clock. The first program, by use of the drama, will depict the early life of the industrial leader.

Frank Simons' band, which last year had a Sunday evening series on WEAF-NBC, is coming back, but for night concerts on WJZ-NBC at 10:30. The premiere will have a new march, "Our Glorious Emblem," dedicated to President Roosevelt. The Farm and Home hour, WJZ-NBC at 12:30 p. m., is to tune in on the thirteenth annual national Catholic rural life conference at Rochester, N. Y. The NBC light opera company, which presents Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, has been moved to a morning spot on WEAF-NBC at 11 o'clock. The Monday production will be "Yeoman of the Guard." Nelson Eddy, baritone, will help out Grace Moore in her WEAF-NBC song recital at 9:30 p. m. Margaret McGravy of Greenville, S. C., and Washington, D. C., is a new singer for WABC-CBS at 10:45 a. m. She is a contralto. Morgan L. Eastman's concert celebrates its 200th broadcast on WEAF-NBC at 10. Dr. Ferdinand Veverka, minister to the United States from Czechoslovakia, will speak in a WABC-CBS program at 4:45 in celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of his country as a republic.

"For Improvement of Mankind"

THE centennial of Andrew Carnegie, world philanthropist, recalls the part he had in making Pittsburgh the great iron and steel center of the world. Carnegie, born in Dunfermline, Scotland, located in Pittsburgh as a lad. He started as a bobbin boy in a cotton factory. In his lifetime he distributed \$350,000,000 "for the improvement of mankind," leaving great trusts to continue his benefactions after his death. Thirty years ago many communities benefited by the establishment of Carnegie libraries and numerous churches received gifts of organs. We are told the range of Carnegie benefactions run from individual pensions, pipe organs for churches and hero awards to libraries, educational institutions and the cause of world peace. As the Post-Gazette of that city says, "Pittsburgh has great and lasting reason for remembering the name of Andrew Carnegie."

Okla. City, Okla.
Times 11/28/35

THIS is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of that great Scot, Andrew Carnegie, who is one of the few men who have immortalized themselves by the wise use of money.

Nobody knows how many hundreds of millions Carnegie gave away, but wherever he gave, he put the name Carnegie on the library, the church, the school.

That name will endure in American public life for some hundreds of years. New generations of school children during the life of this republic will learn about the penniless boy who came to America with nothing but a great ambition and a fine courage and became the outstanding salesman of his country.

Some people would like to see the time come when a man could not hope to get together the fabulous fortune of a Carnegie, a Ford, a Morgan or a Rockefeller, thinking that all profits should be divided with the worker when the plant is small.

We wonder whether any government has ever dispensed millions for the public good with the intelligence of a Carnegie or a Rockefeller and we hope that the future will increase the number of shrewd men who can multiply money for the promotion of the general welfare.

With Other Editors Than Ours

Carnegie Centenary

(Goshen News-Times)

The public library nowadays is so frequently taken as a matter of course that we are likely to forget the important part played by Andrew Carnegie in starting the library movement in this country. This year marks the hundredth anniversary of Carnegie's birth, and the occasion makes it an appropriate time to recall some of the great steel man's benefactions.

Few persons will remember, for instance, that in Carnegie's library gifts, Indiana fared better than any other state in the Union. All of us know of course that one of the 164 libraries built in Indiana is located in Goshen. Carnegie built a total of 1,946 public libraries, and after

Indiana, California received the largest number with 142. Illinois and New York were third with 106 each; Ohio fourth with 104, and Iowa got 101. In addition to the public libraries in Indiana Carnegie built two college libraries, at De Pauw and Earlham, and provided endowments for libraries at Notre Dame, Wabash, Butler and Moores Hill.

When Carnegie began his library work there were few public libraries in the United States. Today nearly every city and town of any size has one.

kitchen as the normal scene of their activities. When the question was asked how the love of a husband was to be retained, the answer was, "Feed the brute." Many women today still take pride in their ability to turn raw food into nectar fit for the gods. But as a rule, the young woman of today does not like the kitchen. Messing with pots and pans goes against her modern nature. If she has gifts of any kind, the kitchen does not seem the scene in which those gifts can be developed. If she longs for marriage, the kitchen doesn't seem the place where she will find her mate. These feelings are normal and should not be condemned. Still, human welfare depends on the kitchen. If it doesn't function right, life is crippled.

Lafayette Pa Bulletin
11/26/35

FEATURING the Carnegie Institute's celebration of the centenary of the birth of the Institute's founder, was an address sharply critical of the New Deal's philosophy in regard to wealth.

It might seem a bit strange that a political issue should be discussed upon such an occasion,—yet it would be out of the question to pay tribute to the career of Andrew Carnegie and not be critical, at least by inference, of the Administration's professed attitude toward wealth. Consequently, it was quite

sensible that the criticism was voiced openly.

Incidentally, it is noteworthy that the chief critic hailed from the Sunny South,—from Old Virginia,—yes from Richmond.

His words may not have been pleasing to some of his hearers,—yet there is no getting away from the

Bloomington, Ill. Post-Examiner
11/26/35

The Santa Claus of Libraries

Current displays in the Bloomington and many other libraries of special material bearing on the centennial anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, recall the name of a famous American citizen whose memory is cherished for unique reasons.

Mr. Carnegie, who made millions in the steel industry, said that it was a disgrace for any man to be rich. He tried to carry out his belief in his own case by giving away during his lifetime great sums of money for various public educational institutions. One such is Science hall on the campus of Illinois Wesleyan University, which was built largely with funds from the Carnegie foundation.

Mr. Carnegie's special pets were libraries. His money helped to finance scores of such institutions in towns all over the country, large and small. It is estimated that his total gifts for such use were over sixty-five million dollars. Patrons of Carnegie-built libraries will total thirty-five million people. His benefactions have benefited perhaps as many persons as those of any other man who achieved great wealth in the days of "rugged individualism," when it was thought such achievement carried no odium, such as certain theorists would lead us to believe today.

Willmar Minn
Journal 11/26/35

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY IS A CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

Next week the Willmar Public Library, Miss Amy Hanscom, librarian, will join with other libraries all over the world in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries.

Besides the libraries Andrew Carnegie founded the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pa., at which institution Horace F. Spencer received his war training, the life and philanthropies of Andrew Carnegie thus being of double interest to us.

The life and scenes of Andrew Carnegie's life are depicted elsewhere.

El. Reno, Okla
American
11/26/35

Andrew Carnegie's Gifts

Andrew Carnegie's hundredth birthday anniversary was observed by the Carnegie library here, Monday, by the hanging of a beautiful portrait of the philanthropist who made the building here possible. It was in 1904 that he presented the city with the \$12,500 which was used in the construction.

Carnegie's Scotch training made him understand full well the folly of leaving money to individuals. A staunch believer in education, he visioned the tremendous influence which the public library wields, and proceeded to build libraries all over the land. He spent millions in this manner. Had he divided this money among the people of the United States, it is estimated that the share for everyone would have been \$3. However, the gift as he made it represented several hundred dollars in education, enjoyment and profitable recreation to every person.

A library opens up a vast treasure house of knowledge and enjoyment to the user, whereas, cash money is of little value unless spent properly. It is estimated that twenty-five million people avail themselves of Carnegie libraries every year, and that is a monument which would be hard to equal at any price.

Fairmont, Minn
Sentinel 11/26/35

—The Fairmont public library is observing the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who helped to found the local institution. A display of posters may be seen in the lobby, and in the main room a reproduction of an oil painting of the ironmaster has been hung. The library announces receipt of a new supply of books for children, which so interested grade school pupils that they visited the children's room in a body.

Veraday, Mo Herald
11/20/35

Had Andrew Carnegie lived until last Monday, he would have been 100 years old and all over the country the centenary was celebrated and Mr. Carnegie memorialized as among the greatest of philanthropists. Which was deserved, too, for he gave nine-tenths of his colossal fortune for the uplift of his fellow-men, his beneficences taking the form of public libraries in nearly every important city in the land, besides benefactions along various other lines. But we are old enough to remember when Mr. Carnegie was the most abused man in the country. He had started on nothing, true—but he had succeeded and made and saved a lot of money. It mattered not to his defamers that thousands of others had prospered with him, that other men had grown wealthy hanging to the coattails of the canny Scot and that countless thousands had found livelihood and opportunity because of him. We wonder if there are today other men of success and wealth who are the targets for calumny, largely instigated by petty politicians, who will be the heroes—the “great philanthropists”—of tomorrow?

Minneapolis, Minn
Tribune 11/20/35

Carnegie and the Library.
To the Editor of The Tribune:
Andrew Carnegie, whose one-hundredth birthday is being celebrated in the public libraries of America today, believed that the greatest good to the public came first through universities, second through free public libraries, third through hospitals and medical laboratories and fourth through public parks. In this way he divided the values into four kinds: Mental growth, social growth, physical health and recreation. It is significant that he gave most of his money to the libraries. He said about them that they did for the individual what the schools did, and that they did it throughout his life time. On this one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the greatest philanthropist who ever lived, it is worth while remarking that the Minneapolis public library is adding one important function this year. It is making itself the center of a network of public lectures and forums presented by the most able men in the vicinity and offered free of charge to the public. No subjects are barred and no discussion is stifled. From science to social development; from the frog to man; from talks for children to research into modern philosophy, the library is pushing its gift of information and knowledge. What better agency could there be than one which has no concern with doctrines and seeks only to spread light? What better agency could Andrew Carnegie have chosen for the spending of \$65,000,000? What better person than Miss

Gratia A. Countryman, to head a city-wide forum! How like Andrew Carnegie she is in her forcefulness, her hearty outlook, her genial friendliness, her familiarity with people in all walks of life, her readiness to throw herself into one viewpoint and then another with whole-hearted sympathy. Carnegie, the lavish spender of millions, for the public good! Gratia Countryman, the lavish spender of tireless physical and mental effort in every public enterprise that calls to her! C. L. S.

Christian Science Monitor 11/25/35

Carnegie—Benefactions Remembered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSBURGH—The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth, coming to a world greatly troubled by disparities in wealth, evoked that most disarming of memories today—a man who converted much of his profits to the common good.

Rockville, Mo. Leader 11/21/35

Had Andrew Carnegie lived until last Monday, he would have been 100 years old and all over the country the centenary was celebrated and Mr. Carnegie memorialized as among the greatest of philanthropists. Which was deserved, too, for he gave nine-tenths of his colossal fortune for the uplift of his fellow-men, his beneficences taking the form of public libraries in nearly every important city in the land besides benefactions along various other lines. But we are old enough to remember when Mr. Carnegie was the most abused man in the country. He had started on nothing, true, but he had succeeded and made and saved a lot of money.

Springfield Mass Union
11/20/35

Celebration of Andrew Carnegie's centennial yesterday by the city library and the City Club's plans to observe Mark Twain's centennial tonight, recalls the part both of these famous men played in founding and supporting the library in Redding, Conn.
Before Mark Twain died in Redding in 1910 he resolved to give his large collection of books to the town as the nucleus of a public library. Rooms were fitted up with shelves and other appurtenances, the books stacked and catalogued and a neat library was the result. Mr. Clemens's portrait, painted in Dublin, N. H., adorned one end of the principal room and the library was named for him.
But to help the modest undertaking in that small community, an appeal was made by the library trustees to help along such a cause. Carnegie, whose generous proverbial, Carnegie donated a substantial sum annually until his death and since that time a similar amount has been given by the Carnegie Foundation. Carnegie, it will be recalled, gave \$200,000 to the Springfield public library.

St. Louis, Mo. Post-Dispatch
11/21/35

BENEFICENCE TO END?

Centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose beneficences dot and enrich the land, has been made occasion for debate on the future of great wealth. Has the United States seen the last of fortunes as great as Carnegie's?

If we have seen the last of them, what does the future hold for private endowments for learning? How much poorer the land would be today without the gift of great wealth is apparent to any one who will look around at endowed libraries, schools, universities, conservatories, scientific bodies. These make our lives richer, happier, safer. Wealth that was saved by the few has been diverted most richly to the many.

New tax trends are toward dissipating great wealth. Legislators, at the prompting of voters, have become suspicious of large personal fortunes. The part centralized wealth played in the financial debacle of 1929 has made people suspect the power of centralized wealth.

In speaking of the consequences to be expected of the present trend in taxation, Douglas Southall Freeman made the following observations during an address concerning Carnegie's benefactions:

"It must be plain to thoughtful men that if federal appropriations continue to be set at staggering figures in the expectation of large revenues from the estates of the rich, the exhaustion of those estates will not mean a reduction of the cost of government but a widening of the bracket of taxation.

"The destruction of the wealth of any class is an invitation to assail the wealth of those who have a little less, and then of those who have still less.

"I do not think, however, that the average citizen will accept the argument that the estates-tax clause of the act of 1935 was necessary to deprive a few great families of undue economic power. . . . Fortunes have been kept in America in a few instances for three generations; but great industrial power has not been."

The centralized power that makes it necessary for governments to tax great fortunes to exhaustion is more to be feared than the power which such fortunes exercise. Even if great wealth is manipulated unscrupulously, its very manipulation must cause it to be used productively, thus adding to the common wealth of the nation in which many people share directly.

Wealth that is appropriated through taxes only goes to swell governmental spending. Great proportions of it are eaten up in bureaucratic manipulation, which produces nothing but more lavish spending.

If we listen to demagogues who say we can solve our tax problems by confiscating wealth, we may end by paying those same demagogues out of our own skimpy incomes, and at the same time be deprived of the benefits the wealth would have brought us.

Selfishly, we may be deluded by the golden promise of tax-confiscated wealth. For national preservation we must leave disposition of earnings to the individual, beyond the barely necessary taxes for operating the administrative machinery of government.

Dr Conant On Research

The view, not infrequently expressed of late, that brakes should be put on scientific research was strongly opposed by Dr James B. Conant, president of Harvard university, in his address in New York Wednesday at the centenary celebration of Andrew Carnegie's birthday. He thought that this view was a product of "the present sad years" and would disappear with brightening skies. He predicted that the next 25 years in American history will tell whether intellectual freedom and progress will be continued or halted in this country, but he may have meant merely that the next 25 years will be critical; in so short a period a very long future could not be determined.

Fear of the consequences of too rapid an advancement of knowledge does not necessarily imply hostility to science; probably it arises more frequently from doubt of the ability of society to digest so much new knowledge, particularly of kinds that cause great changes in technology. This includes the technology of war, which has been made far more deadly and destructive by the inventions of recent decades. A quarter of a century ago it could be argued that this very development of the machinery of war was fast making war impossible, but few nowadays would venture on this defense of the darkest side of scientific progress.

Even without regard to the deepening shadow of war many people have seriously doubted whether the social and economic fabric could indefinitely stand the terrific acceleration imposed on it by the technological changes resulting from extensive and systematic research. Periodical smashes and enforced idleness for millions of workers, they have argued, are inevitable unless change can be slowed down to a more manageable rate. Such "scientific planning" has been advocated, but Dr Conant rejects the idea, holding that it would mean dispensing with "exceptional men, free to do what they want in their laboratories and free to write what they want in their libraries."

It is indeed difficult to reconcile control of any sort with the ideal freedom of the scientific worker, yet in one way or another the problem of disposing harmlessly of an excess of new knowledge will have to be solved. Having opposed the fixing of any speed limit, Dr Conant might on another occasion suggest how the acceleration of research can be made less dangerous to the civilization that makes research possible.

Nebraska City, Neb. News 11/1/35

ANDY'S PORTRAITS.

THEY'VE been celebrating Old Andy's birthday all over the American map recently, unveiling 2,000 portraits of him in the libraries and dedicating radio and theater programs to the Little Scotch Steelmaster.

After reading the facts of Andrew Carnegie's life, particularly with regard to how he managed some of his partners, man-handled his unsuspecting competitors and even slipped something over on J. P. Morgan I, it is difficult to endow the Canny Scot with a halo any bigger than enough to cover his head.

Mr. Carnegie gave away libraries (always stipulating that the beneficiaries should bind themselves to annually spend 10 per cent of the cost to maintain them!) so some 2,000 American communities have been honoring him for making it necessary for those municipalities to assess taxes in his honor.

Our own community, for the benefit of those who do not know, also has a public library, but it is no Carnegie gift. Strange as it seems, somebody in our community along about the turn of the century saw no great good in tying up with Andy and his benefactions.

We built our own book-warehouse, we buy our own books—such as they are—and manage pretty well to get along without the Carnegie Foundation. So we haven't been able to sponsor any Carnegie picture-unveilings this year, thus missing a rare opportunity to be standardized.

LIBRARY TO HONOR CARNEGIE

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, a reproduction of Louis Mora's portrait of Mr. Carnegie will be hung in each of the 21 branches of the Brooklyn Public Library Monday, it was announced today by Milton J. Ferguson, chief librarian. The steel magnate was one of the principal benefactors of the Brooklyn Public Library system.

Lincoln Ill. Courier 11/1/35

OUR CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

IN honor of the late Andrew Carnegie, who gave the money for the erection of the Lincoln Public Library building, a portrait of Mr. Carnegie will be hung in the library during the celebration of the Carnegie centennial, which will be observed throughout the United States November 25 to 27.

Elsewhere in today's Courier appears a reproduction of this portrait by which Lincoln will honor the memory of its benefactor.

While Mr. Carnegie gave the gift that made possible the handsome library building that has become the permanent home of the Lincoln Library Association, it was the civic interest and public devotion of many of our local citizens who made the free library possible.

The Lincoln Library Association was formed as early as 1874 and among its substantial benefactors were the late Judge Stephen A. Foley, Mrs. Louise Scully and others, as well as a long list of citizens who have served tirelessly on the library boards.

Through the far-sighted policy of Mayor W. O. Jones and the city council in 1901 a gift of \$25,000 was obtained from Andrew Carnegie for erection of the library building, formerly housed in the city hall. The city undertook to provide for the support and maintenance of the library, which has grown into one of the finest that can be found in a city of this size.

Miss Ida Webster, who has been librarian since 1894, the year before the library was transferred to the City of Lincoln, has been indefatigable in her service to the public. It will be her happy duty to hang the portrait during the Carnegie centennial, and it will remain on the walls of the library as a testimonial to a community benefactor as well as to the efforts of our public spirited citizens who made the library possible.

Russellville, Ark. Courier-Demo 11/2/35

Today is the 100th birthday anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, who was born in Scotland, came to America as a poor boy at the age of 13, and became one of the world's richest men and greatest philanthropists. From the fortune he amassed as a steel manufacturer he founded the Carnegie Corporation of New York, "For the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States"; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which he originally endowed with \$10,000,000; the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, also endowed with \$10,000,000; the Carnegie Hero Fund, Foundation, with \$5,000,000 endowment; the Carnegie Institute of Technology, with an original endowment of one million, but increased from time to time a total of 26 millions; the Carnegie Institute of Washington, to encourage investigation, research and discovery, to which he contributed in all 22 million dollars; besides many millions for the founding of public libraries and many other philanthropies. He began work as a cotton weaver's assistant for little more than a dollar a week. At 14 he became a messenger boy for a telegraph company, learned telegraphy and became a telegraph operator and superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division. The beginning of his fortune was made by wise investments in oil lands in Pennsylvania, and during the Civil War he rendered valuable service to the War Department as superintendent of military railroads and government telegraph lines. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel and introduced the Bessemer process of making steel in the United States. In 1912 alone his donations to various causes amounted to \$130,403,000, after which only \$25,000,000 of his once huge fortune remained. Carnegie died in 1919, at the age of 84.

N.Y. Eve Journal 11/2/35

Mark Carnegie Centenary

The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie on Monday, Nov. 25, will be commemorated in the Brooklyn Public Library system by the hanging of a reproduction of Louis Mora's portrait of Mr. Carnegie in each of the 21 Carnegie Library branches in the borough, according to an announcement made by Milton J. Ferguson.

Dockport N.Y. Union Sun Journal 12/1/35

CARNEGIE TAX LESSON.

For the whole of his long life, Andrew Carnegie lived under a laissez faire capitalism which set no limit to the wealth a man might acquire or to the industrial power he might exercise so long as he kept within laws conceived and enforced in the spirit of the American Bill of Rights.

Now, in the year that rounds the century of Andrew Carnegie, we are faced with the new theory that no matter how wisely a man may use both wealth and power, it is in the public interest to set limits to his wealth by means of taxation, lest his power be used to the hurt of his fellow-citizens.

Thus in 1935, separated from 1835 by something besides a hundred years. The revolution expressed in the new Federal Tax Law gives a special significance to the centenary of Andrew Carnegie.

DOUGLAS S. FREEMAN.

Bellevue Chronicle 12/1/35

• DOES INDUSTRY HAVE a soul? It depends on who is at the head of that industry. No one could have said that Andrew Carnegie during the years that he was head of the steel industry did not have a soul in more ways than one. No one can say today that men like Henry Ford and others, who have had a heart for their employees and have donated millions of dollars to worthy and needy enterprises, do not have a soul. That is the commendable thing about American industrial life. The above is not true of all industrialists, but when we have separated the good from the bad, we will find much good in them.



Grand York, N. York Herald
12/3/35

If Wealth Were "Shared."

Programs for "sharing the wealth," of which there are several, are usually based on the assumption that wealth is monopolized, and not shared, and that the few are growing permanently richer and the many permanently poorer, with the many deriving no benefit whatever from the improved position of the few. That assumption is false. There are inequities in distribution, but where real wealth is created, its benefits are not held long in one pair of hands.

This year there is celebrated the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose millions could not have been made under any other economic system than under which he lived. Carnegie, it is true, made outright gifts of the bulk of his great wealth, and achieved his ambition to die relatively a poor man. But there are other fortunes which continue, such as that of the Rockefellers, whose benefits have been extended to millions in every quarter of the world.

Henry Ford, it is said, makes no contributions to philanthropic causes, but who shall say that the building up of his enormous estate has not been of general social value? If he had denied himself profits on his first few machines, he could have made a few more, and earned day wages, but there would have been no Ford industry, employing hundreds of thousands directly, and indirectly benefiting millions.

In general the wealth sharers demand that great fortunes be broken up and their excess distributed among those who have less. The advocate of that plan always places the limit of permitted wealth considerably higher than the level of his present possessions. He expects to receive, not to give. Let that be done, and there will still be inequality. There will still be the rich and the poor, and again there will be a demand for redistribution, with a continual scaling down until a general average is reached.

Under such a plan the indolent and dissolute would always be short of money, and the process of redistribution would be interminable, with industry crippled meanwhile, and all the elements that go to the creation of wealth at a standstill.

Myack by Journal News
11/29/35

Portrait of Carnegie Given to Nyack Library

A portrait of Andrew Carnegie, the centenary of whose birthday is being observed, has been presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York City to the Nyack Library and is on exhibition there. It has not been permanently placed. A portrait of Mr. Carnegie was presented by the Carnegie Corporation to each of the Carnegie libraries in observation of his birthday. Posters containing quotations from his writings have also been sent to the Nyack Library and the other Carnegie libraries. They have been placed about the room.

Miss Helen Powell, librarian at the Nyack Library, gave a talk at the Library Street school. Nyack, last week in observation of National Book Week and left one of the posters on education there. Mr. Carnegie urged the spending of as much money as possible on education.

One of the most effective of the posters is that on world peace, showing crosses on a hillside, and with an excerpt from Mr. Carnegie's writings calling the killing of man by man one of the foulest blots on human society.

Ames, Ia Tribune
11/29/35

During the week of Dec. 1 an unusual anniversary will be celebrated in the Ames public library. This is the 400th year since the Bible was first translated and printed in English. The library is planning a display of old Bibles to be gathered from those in the community who are willing to lend them, with the promise that they will be safely kept and returned in good condition. Those who have old or otherwise interesting Bibles are asked to notify the library or any of the ministers of Ames. Further plans for the celebration will be announced later.

The library is the richer for several fine gifts made during the past few weeks. A map made by Mrs. Pelzer of Iowa City has been placed in the library by the Sun Dial Chapter of the D. A. R. A fine portrait of Andrew Carnegie has recently been presented by the Carnegie corporation. Most useful and valuable is the gift of an anonymous person, "A Graduate of Yale," who has given the library a group of rare and expensive books valued at about \$60. This same person has also made arrangements whereby the library will acquire a set of "The Peasant of America," published by the Yale University Press, at a greatly reduced rate. These things not only show that the curtain of hard times is lifting, but they show a very fine spirit active in all these donors.

Archives Spring Ark
Carnegie 11/29/35

CENTENARY PROGRAM AT CARNEGIE LIBRARY

The splendid program given at the local library on the evening of November 25, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, was delightfully received by a large group of people.

The musical numbers were much enjoyed, as were the fine talks of the evening. Especially good was the sketch by the childrens group.

The increasing interest in the library and its work is noticed, as signified by this fine attendance. We should fully avail ourselves of the splendid opportunity thus afforded by enjoying the advantages of our local library.

Carnegie To Be Honored

Birthday Observance Planned for Week of Nov. 25

Preparations have been completed in several hundred communities and many colleges and universities for observances during the week of November 25 of Andrew Carnegie's birthday centenary, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 582 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday. The corporation is one of six philanthropic organizations established by Mr. Carnegie.

A new portrait of Andrew Carnegie will be unveiled in two thousand libraries which have already received it from the Carnegie Corporation. It is a reproduction of a painting by Luis Mora, selected by the Carnegie Centenary Committee. Sixty-nine libraries have received the picture in New York City.

New York Times 11/29/35

Sure
It Was
Twain?
There are critics who think that MARK TWAIN was not always at the top of his form, and they cite the Andrew Carnegie anecdote.

Somebody is supposed to have made a remark about Mr. CARNEGIE's tainted money in MARK TWAIN's presence, and the humorist replied quick as a flash—no, no, that is a mistake, MARK TWAIN never spoke quick as a flash, he always drawled—and the humorist replied, with his inimitable drawl, "That's right, 'tain't mine and 'tain't yours."

Some people think this Mark Twain riposte wasn't so hot, and we may well agree. But what makes people think that MARK TWAIN ever said it? The mere fact that somebody recalls hearing MARK TWAIN make that joke means very little in such matters. People remember the most extraordinary things, even about themselves. The other day GEORGE ANN told the story about how WILL ROGERS went to a fashionable party and was asked to entertain the guests, and sent a bill for services rendered. That story has been told about half a dozen famous men. It has been told about CHALLAPIN and HEIPETZ and probably EDWIN BOOTH and SARAH BERNHARDT, and, very likely, would have been told about SHAKESPEARE and QUEEN ELIZABETH if it had been the custom then for strolling players to mingle in high society.

Englewood, N. Y. Press
11/11/35

THE LAIRD OF SKIBO

On the twenty-fifth of November the people of the United States, Scotland and the British dominions will be thinking a great deal about Andrew Carnegie, for that will be the centenary of his birth. A rising generation which missed the news of that pioneer philanthropist's activities will be interested in the story which will come to it as some new and fascinating tale through the daily press a week or so hence.

And that generation is certain to have a great deal of respect for the boy who was born in a weaver's cottage at Dunfermline in 1835; came to America in a whaling schooner in 1848; became a messenger boy in Pittsburgh and got his beginnings of book knowledge in a free library.

It will read with interest how he established the Bessemer process in the American steel industry and how in later years, remembering that he had been given his own first real chance by a free library, he began with Dunfermline and built 2,811 libraries throughout the English-speaking world.

He saw, or thought he saw, that money was important only in the ratio of good which it might do, and so in his later years he gave away \$350,000,000 through the establishment of trusts, foundations and other benefactions. Even as the early part of his life had been employed in the gigantic task of amassing his wealth, he found that the distribution of it in later years was an even greater job. There were times when he was afraid he wouldn't finish his task before he came to the end of his days. He lived in accordance with his own philosophy as best expressed by his favorite poet, Robert Burns, "Thine own reproach alone do fear," a good enough philosophy for any man.

New York Times 12/2/35

EXCEPTIONAL MEN.

President CONANT'S speech at the dinner given by the Carnegie Corporation made skillful use of ANDREW CARNEGIE'S expressed purpose in the foundation of the Carnegie Institution, to seek the exceptional man and never to interfere with his freedom of action. That principle applies not only to business and philanthropy but to all human affairs. What is to be thought of the theory that there should be a halt, a breathing spell in the pursuit of scientific knowledge? Has there been such a flood of it in recent years that the moral faculties would be submerged? Must the economy of scarcity make science its subject and victim; must there be a planned and managed science?

No, said Dr. CONANT in effect. The advancement of knowledge must continue with undiminished energy and courage. Fear must not hold back intelligence. "Exceptional men" must be "free to do what they want in their laboratories and free to write what they want in their libraries." Dr. CONANT'S proposed national scholarships and new university professorships are another manifestation of the search for exceptional men. The brick-and-stone age is past. The beneficence of givers to American universities, provided that generous race doesn't have its spine broken by taxes not for revenue but for the destruction of "wealth," may be more profitably directed to the discovery and use of the best brains.

Efforts to find genius may often fail, but will always be worth making. Often it arises in unexpected places, escapes the academic net, develops in strange ways, almost, it might be said, according to some law or instinct of its own being. Colleges and universities are more eager for it, more hospitable to it, doubtless less near-sighted than they have sometimes been when it was right under their noses. Take CHARLES SANDERS PEIRCE, for example. As a Harvard undergraduate his rank for the four years was seventy-first out of ninety-one; in his senior year seventy-ninth.

Suppose he hadn't been the son of a famous mathematician. Would the dons of the Fifties have discovered his merits? Take WILLARD GIBBS at Yale. He won prizes in college. He too was a scholar's son. Professor of Mathematical Physics at Yale, he got a world-wide fame by his writings, but didn't attract students. He said that in the whole period of his professorship only some half dozen students were fit to take his courses. This, we may say now, was all to the good. We should perhaps admire him even more if he had had but one student. One has a certain malicious pleasure in recalling that CHARLES PEIRCE, whose posthumous fame is so great, applied to the Carnegie Fund for help in getting his works published. His application was rejected, says Dictionary of Amer-

ican Biography, "the official reason 'being that logic was outside the scope of the Fund, not being a 'natural science.' " Birds of this sort are of the rarest. When caught, good care should be taken of them. At Cambridge they will be sure of it if Dr. CONANT gets the money for his scholarships and professorships.

Webb City, Mo. Sentinel
11-23-35

No Carnegie Service.

Webb City, apparently unenthused over Andrew Carnegie, has as yet announced no program, celebration, or party in celebration of the library giver's 100th birth anniversary, though other cities and towns throughout the nation are doing so. The library board here has taken no action. A painting of Carnegie and a number of special Carnegie philosophy posters have been received at the library here. The picture has been hung in the library.

Andrew Carnegie's Birthday Is Noted Throughout World

One hundred years ago on November 25, 1835, Andrew Carnegie was born in a modest weaver's cottage at Darnfermlin, Scotland. Today, all over the world the name of Andrew Carnegie has become known because of his benefactions to mankind. At the age of thirteen years the Carnegie family emigrated to America, where as a boy he found employment of various sorts which finally brought him to the manufacture of steel, from which he amassed his great fortune.

Mr. Carnegie felt his fortune was a trust held for the benefit of mankind; as such the Carnegie Foundation distributed the wealth to his various philanthropies conscious of the fact that through the libraries he was able to get in contact with the greatest number of people. Mr. Carnegie built libraries in all parts of the world.

Saugerties is the proud possessor of one which was built in 1915 and which filled a long felt want and is a constant reminder of the generosity of Mr. Carnegie.

In commemoration of the Carnegie centennial the Saugerties Public Library has received a splendid portrait of Mr. Carnegie which will be greatly appreciated by the community.

New York Sun 11/2/35

On Monday, November 25th, the Albany Carnegie library joined with other libraries all over the world in celebrating the 100th birthday anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate, who gave millions of dollars in benefactions among them being the establishment of thousands of libraries, in which number is included the one in Albany.—Albany Ledger.

Hoffman City, Mo. Capital News
11-24-35

Carnegie Distributor

Andrew Carnegie, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 million of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked" a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multi-millionaires it might not have been necessary for the Government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multi-millionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is one reason why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.—Birmingham Post.

CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

Centennial on Monday: The birth of Andrew Carnegie in Dunfermline, Scotland. The Scotch-born U. S. steel magnate will be honored in Washington at the Pan American Union for his efforts on Pan-American amity. Elsewhere, his philanthropy will be widely remembered.

San Antonio, Mo. Sun
11-24-35

Savannah, Mo. Reporter
11-24-35

Saugerties N.Y. Post 11/24/35

11/21/35
Minneapolis M. M. Miller

Carnegie and the Library.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Andrew Carnegie, whose one-hundredth birthday is being celebrated in the public libraries of America today, believed that the greatest good to the public came first through universities, second through free public libraries, third through hospitals and medical laboratories, and fourth through public parks. In this way he divided the values into four kinds: Mental growth, social growth, physical health and recreation.

It is significant that he gave most of his money to the libraries. He said about them that they did for the individual what the schools did, and that they did it throughout his life time.

On this one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the greatest philanthropist who ever lived, it is worth while remarking that the Minneapolis public library is adding one important function this year. It is making itself the center of a network of public lectures and forums presented by the most able men in the vicinity and offered free of charge to the public. No subjects are barred and no discussion is stifled. From science to social development, from the frog to man; from talks for children to research into modern philosophy, the library is pushing its gift of information and knowledge. What better agency could there be than one which has no concern with doctrines and seeks only to spread light? What better agency could Andrew Carnegie have chosen for the spending of \$5,000,000?

What better person than Miss

Gratia A. Countryman, to head a city-wide forum! How like Andrew Carnegie she is in her forcefulness, her hearty outlook, her genial friendliness, her familiarity with people in all walks of life, her eagerness to throw herself into one viewpoint and then another with whole-hearted sympathy. Carnegie, the lavish spender of millions, for the public good! Gratia Countryman, the lavish spender of tireless physical and mental effort in every public enterprise that calls to her!

C. L. S.

Bradford P. Herald 11/15/35

Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, 100 years ago and the day (November 25,) has been adequately observed by admirers of the famous steel manufacturer who is credited with having given away, for

various purposes, the vast amount of \$350,000,000, which recalls a meeting that was held in Carnegie's magnificent mansion in New York in years gone by. The assemblage was sponsored by the National Civic Federation. Three hundred guests attended—the line-up being as follows: The Public, 100; Capital, 100; Labor, 100.

Bradford was represented by the present writer who, also, belonged to the Federation. The meeting was very interesting and the keynote of the speaking was a strong plea for industrial peace. Mr. Carnegie was an ideal host and everybody was made to feel at home. Carnegie was interested in Bradford owing to the library he had given to this city and likewise on account of oil. He showed a large painting of the Scottish town where he was born.

Andrew Carnegie did not favor the idea of carrying the appellation of "philanthropist." The designation of "distributor" was more pleasing to him.

Carnegie well deserved to be remembered. He was a marvelous giver of wealth and helpfulness and his start was on a small scale. At the Civic Federation party a buffet luncheon was served and after it had been disposed of the renowned "Andy" rounded up the 300 guests, clasped hands with them and led in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Reginald H. Va. McCloud 11/15/35

Carnegie, Distributor

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As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.—Birmingham Post.

Greenfield Ind. Republican 11/16/35

CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

Annual Founder's day celebration of the Carnegie Institute will be combined this year with the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth on November 25, Samuel Harden Church, the president, has announced.

Local celebrations will also be held in the 3000 cities all over the United States that have libraries that were endowed by this great philanthropist.

The Times Junior Stamp club will sponsor a cachet for the occasion for letters mailed from Pittsburgh, Pa., where Carnegie started his career as a steel master, and also from Carnegie, Pa., which is named after him.

Greenfield Ind. Republican 11/21/35

Carnegie Portrait Public Library

A beautiful portrait of Andrew Carnegie has been received at the Public Library from the Carnegie Corporation, in commemoration of the 100th celebration of his birthday which will be celebrated during the week of November 25th. This portrait and a number of posters have been sent to all Carnegie libraries.

Bloomfield Ind. Republican 11/21/35

Andrew Carnegie Needed No Government Aid Even Though Underprivileged

"He came to a land of wooden houses and left it a nation of steel" is the striking title of a tribute to Andrew Carnegie published by the United States Steel Corporation. The centenary of Carnegie's birth is being celebrated this year and nothing is more needed today than a good look at this Scotch boy who helped so largely to make America the great nation which she is.

Let everyone, from the President clear on down to the humblest citizen upon relief, stop long enough to make a fair appraisal of the life of Andrew Carnegie. Born in an attic in Dunfermline, Scotland, a hundred years ago this week, neither he nor his parents were in despair because of poverty. The Tugwells and the Frankfurters and all of the rest of the Abundant Lifers would tell you that nothing good can come out of such miserable quarters as that Dunfermline attic. Where a man starts is far less important than where he finishes. Scotland has made many contributions to America but the best of them concern the fact that humble beginnings are neither a disgrace nor a serious handicap.

The Scotch are made the butt of much superficial humor because of their frugality, yet the qualities which distinguished the Scotch and the Puritans were the effective undergirding of Yankee ingenuity: they brought undreamed-of prosperity to American industry, and economy upon the part of a God-fearing, courageous people is a better guarantee of success than the mere fact that there are no slums and all of the people are comfortable and well-entertained.

Andrew Carnegie had a good chance to be an underprivileged boy, but he did not stay that way. When America again strikes her pace she will have a place for every forgotten man. That place will be provided by private initiative—not through government planning. After Andrew Carnegie made his pile he set the perfect example. He quit work himself and allowed younger men to be advanced. Then he devoted his life to distributing his surplus. Fairfield has two public libraries each of which was erected with Carnegie money. That was marvelous justice for an agricultural section of the country thereby got back at least a part of what it had paid to make the Pennsylvania steel towns prosper. Let's have a Carnegie commemorative stamp—one that lauds individual effort, frugality and hard work.—Fairfield Ledger.

11/15/35
Fairmont W. Va. Times
Carnegie Portrait
Public Library

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Boonville, Ind. Equine
11/2/13

PORTRAIT OF CARNEGIE IS RECEIVED BY LIBRARY HERE

The public library here has received a portrait of the late Andrew Carnegie from the Carnegie Corporation. During the week of November 25th the Boonville public library will join with other libraries all over the world in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries, 1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings.

Formal centenary ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington. Plans are being formulated by our local library to do its part in paying tribute to the great benefactor who made possible our library building.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie Corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917, when building activities were halted by the world war, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

In America, a ten-year library program has recently been completed by the Carnegie Corporation which included grants to the American Library Association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities; the founding of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago; aid to college libraries and to library schools; grants for rural library extension; library surveys, studies and demonstrations; grants for library fellowships and scholarships, and aid in promoting adult education through libraries.

In Great Britain, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, by means of grants to aid in establishing county libraries, has made library privileges available to almost 100 per cent of the population, where only 60 per cent were served before.

Logansport, Ind.
Washington
11/2/13

Anniversary of Andrew Carnegie

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the man who spent \$65,000,000 in giving free public libraries to readers throughout the English-speaking world, is being observed in the form of a "book week" at the Hoquiam library.

A large framed portrait of Carnegie was received here several weeks ago from the Carnegie corporation.

New children's books purchased especially for the occasion are on display on a table in the young people's room. Children are competing in a contest to name book characters depicted on a large poster. The winner will be allowed to choose as his own any one of the new books. The contest will be concluded Saturday afternoon with a children's hour at 2 o'clock.

Roswell, N.M. Record
10/25/13

One month from today comes the birthday of Andrew Carnegie and had he lived he would have reached the ripe age of just one hundred years on that date. So far as Roswell is concerned, Carnegie is best known here for the fact that he contributed the funds for the erection of the Carnegie Library here.

Shelbyville, Ind.
Republican 11/2/13

Carnegie Centennial

In connection with the observance of the Andrew Carnegie centennial, Nov. 25, 26 and 27, framed portraits of the famous financier and philanthropist will be presented to all of the libraries that his gifts made possible in this and other English-speaking countries.

Mr. Carnegie was born Nov. 25, 1835, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and came to this country as a poor boy, making his fortune here and using much of it, prior to his death, in making public benefactions.

During these later years, public libraries have become so much a part of the American life that few of us realize exactly what Andrew Carnegie did for the advancement of education and civilization when he presented to the public 2,811 public libraries, of which 1,946 were built in the United States.

All of us who are past 35 years of age probably can remember of hearing older relatives, especially parents and grandparents, discuss their efforts to obtain good reading material during the nineteenth century. In most cases, some few families in a neighborhood had been able to purchase a few good books, and these were exchanged and lent to others, read and re-read until they were completely worn out. We can remember of hearing our mother tell how fortunate her family was thought to be because it owned a complete 'set' of the works of Sir Walter Scott, and how many times these books were read by the family until they were treated as old and familiar friends. She told how carefully books were read and digested, not sketched hastily as we are prone to read books today, but each word read and given its proper value.

At the time that they were made, many of Carnegie's gifts were passed over lightly—much as is the work of the Rockefeller Foundation today—and few people realized what he was doing to broaden and educate the minds of those who compose the American public. It is only by imagining what Shelbyville, and all of these other small cities, would be like today if they had no public libraries that we can realize what his philanthropy has meant. The manner in which many of them (and among them, the one located here) have been neglected is to be regretted.

There are many universities on the shelves of every public library if the public chooses to use them.

Bloomington Ind. Eve World
11/2/13

CARNEGIE AN EXAMPLE

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who came to this country as a Scotch emigrant and who made Pittsburgh the steel city, was the occasion for Douglas Southall Freeman, Richmond, Va., editor and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer prize for his biography of Robert E. Lee, to cite some flaws in the theory of share the wealth and soak the rich. The life and benefactions of Carnegie offer an excellent example of some of the fallacies of the soak the rich theory. "For the whole of his life," said Freeman, "Andrew Carnegie lived under a laissez-faire capitalism which set no limit to the wealth a man might acquire or to the industrial power he might exercise so long as he kept within laws conceived and enforced in the spirit of the American bill of rights. Now, in the year that rounds the century of Andrew Carnegie, we are faced with the new theory that no matter how wisely a man may use his wealth, it is in the public interest to set limits to his wealth by means of taxation, lest his power be used to the hurt of his fellow citizens."

The benefactions of Carnegie, the Rockefellers, the Fricks and others have amounted to over a billion dollars and the distribution of large fortunes is not likely to be accepted as a permanent national policy.

Chambers, N.H. Tribune
11/2/13

This is the Carnegie Centennial, Book Week, and the Mark Twain Centennial all rolled in one. There could be no better way of celebrating the triple festivity than to walk into the nearest Carnegie Library, borrow one of its copies of "Life on the Mississippi" and read it.

Brazil, Ind. Times
11/2/13

LIBRARY NOTES.

Story Hour at the Public Library last Saturday was enjoyed by an unusually large number of children. Fifty-eight boys and girls between the ages of four and twelve listened attentively to a splendid program of music and stories. Miss Maxine Stearley played a beautiful piano solo. Miss Willa Mae Shirey sang, "There Little Girl Don't Cry" and "The Cuckoo."

Mrs. Dan Jones gave a juvenile biography in her charming manner and Miss Margaret Fisher in her usual animated way talked about Andrew Carnegie and told several very pretty Thanksgiving stories. The children were so well entertained they all agreed to come back and bring some one else for the Christmas Story Hour.

Hammond Ind. Times
11/27/35

Ottawa, Kansas Herald
11/27/35

This is the Carnegie Centennial, Book Week, and the Mark Twain Centennial all rolled in one. There could be no better way of celebrating the triple festivity than to walk into the nearest Carnegie Library, borrow one of its copies of "Life on the Mississippi," and read it.

WHITING PUBLIC LIBRARY

During the week of November 25 the Whiting Public Library will join with other libraries all over the world in celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave almost \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip nearly 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings.

Formal centenary ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington. A portrait of Andrew Carnegie has been presented to the Whiting library by the Carnegie corporation of New York and has been hung in the reading room of the library. Seven posters presenting Carnegie quotations in attractive form will be displayed throughout the week.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917 when building activities were halted because of the World War, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

In America, a ten-year library program has recently been completed by the Carnegie corporation which included grants to the American Library association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities; the founding of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago; aid to college libraries and to library schools; grants for rural library

extension; library surveys, studies and demonstrations; grants for library fellowships and scholarships and aid in promoting adult education through libraries.

The century of progress in library development from the birth of Andrew Carnegie in 1835 to the present time affords contrasts which seem extraordinary in view of the comparatively short span of years. The librarian of the earlier days was a keeper of books and the library was a storehouse whose treasures were jealously guarded and used only by the learned few. Wire netting often screened the shelves to keep the patrons from handling the books. Children were not permitted in most of these retreats of the scholar. The thought of taking a book home from the older libraries would have seemed preposterous.

Today there are in the United States alone some 10,000 national, state, county, municipal, school, college and university libraries. They are regularly used by more than 24 million people and they circulate hundreds of millions of books a year. The modern library has won a place beside the public school as an instrument of education and the present-day librarian does not wait for people to come to the library—he reaches out into the community to find and serve new readers.

Some of the noteworthy features of libraries today which were lacking a hundred years ago are:

Free access to open shelves so readers may browse among the books.

Children's rooms with specially trained librarians to devote their time wholly to the needs of boys and girls.

Readers' advisers to diagnose and prescribe for the particular needs of individuals.

Provision for those who cannot come to the main library by means of branches and traveling librarians.

Reading guides to help the serious reader select from millions of books the ones best adapted to his needs.

Special services to schools and the taking over of their job when formal schooling is over.

Book automobiles to take books to readers in remote places.

Express, mail, telephone and airplane service to make books accessible to those who could not have them otherwise.

Special service to factories, stores, mines, hospitals, prisons and asylums.

Books in raised print and talking books for blind patrons.

All of these changes are in harmony with the principles underlying the philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie. "I do not want to be known for what I give," Mr. Carnegie once said, "but for what I induce others to give." It was his desire to make his gift valuable, not merely because of its value in dollars and cents but because of the civic interest it created in the library idea.

Every community accepting the offer of a Carnegie grant was required to furnish a site and agree to supply an annual maintenance fund of at least ten per cent of the amount of the gift. To the fact that the communities were expected to maintain and develop their libraries, Mr. Carnegie attributed most of their usefulness. He believed in helping the community to help itself without minimizing public interest or responsibility.

THE CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

The 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth will be celebrated Nov. 25, with a number of ceremonies in his native Scotland and in this country.

Carnegie's name will live through the 2,811 public libraries he built and gave to the communities in which they were constructed at a total cost of \$60,000,000. Nor was this the extent of his contributions. He gave the money for 8,182 church organs, and in all gave away \$350,000,000 for schools, hospitals, scientific laboratories, public parks, swimming pools and community halls.

Carnegie believed in the education of the entire people. "The most imperative duty of the state," he said once, "is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied.

There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

He believed in reading, saying that "a taste for reading drives out lower tastes." He had a deep hatred for war, saying that "the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, and so long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

Carnegie held as the duty of a man of wealth "to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance" and to consider his wealth "simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

Carnegie would have been immeasurably shocked by the spectacle of George Vanderbilt's decision to be a millionaire loafer for life, or by Barbara Hutton What's-Her-Name, in keeping titled foreigners in the style to which they have been accustomed.—Arkansas City Traveler.

Great Bend Mo. Tribune
11/27/35

The Andrew Carnegie centennial which began a three days' celebration yesterday leaves much to ponder over. Today much is heard of share-the-wealth programs, and practically everyone without a red cent to share is offering a solution to such a problem—a plan in which he makes sure he will share equally well with the others. Mr. Carnegie preached no panaceas, but during a long and useful life he evolved a plan of his own. The Biblical injunction which stipulates 10 per cent as the amount a God-fearing man shall devote to his brothers' welfare, not only met with Mr. Carnegie's hearty approval but he went it many times better by reversing the order and keeping only 10 per cent for himself and heirs, and giving away 90 per cent for public use. Mr. Carnegie in his lifetime gave away \$350,000,000 "for the improvement of mankind." Given an equal chance would you have done as well?

CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

New York, Nov. 23.—(A. P.)—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland, and the British dominions and colonies will be conducted Monday on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. Formal observances are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in his birthplace at Dunfermline, Scotland, and at the Hague, Netherlands. Exercises will be conducted also in several hundred libraries he endowed in the United States and in British territories.

101-2432
Pittsburg Mo. Headlight

11/27/35
Hutchinson, Kas. News

This is the Carnegie Centennial, Book Week, and the Mark Twain Centennial all rolled in one. There could be no better way of celebrating the triple festivity than to walk into the nearest Carnegie library, borrow one of its copies of "Life on the Mississippi" and read it.

Sackville H.B. Tribune 12/2/35

THE WORLD MEMORIALIZES CARNEGIE

The Christian Science Monitor:—"The United States and the world join in celebrating the 100th birthday of Andrew Carnegie. Upon the screen of remembrance is projected the titanic figure of the son of a Scottish weaver who immigrated to America, became the first great steel king, and during his lifetime gave away \$350,000,000 for the benefit of mankind. His benefactions unfinished, he endowed the Carnegie Corporation of New York with \$124,000,000 and the United Kingdom Trust with \$10,000,000 to carry on the business of giving. "My wealth came to me as a sacred trust to be administered for the good of my fellowmen," he once said. The world commemorates not only the vast extent but also the quality of Andrew Carnegie's benefactions—His giving was calculated always to enrich the recipient but never to menace independence with a sense of charity.

Andrew Carnegie exemplifies, as much as any other man who has lived, the extent of individual opportunity in the New World. Born in Dunfermline, ancient capital of Scotland, he loved the rugged heights where the Scottish kings dwelt and absorbed something of their conquering spirit. At 13 he ended his school days in the grammar grades and came to America with his immigrant parents. He began in a boiler room, moved to a rolling mill, and became the biggest figure in the industrial United States because he could see and grasp the opportunity that lay in steel. Carnegie became one of the world's richest men—Yet what he drew out as his personal share was but a tiny part of what he added to the expanded kingdom of steel.

Carnegie led two almost separate existences. It was after he had been the world's greatest iron master that he became the world's greatest philanthropist. He never reduced the steel day below 12 hours; his men were driven according to the old school. The new morality had not come; Carnegie was not ashamed of being a predatory lord. But what a dream he brought into human experience! He came over in a wooden ship to a land of wooden towns: He traveled three weeks from New York to Pittsburgh by the Erie Canal. Before he was middle aged steel rails joined Pittsburgh to New York and steel Pullmans rolled over them in 10 hours. He saw wooden ships replaced by floating steel hotels—Carnegie became a master builder to meet a mighty American need.

the day of the Carnegies is past. But the days of those vast possibilities out of which the Carnegies sprang are not past. They will never pass. Carnegies are the children of opportunity—New Carnegies have but properly to focus their efforts to win victories greater than ever Old Carnegie could dream."

When Andrew Carnegie realized his capacity for business success he put the ancient rule of tithing into reverse. The Biblical stipulation was 10 per cent of income as the amount a man should devote to his brother's welfare. Carnegie decided to retain 10 per cent for himself and heirs and devote 90 per cent to benefactions. He never became a philanthropist in his own sight, but only a "distributor." He distributed 146 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other countries. He was willing to listen to any town that felt the need of a fine library building. He would supply that building, but he asked the people to add to their own stature by supplying the books—His sound policy was always helping people to help themselves.

The man who received only a grammar school education distributed \$20,000,000 to American colleges, mostly in moderate sums. He would always help out a college in making an expansive move. Bestowals that gave him the greatest delight were for the cultural assistance of boys and girls whose status in life resembled his own childhood. He gave to churches of all faiths, to education, to scientific research, to the cause of peace, and to interests more varied than anyone ever knew. Many private charities he kept secret. One day his secretary told him he had given away \$325,000,000 for public purposes—"Good heavens!" cried Mr. Carnegie. "Where did I ever get all that money?"

In commemorating Andrew Carnegie the United States is looking into the face of a forceful and typical expression of itself. Carnegie was a great master builder, a great captain of industry, a proudly successful leader, a genuinely delighted benefactor, and a great man who had his faults. The new morality which through a sense of justice gives back more at the source of large reappings had not, in his time, taken definite form in human consciousness. America today has many so-called limiting laws, changed situations, hardy handicaps. But it has far greater spiritual vision. Reviewing Carnegie should mean re-inspiring America. Many would say

THE CARNEGIE ANNIVERSARY

Libraries in many parts of the English speaking world are celebrating this week the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada.

The Kitchener and Waterloo public libraries, two of the many institutions to have benefited by the Carnegie grants, join in paying respect and honor to the great benefactor who has done so much for the reading public. The Kitchener library was fortunate in obtaining three separate grants. The first was received when the library was established and the remaining two when the building was enlarged.

Andrew Carnegie was born in Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835, and emigrated to the United States in 1848. He became a telegraph operator and later a railway superintendent. His venture into the steel industry was the means of amassing a great fortune. He retired from business in 1901 and devoted himself entirely to philanthropic and social welfare purposes. His death occurred Aug. 11, 1919.

Carnegie set an example that might well be emulated by those on whom fortune has smiled to the extent of many millions.

Centenary Of Carnegie's Birth

People the world over joined Monday in honoring the 100th anniversary of the birth of one of the world's greatest benefactors, Andrew Carnegie, who was born poor in a weaver's cottage of Dunfermline, Scotland, on Nov. 25th, 1835. When steam looms superseded hand weaving, they drove his father to the United States and Andrew had to take up another trade. During his life time he made hundreds of millions and gave most of it away. He once said it would be a disgrace to die clutching undistributed wealth.

The ironmaster's fortune is still active for the benefit of every country—opening doors of opportunity to the underprivileged, pushing back the frontiers of knowledge, furthering world peace,

ON THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF CARNEGIE'S BIRTH

Andrew Carnegie, a poor boy, back in Pittsburgh in the early 1850's, was working for \$2.50 a week. He had no money for books and there was not a library in the town.

Then one day he heard of a wealthy man, Col. James Anderson, who had opened his private library of 400 volumes to "working boys." Andy accepted the offer. Every Saturday afternoon he went for a new book in exchange for the one he had carried under his arm all week to read at odd moments.

It is surprising, then, that Andy, who grew up to be the widely known Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, should dot the Anglo-Saxon world with libraries? Out of his vast fortunes he gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow, or equip 2811 libraries. Some 1900 of these are in the United States and Canada. The rest are scattered throughout English-speaking countries.

This month a series of posters and a portrait of Andrew Carnegie are displayed in libraries to remind millions of persons that just 100 years ago, on Nov. 25, this son of a weaver was born in Dunfermline, Scotland. His centenary turns attention again to the public library movement of which he was so inextricably a part.

As great a change took place in the village of Dunfermline shortly after Carnegie's birth as has transpired in the library situation in the English-speaking world in recent years. Then some 4000 looms hummed in the village. Almost every cottage had its loom shop. The greystone Carnegie cottage with red-tiled roof was no exception.

Came the great change. Factories rose and the hum of the hand looms in Dunfermline homes died down. When Andy's father had finally sold his fourth and last loom to get money for the necessities of living, he packed his family into a whaling schooner, square-rigged for the merchant service, and turned toward North America. Thirteen-year-old Andy was soon to be delivering telegraph messages in Pittsburgh.

Years afterward Andrew Carnegie remembered his home village of Dunfermline with one of his first important gifts—a public library for the town. This gift in 1881 initiated his library-giving program which was to make libraries a vital part of public education.

Only a few North American communities possessed public libraries when Carnegie gave his first one to his home town in Scotland. It is true, the first library on American soil was established two centuries before Carnegie's birth, at Harvard University in 1638. Approximately a century later, in 1731, Benjamin Franklin, "father of the circulating library," was instrumental in getting a "subscription library" started in Philadelphia. It circulated books to members only.

But the history of the modern public library in the United States really began when states adopted laws authorizing cities and towns to organize public libraries and to levy taxes for their support. In 1848 in Massachusetts a law of this kind was first adopted. Between 1850 and 1890 demands for public libraries grew as people argued for them in the same way that they argued for tax-supported schools. By 1880 public opinion was thoroughly aroused. The movement now needed only some practical stimulus to make the library an acknowledged fact in the American educational system and Andrew Carnegie met the situation by setting aside a large portion of his fortune for the building of libraries throughout United States and Canada.

A Great American.

A fortnight ago English-speaking nations celebrated the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the great ironmaster who contributed a vast fortune towards the advancement of education. He was born at Dunfermline, Scotland. Last week the centenary of the birth of (Samuel L. Clemens) Mark Twain, the great American humorist and literary genius who was born five days later than Carnegie at Florida, Missouri, is being celebrated. Their paths did not cross until each became famous in his own line, when they met on an ocean liner and their friendship remained unbroken while each lived. The story is told that during Mark Twain's illness his physician prescribed pure whiskey which Carnegie provided from the old Scotch he kept on hand. A little later when Mark Twain heard how Carnegie, a life long abstainer, had slipped on the ice while walking in the park had sprained his knee, he dryly remarked: "Mr. Carnegie should have sent me all his whiskey." The great mission of Mark Twain was to make people laugh and hardly a greater service could be done for them. Both Andrew Carnegie and Mark Twain were great benefactors of humanity.

BORN IN THE SAME MONTH

One hundred years ago, in November, 1835, two babies were born, whose names are known today to practically all educated people in the United States and Canada, and to some extent, in all the English speaking part of the world. They were Andrew Carnegie and Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens.)

Andrew Carnegie was a Scot, born in Dunfermline, and he seems to have had that passion for the spread of learning, which is as characteristic of some Scots as the love of money is with others—only it doesn't make such good material for jokes. After he had made his money—a mere one hundred million or so—Mr. Carnegie gave as much as possible away, mostly for the building of splendid libraries. Fergus has one of them. Before the local Carnegie Library was built, the Fergus Library was a rather dismal affair. It was situated in the top storey of what is still the fire hall. In those days, the firehall was in the part it still occupies; the council chamber was above that, with the library reached by ascending a narrow, winding stair to a dimly lit room on the third floor. The library was kept up by subscriptions.

The benefactions of Sir Andrew changed all that. Fergus received the money to build a fine library, with no need to scrimp anywhere. It is still a fine building today, having been kept in good repair. Altogether, Sir Andrew Carnegie gave the money to build over 2800 libraries in the United States and the British Empire, and the good which has resulted would be impossible to calculate.

Mark Twain hardly touches our Canadian life so closely as Andrew Carnegie did, and he hadn't the same inborn talent for making money, but he was a great humorist who could achieve pure fun or who could hide a great deal of truth behind a cynical style of story-telling. It may be that his style was based on that of "Sam Slick, the Clock-maker," a Nova Scotian invention of Judge Halliburton, for they are similar, but it may have been just a coincidence—two men handling the same type of people. Such stories as that of "Tom Sawyer" are Mark Twain's best known, but we like some of his little-known works, which don't seem to be readily available. We always thought that "Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven" if we remember the title correctly, was one of the most amusing things. In spots, which we ever read, The race of the old Sea Captain's soul through space pitted against the comet loaded with sulphur, is away ahead of the better known "Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." Another story, of a series of visits by Satan to a little Austrian village in the middle ages is one of the most serious indictments of human cruelty that we have seen. There is no humor in it.

LUCKNOW

(By our own correspondent)
LUCKNOW, Dec. 5.—Opening on Monday, after being closed three weeks, the Carnegie Library now has hanging on its walls a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, which was received here in observance of the hundredth anniversary of his birth in Dunfermline, Scotland. The local library was closed while a new system of indexing the books was being installed under the direction of Miss Ierna Boes, B.A., of Toronto. She was assisted in her work by the librarian, Miss Lou Trevelyan, also by Miss Martha McCallum and Miss Margaret McQuillan.
Miss Frances Thompson, who has been ill since last Thursday, was taken to Goderich Hospital on Thursday for observation.
The Sabbath school and congregation of the Lucknow Presbyterian Church propose holding a white gift service on Friday evening. The gifts are to be forwarded to the needy folk at Clute, Northern Ontario.

Observe Carnegie Anniversary

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, Scotch philanthropist and library benefactor, was fittingly observed by the Essex Public Library Board on Monday, November 25th. A banquet and program were given in the basement of the Board, at which members of the Board, the town council, the Board of Education, the Ministerial Association, the staffs of the Public and High Schools, the Rotary Club and their wives were present. Mrs. R. M. Chapman, chairman of the Library Board, presided and glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Andrew Carnegie, who did so much to enable people to procure good reading for a small sum.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of good done by Carnegie libraries throughout the English-speaking world, but it is safe to say that it has been enormous. The Scottish steelmaster donated nearly \$65,000,000 towards the spread of knowledge and the Carnegie Foundation is continuing the good work. Carnegie rarely gave the full amount required to build a library, contenting himself with an offer to supply a substantial part if local authorities found the balance. About 3,000 communities in several countries did so. Last Monday, November 25th, was the one hundredth anniversary of Carnegie's birth and the occasion was marked in a fitting way wherever his libraries are located.

On Tuesday public libraries throughout the world observed the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate, who gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow and equip almost 3,000 libraries. Of the total number, 1,900 libraries are in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,900,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings, thus performing a service of incalculable value to the welfare of mankind. Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie Foundation has continued his library benefactions. It is one of the most striking examples of the wise use of great wealth for the public uplift.

Choses du temps

Le centenaire Carnegie

Il n'y a guère de grandes villes de l'univers où on n'a pas célébré le centième anniversaire de la naissance d'Andrew Carnegie. La fleur de chaque nation reconnaît et admire la grandeur de ses oeuvres. Carnegie, le nom devient un symbole pour tous ceux qui ont l'idéal de croire que la "beauté de vivre" du poète est surtout d'être utile à ses semblables.

Le plus admirable dans la vie d'Andrew Carnegie ne saurait être et n'est pas l'acquisition d'une richesse fabuleuse. Il y a là la formidable énergie, la puissante force de caractère d'un conquérant. Que le jeune Ecossais, immigré aux Etats-Unis à l'âge de treize ans, soit devenu à force de travail et d'intelligence plus de cinq cents fois millionnaire, le fait est digne de l'attention des historiens, comme merveilleux accomplissement de la volonté humaine.

Jusqu'ici Carnegie sert Carnegie; il n'est que le vouloir exceptionnel qui a réussi dans ses vastes entreprises. Mais Carnegie est grand quand il veut que sa puissance matérielle serve l'humanité. Combé de richesses et d'honneurs, ayant acquis le pouvoir de réduire les foules à l'esclavage de sa fantaisie, Andrew Carnegie n'eût pas, comme d'autres qu'on peut accuser de trouver les raisins trop verts, l'intuition de la vanité des gloires humaines: il la vécut. Alors, parce qu'il n'était pas un médiocre chanceux, mais en réalité un homme supérieur, il comprit, Carnegie, l'omnipotent Carnegie, comment il est possible à un multi-millionnaire de "passer par la porte étroite."

Le richissime "roi de l'acier" fut très charitable pour ses parents, ses rares amis et ses compatriotes. Mais il a fait en sorte que sa charité s'universalise et soit durable. Parlant au peuple américain à la radio, du cottage de Dunfermline en Ecosse, là même où naquit Andrew Carnegie, M. John H. Finley, l'un des directeurs du Times de New-York, a résumé en ces termes les plus belles oeuvres du grand homme:

Il a entouré la terre de bibliothèques; il a donné aux savants la liberté sur le sol et dans les airs; il a mis les progrès de la science médicale à la portée des masses, et il a reconnu les actes d'héroïsme en faveur de la paix...

Andrew Carnegie avait foi dans le progrès de l'humanité; il croyait que le savoir devait rendre les guerres impossibles en ouvrant à tous les hommes la perspective d'une nouvelle destinée. Il comptait sans l'attachement fanatique des peuples à leurs préjugés et il ne pouvait pas prévoir que certains hommes se fassent les gardiens de l'ignorance pour assurer leur domination.

Qu'importe! Grâce aux diverses fondations de Carnegie, des millions d'êtres humains ont quand même échappé à l'emprise de l'ignorance et des préjugés. Et nous ne voyons que l'aube du jour ensoleillé dont Andrew Carnegie aura été en partie le principe de lumière.—H.G.

Windsor, N.S. The Herald 11/24/35

Centenary of Carnegie's Birth

On Monday of this week, November twenty-fifth, both in Great Britain and the United States, the centenary of the birth of a famous Scot, Andrew Carnegie, was celebrated, and, with fullest assurance it may be said that his name will be remembered in the years to come.

Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on Nov. 25th, 1835. He amassed a great fortune, which, at its maximum amounted to \$360,000,000, and of the total he gave more than ninety per cent. for the benefit and service of his fellowmen.

Most men of great wealth usually are puzzled as to the disposition of their money, and it is poured out in large sums upon the members of their immediate families, thereby wrecking the lives of their children and grandchildren until the accumulation is fortunately dissipated. But it is dissipated only after it has done its demoralizing work. It was not so with Carnegie's millions.

Early in life this man had a truly amazing insight into the proper meaning and significance of wealth, and at the age of 33 had an income of \$50,000 a year. At that time he said "Beyond this never earn—make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business forever except for others. There

is no idol more debasing than the worship of money."

A score of years later Carnegie wrote his famous article which was published in the "North American Review" and in this he stated that he "should consider it disgraceful to die a rich man."

At his summer home in Skibo he outlined his plan for the distribution of his wealth long before it took place. His thoughts for the advancement of progress and the elevation and happiness of man. Said the great philanthropist: "Let my Trustees therefore ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help men in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund."

Carnegie's Endowment for International Peace had just been organized when the great war broke, and millions of dollars from this fund have been used for the purpose of restoring institutions devastated in France and Belgium. The whole energy of the Carnegie Endowment has enjoyed the counsel and co-operation of leading statesmen, scholars and men of affairs in almost every land, and is being devoted to the education of public opinion toward the acceptance of those policies and institutions of international co-operation upon which alone depend the prosperity of every people and the peace of the world.

Truly, a great man the century of whose birth was celebrated on Nov. 25th, 1935.

Bracebridge, Ontario Sagitt 11/25/35

100th Anniversary of Birth of Andrew Carnegie

Gave Bracebridge Library Building in 1906

Last Monday, November 25th, was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, world-famous Pittsburgh philanthropist who gave many millions to public purposes, especially libraries. Born November 25th, 1835, he died August 11th, 1919. In 1906 he gave the Town of Bracebridge its present fine library building. At that time the members of the Bracebridge Library Board were His Honor Judge William C. Mahaffy (chairman) and Messrs Peter A. Smith, Alfred Hunt, F. P. Warne, James Whitten, J. M. Ballantyne and H. J. Bird, Jr. Mr. Moses J. Dickie was Librarian and Secretary-Treasurer of the Library Board.

Before the present Carnegie Library was built, the Bracebridge Free Library occupied the upstairs of the building on the west side of Manitoba street then owned by Postmaster Perry and now owned by the Misses MacMillan. The Bracebridge Club now occupy the premises where the old Free Library was. At that time the Post Office was located on the ground floor of that building.

Last Saturday a portrait of the late Mr. Carnegie was hung in the Bracebridge Carnegie Library. This picture was sent by the Carnegie corporation which administers philanthropic work with money provided by the late Mr. Carnegie.

The late John Walker of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Buck Island, Lake Muskoka, was at one time a partner of Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Walker left the Bracebridge Carnegie Library many valuable books.

The late Andrew Carnegie was born in humble surroundings at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, but in 1848, when a small lad, he came, with his family, to Allegheny City, now a part of the great City of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania.

He worked as a bobbin-boy in a cotton factory, later on as a telegraph clerk and operator. After holding the position as secretary, he was made superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railway. He worked there for several years, only being absent while serving in the militia during the Civil War.

He made his first start toward his great wealth when he introduced the sleeping-car on the Pennsylvania R. R. and when he purchased the Storey Farm on Oil Creek which later yielded a harvest in oil wells. Foreseeing the importance in which steel and iron would be held, he visited England to see methods of making Bessemer steel. He started a bridge works, a steel rail mill, bought a rival steel works and by 1888 controlled an extensive plant served by tributary coal and iron fields, a railway 425 miles long and a line of lake steamships.

In 1901 J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Carnegie organized the U.S. Steel Corporation and, shortly after, Mr. Carnegie retired with the purchase price of his several interests, \$100,000,000.

Now his attention was turned to philanthropic works and he wrote several books on social economics. He bought a castle in Scotland and spent his time between there and New York.

Among his philanthropies was the provision for public libraries in U.S., Canada and other English speaking countries. By 1908 he had distributed to this alone over \$50,000,000. He started the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh with \$10,000,000 in 1901 and a similar one at Washington in 1902. In Scotland he aided universities and helped many institutions for education.

He founded pension funds for his employees and later on, for college professors. His benefactions in the shape of buildings and endowments for education and research are too numerous for detailed enumeration. Mention must be made, however, of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commissions both in U.S. and U.K., the erection of the Temple of Peace at Hague and the Pan-American Palace at Washington.

He was a firm believer in the future and influence of the English speaking people, in their forms of government and alliance in the interests of peace and the abolition of war.

Shoreline Times 12/1/35

Monday, the 25th of November, is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. He was born at Dunfermline, Scotland. He came with his parents to America in 1848 and settled at Allegheny City. As a lad his first job was that of "bobbin boy" at a salary of \$1.20 per week, long hours. Even from that pittance he saved a part of his salary. Next we find him as a messenger boy, still saving a part of his wage as he learned telegraphy. He was soon an operator for a railroad company, and when the Civil War broke out he went to Washington and organized a Military Telegraph Corps. His first investment was in Adams Express Co. stock, borrowing the money from an uncle. After the war he sensed the advantage of the sleeping car and invested in the Woodford Sleeping Car Co. Both of these investments turned out well. He also became interested in valuable oil lands. In 1863 he went to England and learned what he could of Bessemer steel processes. Coming back to America he invested in steel companies and was soon the owner of several large mills. His fortune grew rapidly from this date and soon he was worth many millions of dollars. Having made his fortune, he set about giving it away, and before he died gave away \$350,695,000. Andrew Carnegie reminds us of some other rich Americans—he was so different. The thrifty Scot made money that he might use money to serve his day and generation, and not for the purpose of making a display of his wealth, or piling it up for future generations to squander on women and wine.

It is of his benevolences that we want to speak this Saturday Night. He established 2,911 libraries throughout the world, one of them in Jefferson City. This was at a time when the need of libraries was much greater than they are today. More than sixty millions of dollars was invested in free public libraries. He gave the University of Scotland ten million dollars at one time. He founded and endowed the Carnegie Institute at Washington for research work, giving it twenty-two millions; the Carnegie Corporation of New York; the International Peace foundation was organized with ten million dollars; the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching was

given fifteen million; the Carnegie Institute for Technical Education at Pittsburg, eleven millions and other millions for endowment; small colleges were given eighteen millions; the Red Cross many millions; the Carnegie Hero Foundation five millions; and a great many other benefactions too numerous to mention. When he died he only had left something between twenty-two and thirty millions of dollars and his will disposed of twenty millions of that to a Carnegie Corporation. Here was a man who began life working at 20 cents per day, made millions in which he found great pleasure and satisfaction, and then giving it all away to bless mankind. In administering upon his wealth he found even greater pleasure and satisfaction than he did in making it. In our judgment Andrew Carnegie ranks A-1 in the catalogue of America's rich men, and we are telling his story thus briefly that the younger generation may appreciate him Monday when his centenary is celebrated.

Schenck N.Y. Independent 12/1/35

Last week the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was celebrated all over the country. We as a Carnegie built library received a beautiful oil painting of Mr. Carnegie, and are very glad to have this reminder of the man who did so much for libraries and library service. Some of the figures are unbelievable. For instance, he gave \$65,000,000 dollars to build, endow or equip 3,000 libraries—1900 of them in the United States and Canada, the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings. Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie Corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No libraries have been built since 1917, but the Corporation has aided library service throughout the country in other ways. In 1881, Mr. Carnegie gave his first library to the town of his birth, Dunfermline, Scotland. His interest in libraries began when a Colonel Anderson of Pittsburgh opened to him, a poor messenger boy at that time, a library of some 400 books and allowed him to take books home to read. Thus started a comprehensive education acquired entirely through his own efforts from the reading of books, in gratitude for which he had an overwhelming desire to make free access to books possible for others. And we are grateful to him for our building.

Kingston N.Y. Leader 11/21/35

THE CENTENARY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

Just as Henry Clay was referred to as the "Mill Boy of the Slashes," so one can refer to Andrew Carnegie as the "Loom Boy of Dunfermline."

It was in this Scottish village that Andrew Carnegie was born one hundred years ago and the world is now celebrating that event as the birth of a boy who became famous.

The career of Andrew Carnegie from loom boy to the head of the biggest privately owned steel works in the world has been multiplied many times in other fields of industrial endeavor. But Mr. Carnegie was more than an iron master. He was the first multi-millionaire industrialist who enunciated the doctrine that the wealth he had accumulated was his only as a trustee for the ultimate public benefit.

Carnegie was one of the few men who lived up to what he preached from the day he retired from the steel business. After selling out to the late J. P. Morgan, he began the distribution of his wealth in accordance with his own ideas of where it would do the most good. Like all Scotchmen he revered learning and his first thought was to build and endow public libraries, having in this manner established free public libraries not only in the United States but in many other countries. He next devoted his attention to the health of the people by contributing millions to medicinal research.

Always a pacifist and opposed to war, Carnegie gave the money to build the Palace of Peace at The Hague and to endow the Carnegie Foundation.

As an industrialist Mr. Carnegie was noted for the many millionaires he had created. It was his method to have his chief lieutenants share in the wealth which their brains had accumulated. He was not altogether successful in his treatment of labor. The famous strike at the Homestead mines, one of the subsidiaries of the Carnegie Steel Works, is still remembered, although not by his eulogists.

In his leisure moments Mr. Carnegie wrote books celebrating the triumphs of democracy. He was a born Republican and although he enjoyed the company of kings he remained a Republican all his life. The tributes that are being paid to him are well deserved, for Andrew Carnegie was not only a great industrialist but also a great citizen.

Carlisle Pa. Sentinel 12/1/35

At the time of the occurrence of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie recently, it was pointed out in various quarters that the great steel baron was one of the nation's outstanding philanthropists. He gave libraries, schools, church organs and endowed foundations. The question was raised, would Mr. Carnegie have been able to do this if there had been estate, gift and income taxes that would have taken a large portion of his wealth. So far as income taxes are concerned, it would not have made much difference, because charitable gifts are exempt from taxes, and it is the practice among the wealthy to make gifts to charity rather than to pay more money over to the government in taxes. As to estate and gift taxes, it is impossible to say what effect they would have had, for they have not yet been enacted, at least by the Federal Government, so no data on their effect is available. Naturally a gift tax would reduce the amount of the gift available for the purpose intended, but it cannot be said assuredly that this would deter anyone philanthropically inclined from making the gift.

Enoch N.Y. Journal Stockman 11/26/35

Libraries, from one end of the country to the other are honoring the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie who built, or helped to build, nearly 3,000 free public libraries in this country as well as hundreds in Europe. The free public library is strictly an American institution. It was conceived in the fertile brain of the great philosopher Benjamin Franklin and given its greatest impetus a hundred years later by the one-time poor Scotch emigrant boy. Our libraries are indeed character builders, ranking along with the home, the church and the school in the making of good citizenship.

Maule N.Y. Messenger 11/26/35

Governor Designates Library Week

Governor Henry H. Blood has designated the week beginning November 25th as Library Week.

Andrew Carnegie, the Patron Saint of public libraries, was born November 25, 1835, and libraries throughout the United States are celebrating his 100th birthday, Monday next.

It is hoped that all citizens will take special interest in the public library this week.



Beaver Wash Press
11/24/35

CARNEGIE BIRTHDAY

Andrew Carnegie, the Patron Saint of Public Libraries, was born November 25th, 1835 and libraries throughout the United States are celebrating his birthday next Monday.

Governor Blood has designated the week beginning November 25 as Library Week and it is hoped that all citizens will take special interest in their local libraries this week.

Miss Elsie Hales, County Librarian, invites you to visit the library, particularly during Library week.

The Beaver library was established in 1915 and has since then been maintained through county funds. Many donations of books and other material have been made in these many years and at present we have one of the finest and most complete libraries in the state.

Hot Springs S. D. Evenden

This is Andrew Carnegie centenary week. The Hot Springs library is a Carnegie library.

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing," Carnegie said. "They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to those the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. I prefer the free library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

Waukesha, Wis. Freeman
11/23/35

Carnegie Centennial

The Waukesha Public Library, in grateful observance of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie at Dunfermline, Scotland, on Nov. 25, 1835, has hung in the foyer of the library a new portrait of Mr. Carnegie, given by the Carnegie Corporation in celebration of this anniversary.

The Waukesha Public Library building was made possible by a grant of \$15,000 from the Carnegie Corporation in 1904. Through the benefaction of Andrew Carnegie, 63 library buildings in the state of Wisconsin have been erected. In all his grants to libraries amounted to 60 millions of dollars.

Mr. Carnegie's interest in libraries was an expression of his philosophy of self-education: "The library gives nothing for nothing it helps only those that help themselves, it does not sap the foundation of manly independence, it does not pauperize, it stretches a hand to the aspiring and places a ladder upon which they only can ascend by doing the climbing themselves. This is not charity, this is not philanthropy, it is the people themselves helping themselves by taking themselves."

Ogden Utah Examiner
11/24/35

LIBRARY WEEK

ACCORDING to members of the Carnegie free library board of Ogden, Library week, which begins tomorrow, will see an interesting likeness of Abbot R. Heywood and an oil reproduction of Andrew Carnegie on display in the main lobby of the library.

That is as it should be for Andrew Carnegie made the library possible and Abbot R. Heywood gave the funds which brought about the remodeling of that part of the building which is given over to the boys and girls of Ogden who visit the library.

Deadwood S. D. Wulff

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Andrew Carnegie's birthday centennial will be celebrated in November. To Carnegie, Deadwood, as well as several thousand other cities, owes its public library, and thence a lasting gratitude.

On the subject of libraries, Carnegie said:

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

Marionville News Journal
11/25/35

CELEBRATION POSTPONED

A celebration of the birthday of Andrew Carnegie, famous philanthropist, this afternoon at the Carnegie Negro library here, has been postponed indefinitely because the building is being renovated. Miss Helen Harris, city chief librarian, said last night. Posters concerning Mr. Carnegie's life will be displayed today at both the Carnegie and U-T libraries.

Watertown Wis. Times Nov. 22, 1935

BIRTHDAY

The Watertown public library will observe the 100th birth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie next Monday.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
12/1/35

A Notable Anniversary

A notable anniversary occurred during the past week—an anniversary which had its national aspect and also its local significance, for on Nov. 25 the nation was reminded that 100 years ago Andrew Carnegie was born.

Carnegie, Scotchman by birth, amassed many millions in the steel industry, but gave much of it away, free libraries having been established in many cities of the country during his life time and as a gift from him.

Jackson was fortunate enough to secure one of these. In 1903 there was built today's imposing structure on the corner of College and Church streets. During the years that have intervened since its establishment thousands of people have entered its portals to seek information in some reference book, to refresh their memories on some character in fiction or history, to read the daily newspapers or to study some particular subject with plenty of material at hand.

Not only have Jacksonians availed themselves of the great privilege offered by this library, but students of the old M. C. F. Institute, Union University and Lambuth College as well as the public schools in city and county have likewise done so. The institution has proved itself invaluable from this standpoint.

The \$30,000 given for the construction of the library went for that purpose. It has been maintained through the years by city and county donations. This has been money well spent.

Jacksonians of succeeding days should feel much indebted to that group of enterprising citizens who in 1903 went after and secured this donation. The libraries which Carnegie gave went for the most part to cities much larger than Jackson, but we had enterprising citizens here then as now and they left no stone unturned to grasp this opportunity. These citizens have left a great heritage.

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Carnegie the libraries which he established received a splendid portrait of this fine old Scotch-American, and those who have reaped the fine benefits of the Jackson library will no doubt pause in adoration as they pass the portrait in the local building.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser

11/29/35

A TRIBUTE TO ANDREW CARNEGIE Editor The Advertiser:

Your timely article on the hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, impels me to add a personal tribute to this great and good man. To rise from the son of a pot-weaver in Scotland, to one whose wealth amounted to a half billion, is remarkable but it is by no means the most remarkable feature of his practical life.

Mr. Carnegie, although a small man, was a tremendous worker and all of his "start" in life was by the sweat of his brow for from 12 to 18 hours daily. Later he developed abilities which earned him the name of "The Canny Scotsman," in his business operations.

Let me be definite and emphatic in this statement. Mr. Carnegie made money, but he never made it by squeezing the poor, choking opposition or stifling competition. He was too big a man for that.

Moreover, he was a friend to man in every possible way. He saw in Charles M. Schwab, a lad of brains and pleasing personality, and he saw to it that Schwab had a chance to make good, which later he did. He wished the U. S. to advance and so he gave almost 2,000 libraries, several of which are in Alabama. He also invested in mankind's advancement freely and scattered his benefactions widely where many might benefit.

Although a steel master, or iron master, he hated war and put a fortune in the cause of peace, despite the fact that iron is the first necessity in war and his company stood to profit greatly. How unselfish he was.

Though of limited education, he gave more for the cause of liberal education than any other American. He said it was a disgrace to die rich, and in spite of giving away hundreds of millions and creating the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching and giving aged professors retirement funds, he died at the age of 84 years, worth easily one hundred fifty million. But doubtless he felt he would live long enough to give most of this away and I for one believe he did. Certainly one who could give away 2,811 libraries will be helping education and culture for untold generations.

As a member of the board of trustees of Cornell University one of Mr. Carnegie's striking investments in youth might be mentioned. A terrible scourge of typhoid seized students and almost closed the University. Many students were already poor and had been put to heavy expenses for hospitalization. Mr. Carnegie paid the expense bill of 80 men and women in entirety who contracted typhoid. Has any benefaction similar to this been known before in history?

To speak of his benefactions would be to write a volume. Doubtless his greatest gift was for hard work coupled with intellect such that he

was a first class businessman. As an educational administrator he must rank first in America. This is all the more striking when it is remembered that he had little formal education but succeeded in spite of it.

His life bears the hallmarks of intellect of high caliber and of an energy that only death could quench. Culturally, he was a man of rare personal qualities and a delightful companion. He often was awakened by a pipe organ in his New York home, and liked nothing better than to listen to Scotch bagpipes and music. Men's opinions of Mr. Carnegie were as golden as was his great wealth, with which he wanted to benefit mankind.

He had eyes to see into the very heart of things and to give an acute dissection and nothing seemed to defy his analysis. His was a post graduate course in the college of human difficulties and his life course marked him as a most successful student. One should mention his strength and persistency which were as great as his intelligent efforts.

He lived with the splendid heroism of a man who had weighed life and found what it was worth to himself and to others. Truly his life stands out as one upholding the finest traditions of America and I am glad to add this friendly testimonial, insufficient though it may be.

HOWARD C. SMITH
Weogufka, Ala., Nov. 27, 1935.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser 12/1/35

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR—

Andrew Carnegie, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 million of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations, "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multi-millionaires it might not have been necessary for the Government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multi-millionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is one reason why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant to overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did not turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.—Birmingham Post.

The Light Of Other Minds

Editorials of Interest Gleaned From
the Outside Press.

Academic Freedom

Ambassador Hans Luther of Germany visited Madison not long ago and students of the University of Wisconsin so heckled him at a meeting that he left in a state of mind that combined rage and disgust. He was there by invitation to give his side of the German picture, to explain what, why and how from the Nazi point of view, and the students insisted on asking questions about highly controversial subjects. They obviously had no desire for anything except the embarrassment of their guest, according to the testimony of the Milwaukee Journal. That being the case, they displayed both inexcusably bad manners and a horribly distorted idea of what academic freedom ought to mean.

It does not follow, of course, that the presence of Dr. Luther at Madison involved any obligation to agree with him or to believe in his sincerity. It assuredly did not obligate anyone who heard him to remit any jot or tittle of whatever hatred or disgust with Nazism may have been held previously. The circumstances, however, did dictate a courteous hearing and a restriction of questions and answers to the matters prearranged for discussion. It is entirely evident that Dr. Luther could not with either propriety or safety comment on certain phases of the Nazi regime before any sort of an audience. He should never have been invited to Madison unless such limits had been placed and enforced.

An eminent German expert on municipal affairs visited Memphis not long ago and made an address at Southwestern on the methods used in training German public servants. It was predicated in advance that he would not discuss politically controversial matters, and the audience, which fired questions at him briskly at the end of the formal talk, politely and appropriately observed the restriction. There is a power of virtue in keeping things separate, as some one of Rudyard Kipling's characters was fond of observing. The group at Southwestern doubtless had its own curiosity about Nazism in its controversial phases and its own ideas about them, too, but realized there are times and places for all things.

The main body of students at the University of Wisconsin, by the way, led by the Daily Cardinal, the student newspaper, pungently and sanely deplored the performance here in question. The student hecklers desired to have their say, shut off every other opinion, and insult anyone who proposed to differ with them. It is the usual way of partisans and propagandists, but it ill comports with education in its true sense.—Commercial Appeal.

Carnegie, Distributor

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As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.—Birmingham Post.

"William Allen White says a sagacious, if obvious, thing when he remarks in an article written for a Princeton University publication that the Republican party 'cannot hope to succeed if it offers a non-descript candidate upon a platform of indictment.' Mr. White states the case with his accustomed clarity: 'The Republican party, which is supposed to be the party of 'brains' and wealth, must realize that it cannot demagogue its way into power by indictment of the Democrats without offering some definite, constructive program to replace the program of the party they seek to overthrow.' The Sage of Emporia has never uttered truer words."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. (Ind.)

"In the large, the depression was the elimination of unhealthy, however innocent, arrangements in agriculture, in business and in finance."—President Roosevelt.

Valencia, Calif. Free Press 11/30/35

We Honor Andrew Carnegie

A hundred years ago today Andrew Carnegie was born in a little town in Scotland. A few years later his family braved a seven-week trip across the Atlantic to a new home in America. He was 13 years of age when the family settled near Pittsburgh and Andrew started upon his career that was to mark him as one of the most beloved of Americans.

He successively served as messenger boy, telegraph operator, sleeping car manufacturer, oil operator, superintendent of railroads during the Civil War, steel manufacturer and later steel corporation magnate. In 1901 the Carnegie Steel Co. was merged into the United States Steel Corp. He came into a land of wooden towns and left a nation of steel.

The millions of dollars he took from the nation he returned for worthy enterprises; most noteworthy, of course, were his library donations. The education that was not his, he wanted to place within easy reach of all.

In 1911 he established the Carnegie Corporation with an endowment of \$125,000,000, an amount that was increased upon the settlement of the Carnegie estate for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States.

Though he is best known for his library contributions, his other philanthropies would fill the page. He died in 1919, his fortune endowed in funds that will continue to serve America for countless years. It is fitting that this outstanding capitalist be saluted on the date of his birth.

Alhambra Calif. Advocate 12/1/35

Good Books Available

THIS YEAR MARKS the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, American of Scottish birth, who became one of the nation's richest men and who used his money for the advancement of knowledge.

The great scientific institutions which operate under his foundation are premier in their line, but it is the public libraries of the nation which bring Carnegie closest to the people.

Almost no town in America missed out in getting some money from Carnegie to further or found the local public library. The free access to books which our public libraries afford to the people is in no small measure a factor in the high percentage of literacy in this country.

This community has excellent library facilities, yet many residents here do not make use of them. The world's best books, greatest masterpieces, are available to local residents, free of charge; the librarians can help in finding what is wanted, or make valuable suggestions.

Richmond, Calif. Press 11/30/35

Two Century Anniversaries

America pauses this week to honor the memory of two noted characters in the nation's history, albeit of extremely divergent characteristics.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie occurred on Monday, while today marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain). Both of these men are well remembered by the present generation, as outstanding in their lines of endeavor. Therefore, it is with a sense of real acquaintanceship that Americans pay sincere homage to them this week.

Coming to the United States from Scotland early in his teens, Andrew Carnegie, with the canny shrewdness of a Scot, amassed a fortune in the steel business which made him one of the richest men of our times. Through it all, however, Mr. Carnegie never lost sight of humanity during his aggressive though peaceful life. Monuments to his goodness are to be found in over 2200 municipal libraries which have been erected through the Carnegie Foundation to provide recreation and education for the rich and the poor alike. Riverside Carnegie library is one of these. He was also a generous giver to many educational institutions.

Andrew Carnegie was an enthusiastic promoter of peace. He wanted peace for mankind, and to this end created an endowment that drew these words of praise from Secretary of State Hull in an address at Washington on Mr. Carnegie's centenary day:

Among the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world, but especially on the American continent. The establishment of the Carnegie endowment for international peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause.

* * *

It would be a fine tribute to Mark Twain if the American people would sit down in their respective homes and re-read one of the great story teller's wonderful stories over the week-end. It would also be a great treat to the readers of the nation. We believe the general public could do itself a good turn by renewing its interest in old-time favorites and getting acquainted with unread volumes.

Samuel L. Clemens, when not absorbed in his writing, loved to speculate and was constantly investing in hair-brained schemes such as gold mines, old farms, printing machines, and so forth. Famous as a humorist, and always laughing, there is a somewhat bitter strain in all his humor as though he did not enjoy life to the full.

His early life was alternated between mining and newspaper work. Later he embarked in the publishing business which ended disastrously. Mark Twain was one of America's noted humorists, with a trenchant satire which marked him as one of the most appealing authors of the period in which he lived. California has reason to honor Mark Twain with a great deal of satisfaction for it was in this state he found the locale for some of his most attractive stories. In Calaveras county he engaged in placer mining without much success. He was a newspaper reporter in San Francisco and 70 years ago traveled over California and Nevada delivering humorous lectures.

The list of Mark Twain's works contains many volumes whose dull humor and brilliant satire have set the entire nation smiling. We have always been particularly susceptible to "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." We regard these two stories as the most appealing boys' stories ever written.

Film rights to many of Mark Twain's stories have been sold for fabulous amounts, in fact it is said that since his death, 25 years ago, his writings have made more than twice as much as during his entire life time.

Great men with the goodness of Andrew Carnegie and the literary genius of Samuel Langhorne Clemens, will live in the minds of their fellowmen through the years. It is well, however, that on anniversary occasions such as the present we recall their virtues and point out to rising generations the characteristics which made them great.

11/30/35
David Jackson Cal. Union
WEALTH—A MEANS, NOT AN END

During the past week, commemorative exercises have been held in hundreds of American cities and small towns, honoring the birthday of one of America's first multi-millionaires—Andrew Carnegie. But the birthday of the little Scotsman was not honored just because he amassed a huge fortune. Others of his contemporary Americans achieved that dubious distinction—some even achieved the title of "robber barons." Had all these chosen to use their wealth as Carnegie willed his should be used, there would be less criticism of and class antagonism toward the men whose wealth produced America's "gilded age." That the amassing of Carnegie's fortune was devoid of some of the evil methods and unfair dealings of the day cannot be avowed, but that he early realized the evils of concentrated wealth and appreciated the fact that only through public cooperation can an individual acquire wealth, distinguished him in a period that was marked by the sudden amassing of great fortunes.

The name, "Carnegie," to the present generation of Americans first suggests public libraries, as the whole nation is dotted with these mediums of information and pleasure through the benevolence of the poor Scots boy who became the rich American man. But the library field is not the only one in which Carnegie funds are used for service and benefit to mankind. Carnegie Technology Institute, to promote scientific progress, stands as a perpetual monument to the man in the state where his wealth was made. The Carnegie Hero Fund for recognition of heroes of peace and a pension fund for college and university teachers incapacitated by illness or old age are the trusts through which individuals may specifically benefit.

More far-reaching is the Carnegie trust for the "establishment of peace," to which much credit is due for the peace education that is permeating the world in spite of all the deterrent influences against it.

Andrew Carnegie not only believed that concentrated wealth was "an almighty curse," but he demonstrated that belief by giving 90 per cent of the \$60-million-dollar fortune he acquired to benefit his fellowmen. He was even so "radical" as to advocate an inheritance tax back in the days of another Roosevelt's "square deal."

Other wealthy Americans have and are using part of their wealth for benevolent purposes, but Andrew Carnegie, we believe, has the distinction of being the first multimillionaire who came by his wealth through his own efforts to realize that money is not just an instrument for creating more money. To him is attributed the expressed sentiment that "to die rich is a disgrace." That he died enriching others accounts for the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Waverly, La. Journal 11/27/35

Andrew Carnegie, widely-known rich man, a business force and the person back of the Carnegie libraries which dot the land, had some sound ideas. Some of his notions have been given publicity on posters being used now in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary, November 25, of his birth. Waverly is blessed with a Carnegie library and it is fitting that we should note Carnegie had something to say concerning his favorite benefaction.

What he said was: "I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to those the chief treasures of the world, those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of communities."

Carlinville, Ill. Enquirer 12/3/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Last week the world observed the 100th anniversary of the Scotch-American, Andrew Carnegie, the poor messenger boy whose visions of the development of steel made one of the greatest fortunes in the development of this metal and virtually gave it all away before his death. Every school child knows about the man who gave public libraries throughout the United States. He turned Pittsburgh into one of the world's famous steel centers and made 40 of his associates millionaires. He was born in Scotland and came to America as a boy. His centennial anniversary was celebrated throughout this country and Scotland. In Washington, Secretary of State Hull, in a speech praised the steel magnate for establishment of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Recalling the close friendship between Carnegie and Mark Twain, Cyril Clemens, president of the International Mark Twain Society and a cousin of the humorist, recounted in St. Louis the story of a man telling Twain that "Carnegie money is all tainted!" "Yes, it is," remarked Mark Twain, " 'tain't yours and 'tain't mine."

11/27/35
Sacramento, Cal. Union

Carnegie Week

Sacramento this week joins in the nationwide observance of the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth. As is fitting, the city free library, endowed by Carnegie, takes the leading part in the ceremonies.

Andrew Carnegie, born in a weaver's cottage in Scotland, gave away \$65,000,000 for the establishment, endowment or equipment of nearly 3000 libraries. A poor boy to whom the loan of a book was a boon incalculable, his desire was to make books available to everyone. He was one of the first Americans to recognize great wealth as a public trust. His philanthropy took on various aspects, but it is for his remarkable benefactions to American culture, in establishing hundreds of libraries, that he will chiefly be known to posterity.

Open house at the city library gives Sacramentans an opportunity to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the work of this big community educational force, if they have not already done so. Only a small part of the actual work of the library is apparent in the reference and reading rooms the average library patron visits. Behind the scenes is a big and loyal organization whose duty it is to maintain the library at its present point of prestige and efficiency.

Wilson Bulletin
New York, N. Y.
January, 1936

100 Years of Library Progress

Observance of Andrew Carnegie's birthday centennial took place simultaneously in 3,000 Carnegie and many other libraries thruout the world from November 25 to 27. In New York City festivities arranged by the Carnegie foundations opened with a special choral-orchestral performance at Carnegie Hall, with a program reminiscent of Tschaiakowsky, who in 1891 journeyed to this country to take part in the five-day festival which opened the Hall.

Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrews University in Scotland, represented the four British Carnegie trusts at the memorial in this country, while John H. Finley, associate editor of the *New York Times*, addressed the assembly in Dunfermline, the ancient capital of Scotland where Andrew Carnegie was born.

American libraries observed the centennial in their individual communities so as to bring the library movement and its needs to the fore with local citizens, according to news sent to A. L. A. Headquarters. Radio broadcasts by a number of librarians told listeners of the remarkable growth in library facilities for both adults and children since the days when the Carnegie building program gave local public libraries a fresh start. Financial support to provide adequately for this increased use of books and services was stressed by others. Brief notes of library development fostered by Carnegie gifts were prepared by one library, to be read by broadcasters when they gave station announcements.

Theaters ran trailer films; bookstores donated window displays; and newspapers were generous with editorial and news space. Librarians themselves invited local groups, prominent townsmen, and teachers to join with them in holding open house at the library. For these occasions exhibits were arranged which would show visitors some of the unusual features of their work, such as the talking book for blind patrons. Citizen support and interest were enlisted by other librarians who used the occasion to renew their plea for adequate library quarters, showing with pictorial graphs the library's growth since their Carnegie library was built. Promotion of a citizens' library council, whose members would interest their friends and associates in the library, was introduced into another city's activities.

Debraet Mich. Tree Press
12/4/35

Success

A MAN who wrote books on "salesmanship and success" died the other day and left an estate of less than \$1,000.

They put over the story: "Success Author Dies Poor."

That was true if his only conception of success was amassing money.

And it was wide of the mark if this particular man found success in influencing the lives of others to improve their condition.

Andrew Carnegie's success was not in making \$350,000,000 but in disposing of it for the betterment of the human race.

Success means different things to different men.

Greenfield Mich. News
12/19/35

SUCCESS

The man who wrote books on salesmanship and success died the other day, leaving an estate of less than a thousand dollars. They put over the story: "Success Author Dies Poor."

That was true only if his conception of success, was the amassing of huge sums of money. And it was wide of the mark if this particular man found success in influencing the lives of others to improve their condition.

Andrew Carnegie's success was not in amassing \$350,000,000 but rather in disposing of it for the betterment of the human race. Success means different things to different men.

Duluth, Minn. Herald 10/28

Rural Libraries.

With the help of Andrew Carnegie, the cities and towns of the United States have been pretty well supplied with free public libraries even though maintenance has been difficult in recent years and few libraries are able to do all that they feel they should. Because of this city people are likely to forget that many of the citizens of Minnesota do not live within reach of libraries.

There is a movement in progress to supply isolated places with boxes of books, exchanged from time to time, by means of county library systems, as some Minnesota counties have been doing for years with success.

A little money goes a long way in such library service and as finances permit such work should be extended. There are many government expenditures less defensible than those for free libraries, rural and urban.

12/4/35
Hobson, Kans Globe

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR

New York World-Telegram:

Andrew Carnegie, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this year, both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 millions of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked" a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multi-millionaires it might not have been necessary for the government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multi-millionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and re-invested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individual, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.

Redford Mich Record
12/5/35

Honor Carnegie

The Detroit Public Library last week honored the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie through whose benefactions the Main Library and eight branch libraries were made possible.

The program here started with a tree planting on the lawn of the Main Library on Monday, November 25, the 100th anniversary of the philanthropist's birth. Following this, at the Art Institute a representative group of people heard eulogies from Rabbi Franklin, Councilman John W. Smith, Rev. Albert Poetker and Rev. Hugh Jack. Mayor Couzens and Mr. Strohm, librarian, spoke.

Redford Branch is displaying an interesting group of Carnegie posters, one, a picture of the steel king; the others embody the philosophy of the man in sayings taken from his writings.

11/28/35
Milford, Ill Herald

Book Week

This week, Nov. 17 to 23rd, marks the nineteenth annual observation of Children's Book Week. "Reading for Fun" is the general theme used in the celebration this year, and it seems an especially good one, as most boys and girls who read do find it is fun.

The children of the grade school have made some very interesting posters concerning books and reading which are on display in the children's corner of the library. All of the patrons of the library are invited to come in and see the exhibits.

One very clever exhibit, worked out by the children of the Third Grade, is scenes from the books "House at Pooh-Corner" and "Winnie-the-Pooh" made from coloured modeling clay. Posters from this grade represent other scenes from the same two books.

The seventh and eighth grade art classes have a number of posters on display, and the sixth and fourth grade have some posters illustrating their favorite books. Children from the Maple Grove country school have on display some themes telling of favorite books and what fun reading is.

Two Anniversaries

Next week marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of two world-famous figures, both of whom deserve mention in the world of books and libraries. Andrew Carnegie was born November 25, 1835, and later became so interested in libraries that he gave sixty-five million dollars to forwarding the library movement. This anniversary is being celebrated all over the country, with formal ceremonies in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington. A very beautiful portrait of Carnegie has been received at the library from the Carnegie Foundation, as the Milford Library is a Carnegie library. The library does not now receive any support from the Foundation, but the building was erected with its help.

Samuel L. Clemens, or as more people know him, "Mark Twain" was born on Nov. 30, 1835. One of the most original and best loved of all American writers, his controversy has always raged as to whether or not Mark Twain contributed anything to American literature, still his "Huck Finn" and "Tom Sawyer" remain perennial favorites with adults as well as children.

*Augustine, N.H. Herald
11/17/35*

The Carnegie Example

Perhaps the most extraordinary job given to memories by the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birthday was the extraordinary variety of his interests and gifts. In the public mind it is the scores of libraries which have become identified with the name. The amiable weakness for seeing his name carved in stone on a building has served, oddly enough to push into the background many of the other fine gifts, the creations of a true generosity and a bold imagination.

Immortality is a willful jade, in short. She selects what appeals to her for public preservation, and neither organization nor the mere power of money can alter her decisions. Among the many different gifts, from the Peace Palace at The Hague to beloved Carnegie Hall in New York, it is undoubtedly the vast funds granted to education, both toward the betterment of the lot of the professor and, even more significant, toward the advancement of research and learning, which best deserve to be Andrew Carnegie's monument. If the present celebration does nothing else than to remind the public of these great donations it will have justified itself.

Minneapolis, Minn. Journal 11/10/35

A Carnegie Date

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD, this month; will be celebrated the centenary of ANDREW CARNEGIE, who was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States in 1848. Libraries everywhere, whether beneficiaries or not, are invited by the American Library Association to take part in a special program in honor of the date.

The Carnegie Corporation was established in 1911, to aid in building libraries. Mr. CARNEGIE provided fifty million dollars for this purpose. Later, some fourteen millions more were distributed. Despite the fact that the final grants were made in 1917, the corporation still receives about a hundred requests every year for buildings. Many demands are made that the corporation do something about conditions in these libraries. But the corporation does not own, control, supervise, administer or advise. These free public libraries are going concerns and must stand on their own feet.

In the years mentioned, a total of 2,507 buildings were erected, 1900 of them in the United States and Canada. After a survey of conditions made by Dr. ALVIN S. JOHNSON, director of the New School for Social Research, he suggested that the Carnegie Corporation urge upon the American Library Association the assumption of services to these libraries, and he urged a grant of funds for the purpose.

It was a remarkable work that Mr. CARNEGIE did, and his corporation is likely to continue it. Hundreds of towns and cities that would otherwise be without library privileges, now have handsome buildings and valuable collections of books.

*Minneapolis, Ind. Morning Star
11/17/35*

CARNEGIE AS AN EXAMPLE.

A booklet on "The Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie," recently issued by his biographer, Burton J. Hendricks, is timely in view of the "soak the rich" and "share the wealth" theories promulgated in Washington and elsewhere. The attitude of the President and some others, if they had been in effect a few decades ago, would have made Carnegie's fortune impossible and his benefactions out of question. Andrew Carnegie's example, therefore, should be given thoughtful consideration by those who are disposed to be impressed by appeals to tax wealth to the point of confiscation.

Andrew Carnegie gave away \$350,000,000 during his lifetime and left endowment funds that are carrying on humanitarian efforts that will be of inestimable benefit long after the "share the wealth" clamor has been forgotten. He showed special interest in the building up of public libraries and gave the funds for 2,811 library buildings, to be maintained by the local communities. He gave millions for the cause of education. Thousands of teachers in the institutions of higher education have been enabled to retire on pensions paid by a fund he had established.

The great Carnegie Institute of Technology was established and endowed by him. He set aside a fund of \$30,000,000 that is being administered in Washington to carry on medical and scientific research work. Nobody can estimate the importance of such a fund to humanity. It makes possible progress that would not be attempted otherwise. Mr. Carnegie contributed generously to promote the cause of world peace and erected the beautiful building in The Hague for the use of the World Court and other international agencies for better understanding among the nations.

If we had had the Roosevelt "soak the rich" tax system when Carnegie was a youth there would not today be the libraries, the pension funds, the school and scientific research organizations provided by the ironmaster. There would not even be the great steel corporation he created, along with others that have followed. They have made quantity production and low costs possible as well as providing employment for millions. Yet, under the share the wealth theory, Mr. Carnegie and all he accomplished must have been mistakes.

*To fellow New Englanders
11/17/35*

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Carnegie, Distributor.

New York World-Telegram.

Andrew Carnegie, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this year, both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 millions of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only fifteen millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked" a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multi-millionaires it might not have been necessary for the government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multi-millionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and re-invested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.

*Woburn, Mass. Times
12/17/35*

THE CARNEGIE EXAMPLE

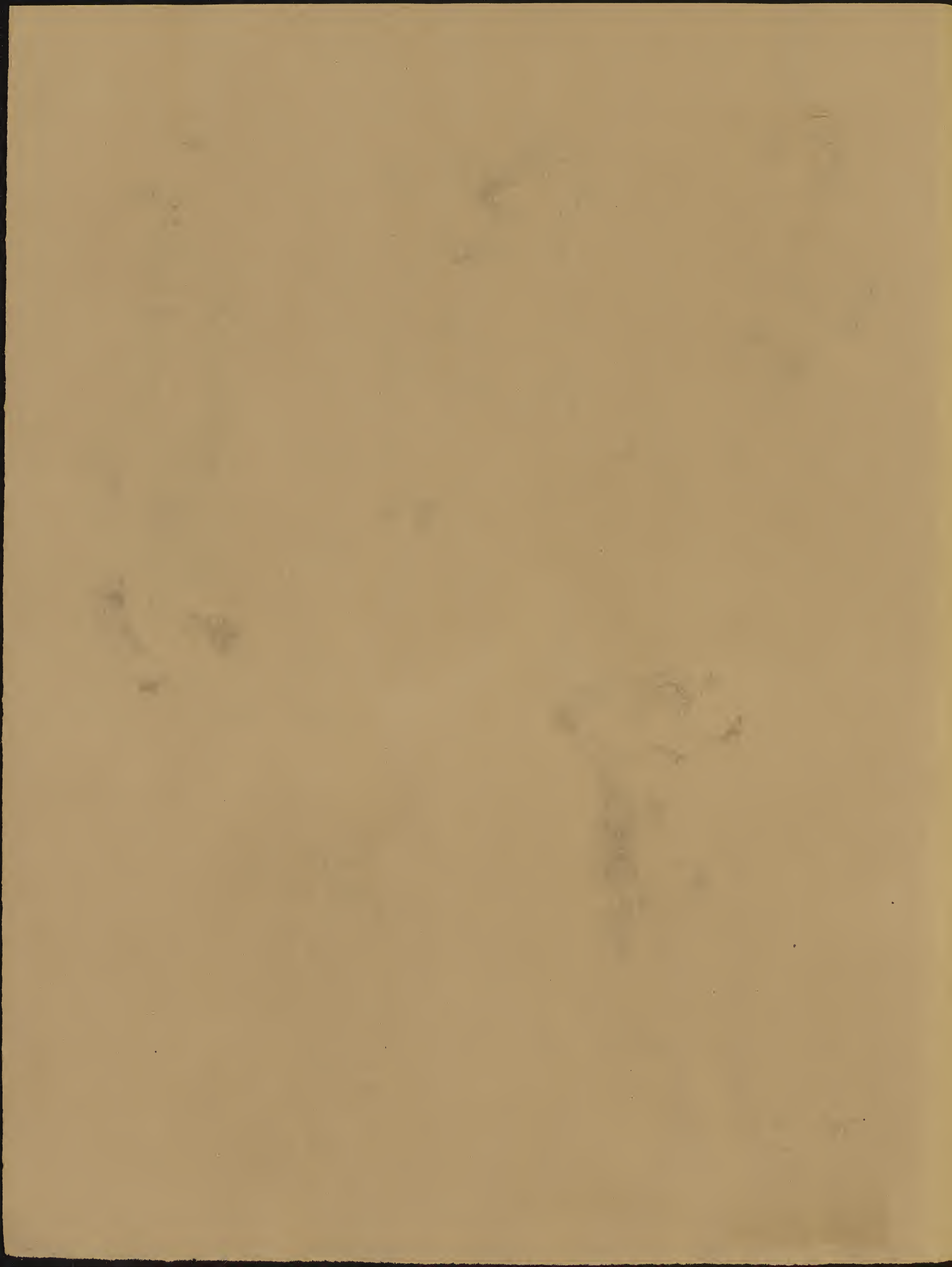
(New York Herald Tribune)

Perhaps the most striking memories recalled by the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birthday was the extraordinary variety of his interests and gifts. In the public mind it is the scores of libraries which have become identified with the name. The amiable weakness for seeing his name carved in stone on a building has served, oddly enough, to push into the background many of the other fine gifts, the creations of a true generosity and a bold imagination.

Immortality is a willful jade, in short. She selects what appeals to her for public preservation, and neither organization nor the mere power of money can alter her decisions. Among the many different gifts, from the Peace Palace at The Hague to the beloved Carnegie Hall in this city, it is undoubtedly the vast funds granted to education, both toward the betterment of the lot of the professor and, even more significant, toward the advancement of research and learning, which best deserve to be Andrew Carnegie's monument. In the present celebration does nothing else than to remind the public of these great donations it will have justified itself.

*Springfield, Mass. Union
11/17/35*

A thought that comes to many in connection with the tributes paid to Andrew Carnegie on the centennial occasion is that there would have been few if any Carnegie libraries and his peace and research foundations would have been meager, indeed, had he lived under New Deal tax restrictions. That may not be at all disturbing to the zealots for Socialism and Communism, but it is worthy of passing note, notwithstanding.



Waterville, Maine
Telegraph 11/27/35

CARNEGIE'S CREED

Andrew Carnegie's rise to wealth reads like an Alger novel. Starting as a bobbin boy in a cotton mill he became a telegraph messenger and later a \$35 a week railroad clerk. At the age of 30 years, through wise investments he resigned his job to become a capitalist. In 1899 he was one of the country's richest men and he then said that a man who died rich "died disgraced." He felt that the rich should accumulate and then distribute. Critics laughed at him as he squeezed the pennies even when one of the world's most wealthy men. When he died, it was found that he had given away or put into trust funds for public use, 90 per cent of his \$385,000,000 fortune. Would that other financiers had such worthy ideals.

Yates Center, N.Y.
11/22/35

CARNEGIE LIBRARY NOTES

Nov. 25, 1935, will be the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie. This noted philanthropist and steel magnate gave nearly \$65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada—the rest, scattered throughout the English speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings.

Our library has received a fine portrait of Carnegie—a reproduction of the painting by Luis Mora, which will be hung in a prominent place.

A Will Rogers memorial fund poster has been sent to the library and any funds contributed will be sent to the memorial commission.

Springfield, Mass
Union 12/4/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

Celebration Recalls Ironmaster's Esteem for Booker T. Washington.
To the Editor of The Union.

Sir: The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie recalls this hero's administration and esteem for the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Dr. Washington interested Mr. Carnegie in giving a library to Tuskegee Institute and invited him to deliver the dedicatory address. The making of the bricks and the designing and the construction of the library were the work of Tuskegee students. This fact and the further fact that such a large, simple, beautiful, substantial structure could be built with \$20,000 profoundly impressed Mr. Carnegie. I was a student at Tuskegee then, and heard him say that he was convinced that Tuskegee knew how to use money wisely and efficiently and that he would like to do something even bigger for the school.

Afterward, realizing the value of the work being done by Dr. Washington and feeling that this noted Negro educator should be left free to devote his life to the cause of educating his people, the millionaire iron-master created a fund of \$600,000 for the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the school made famous throughout the world by Booker T. Washington. Mr. Carnegie directed that the income of this fund should be devoted solely to the support of Dr. Washington and his family.

On one occasion, while addressing the University of Edinburgh in Scotland, Mr. Carnegie said of Dr. Washington:

"Booker Washington is the combined Moses and Joshua of his people. History is to tell of two Washingtons, the one white and the other black. One was the father of his country; the other is the leader of his race."

FRANK P. CHISHOLM.

Field Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 2, 1935.

11/27/35
Waterville, Conn. Hour

BOOK WEEK

This is book week and book week comes this year while we are celebrating the 100th birth anniversaries of Mark Twain, whose books have been a joy to millions and millions, and Andrew Carnegie, whose libraries have given pleasure to millions and millions.

Mark Twain and Andrew Carnegie are only two of the vast number who give mental relaxation and improvement to us here in America. Carnegie's libraries helped in the spread of education to all classes. We are really blessed in good libraries with their vast number and variety of books which we have free or practically so.

We have already said something about Mark Twain, a writer who has a particular interest to us in Connecticut because he did much of his writing in Hartford and lived for many years in nearby Redding.

The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birthday will be celebrated widely in this country. He was born in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835. In many of the libraries Carnegie aided with funds there will be special exhibition of books relating to the life of this Scotchman who came here a poor boy and made a fortune in steel. Those who use the libraries should read some of these books so that they will have knowledge of this man who left as a memorial to himself libraries for the education and recreation of the masses.

His life should be an inspiration to the boyhood of America. To a great extent he shared his wealth, his fortune. He helped others to make fortunes. He had up to the time of his death a group who were known as Carnegie's boys, men he had put into positions where they could help themselves advance in the world. There are varying views of Andrew Carnegie. He was one of the world's great men. His life is worth knowing. Some intimate views of him will be given on his birthday and the days following by some of the men who knew him or worked with him.

Pittsfield, Mass Eagle
12/6/35

Carnegie and Tuskegee

To the Editor of THE EAGLE:—

The celebration of the 100 anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie recalls this hero's admiration and esteem for the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Dr. Washington interested Mr. Carnegie in giving a library to Tuskegee Institute and invited him to deliver the dedicatory address. The making of the bricks and the designing and the construction of the library were the work of Tuskegee students. This fact and the further fact that such a large, simple, beautiful, substantial structure could be built with \$20,000 profoundly impressed Mr. Carnegie. I was a student at Tuskegee then, and heard him say that he was convinced that Tuskegee knew how to use money wisely and efficiently and that he would like to do something even bigger for the school.

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FRANK P. CHISHOLM,
Field Secretary
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

CARNEGIE AID.

To the Editor:

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FRANK P. CHISHOLM.
Tuskegee, Alabama.

4-H House Journal Courier
12/6/35

Yates, Kansas News
12/4/35

TO HONOR CARNEGIE

The Worth While club, assisted by the Womens Club, will honor the memory of Andrew Carnegie, who endowed the Lyons library and many others, with an open house at the library one day next week, probably Wednesday, it was announced today. At the same time those who have books which they no longer care for will be asked to donate them to the library. Full details of a program for the occasion have not been completed, but have been promised to the NEWS for publication soon. The Womens Club, which is cooperating in the event, was one of the original sponsors of the Lyons library project.

Spencer, Ky. 12/7/35

THE CARNEGIE EXAMPLE. (New York Herald-Tribune)

Perhaps the most extraordinary jog given to memories by the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birthday was the extraordinary variety of his interests and gifts. In the public mind it is the scores of libraries which have become identified with the name. The amiable weakness for seeing his name carved in stone on a building has served, oddly enough, to push into the background many of the other fine gifts, the creations of a true generosity and a bold imagination.

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His example reinforced his words. Because of what he did, his description of his ideals has a real eloquence today. Let us set them down for their present lesson and warning:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to provide the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

It would be impossible even roughly to estimate the gifts of the last generation made in America. The Carnegie example has not been followed literally by many. But its spirit has been accepted and followed by countless thousands of Americans, of modest wealth and of great wealth, as the continuing stream of gifts to hospitals, to churches, to schools, to museums, to universities, to libraries, to every other noble cause, bears witness.

One of the questions clearly before the nation today is whether this stream is or is not to be dried up.

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR

New York World-Telegram:

Andrew Carnegie, whose birth, a century ago is being celebrated this year, both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 millions of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked" a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multi-millionaires it might not have been necessary for the government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multi-millionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and re-invested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so over-built that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individual, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.

12/7/35
Spencer, Ky.
Journal

"If I ever get to be rich," said a poor boy in Pittsburgh one day, "I'm going to see to it that every man, woman and child in the country has access to a free library."

That was nearly a hundred years ago; and the poor boy's name was Andrew Carnegie. He was working long hours, for low wages; but he somehow found time to read the books which he was allowed to take from the private library of a benevolent man named Colonel Anderson. Colonel Anderson was interested in the problems of working boys, and realized how few places there were for them to get the kind of books they needed; so he allowed them each week to take out a book from his library, bringing it back the next week to get another one, much as we do now in a public library.

It seemed a small service; but by means of it Colonel Anderson unconsciously started a whole system of public libraries; for one of his working boys was the man whose name has become immortal through his benefactions in the library world.

Andrew Carnegie said "I have been a concentrator all my life. . . I am in the library manufacturing business, and beg to be allowed to concentrate my time upon it till it is fulfilled. If ever it is filled, I shall, of course, have to look out for other employment."

Of libraries he said, "I think a free library, maintained by the people, fruitful in the extreme, because the library gives nothing for nothing; because it helps only those that help themselves; because it does not sap the foundation of manly independence; because it does not pauperize; because it stretches a ladder upon which they can only ascend by doing the climbing themselves. You cannot boost a man up a ladder! This is not charity, this is not philanthropy; it is the people themselves helping themselves by taxing themselves."

On Monday of this week the country celebrated the birthday of this man who "helped people to help themselves. The library is celebrating it with exhibits which will be up all week; and is calling special attention to the very fine portrait of Mr. Carnegie which now hangs in the reference room of the library, and which was sent to us by the Carnegie Corporation in commemoration of this important centennial.

HONOR CARNEGIE'S BIRTHDAY

About 80 friends of the Farmington Public Library gathered at the library Monday evening to honor the birthday anniversary of Andrew Carnegie. A short program appropriate to the occasion was given and those present were again impressed with the many benefits received by this community since Mr. Carnegie assisted in locating one of his many benefactions here.

San Pedro Cal New Port
12/11/35

Good Books Available

THIS YEAR MARKS the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, American of Scottish birth who became one of the nation's richest men and who used his money for the advancement of knowledge.

The great scientific institutions which operate under his foundation are premier in their line, but it is the public libraries of the nation which bring Carnegie closest to the people.

Almost no town in America missed out in getting some money from Carnegie to further or found the local public library. The free access to books which our public libraries afford to the people is in no small measure a factor in the high percentage of literacy in this country.

CARNEGIE SERVICE

The Mendon public library was the scene of a very impressive program on Monday evening when the township joined with the village to commemorate the 100th birthday anniversary of Andrew Carnegie.

The library doors were opened at seven o'clock and the program began at eight with H. E. Custard as master of ceremonies. Community singing was led by Miss Ruth Tomlinson with Mrs. Ernest Warrick at the piano. There followed a short review of the history of the library by Mrs. Edith Hickmott. In 1882 a group of women, led by Mrs. H. C. Clapp, founded what was known as the Ladies' Library association, and seven years later in 1889, Mrs. Amelia Flanders made a canvass, obtained signatures for a free township library, and the organization was completed in April of that year. Mrs. Alec Custard was secretary of that organization. They received a donation of 197 books from the Ladies' Library association.

In 1905, Mrs. Alec Custard and H. L. McClellan applied to the Carnegie institution for the donation available through that institution, and in the spring of 1906 the present building was ready to be the permanent home of Mendon's library. At first the library was open to patrons only on Saturday afternoon, but as time went on, it was possible for the public to visit the library oftener and at present the library is open on Monday and Wednesday afternoons and Saturday afternoon and evening.

Since the beginning, there have been 61 persons to serve on the library board. The librarians have been Mrs. Nettie Bennett, Mrs. Orla Miles, Mrs. Ella Ingersoll, Mrs. Fannie Dukette, Mrs. C. A. Calkins, Mrs. Margaret Martin, Mrs. Grace Osgood, Mrs. Nellie Strickland, Mrs. Viola Perry and the present librarian, Mrs. Belle Autin. The late Mrs. Nellie Strickland served in that office for thirteen years and Mrs. Grace Osgood served eleven years.

Following this history, Miss Juliane Koenig played two piano solos, Miss Esther Tobler, representing the teachers, gave a short talk on "What the library means to the teacher." This was followed by a talk by Mrs. Floy Mumby on the same subject in behalf of the club members. Mrs. Mabel Swearingen spoke for the rural patrons. Rev. John Broxholm in his talk, pointed out the many benefits of the library as an inspiration to better ideals. Mrs. Viola Perry explained the "Why of the pictures in the library." The portrait of Mrs. Amelia Flanders was a gift of H. L. McClellan. Mrs. Flanders was one of the most ardent workers to make the present library a reality. The portrait of Dr. Edwin Stewart was first a possession of the Mendon school and the class of 1880 bears his signature of moderator on the diplomas. After his memory had faded in the minds of on-coming students, the portrait was presented to the library where it can be viewed by those who remember him. The eagle which adorns one of the cases in the library also received recognition. It was shot by Dr. Leo Cahill in New Mexico in Dec. 1919 and was presented to the library by his widow. Dr. Cahill spent his boyhood days in Mendon township and received his medical education in Ann Arbor.

Following this talk by Mrs. Perry, the pupils of the seventh grade gave a review of the life of Andrew Carnegie in a most interesting manner. They conveyed the idea that they were members of a club and each responded to roll call by giving some fact in the biography of Carnegie.

Mrs. Radia Brumfield paid a fitting tribute to Carnegie and his portrait recently received from the Carnegie corporation in New York and unveiled by Mary Belle Taylor, president of the seventh grade.

The program closed with two numbers by the Choral club.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Last week those people who remembered celebrated the birthday of a certain well-known and well-remembered man.

He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 15, 1835, and came to this country with his family in 1848 and settled near Pittsburgh. His first job was a weaver's assistant. After that he became a telegraph messenger and learned telegraphy. Then he became a telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania railroad. After a series of promotions he was superintendent of the Pittsburgh division. He was a partner to Woodruff of the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company; here he made the basis of his fortune.

After the Civil War, he developed different iron works in Pittsburgh. After introducing a different kind of steel in America, his company progressed quickly. Several large companies, including his own, were consolidated in 1899 into the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1901, it became the United States Steel Company.

Andrew Carnegie was a capitalist, manufacturer, philanthropist, and author. He is mostly remembered by the funds he gave for the building of many libraries in local communities. Two of his libraries in this county are at Wellington and Caldwell. He died in 1919.

831 Visit Library

A check-up today revealed that 831 persons registered at the Sturgis Public Library last week, a week in which respects were paid to Andrew Carnegie, in observance of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

The registration was requested by the Carnegie Foundation, in order to determine the number of persons using the city library. Registration by days at the local institution were: Monday 265, Tuesday 152, Wednesday 108, Friday 117, and Saturday 189. It will be observed that the figure of 831 represents the number using the library on only five days, as the library was closed Thursday.

A registration of persons using the library this week is also being conducted.

Tribute to Carnegie

Busy America, the land described by foreigners as always in a hustle to plunge into the unknown future for better and bigger conquests, always finds time to pause in honor of the memory of the past's good and great.

We refer to the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie observed this week. Official United States, in the person of Secretary of State Hull, led the procession of homage that wound its way through the steel industry to Wall street and thence to many cities and hamlets across the length and breadth of the nation.

For Andrew Carnegie never lost sight of humanity in his task of building up a fortune from a more humble start than the majority of Americans who "made good." Monuments to his goodness are to be found in numerous localities where Carnegie libraries provide recreation and education for the rich and poor alike. Through his thoughtfulness the best in literature is available to all.

Although aggressive during his entire stay on this world, yet his was a peaceful life. He wanted peace for mankind and to this end created an endowment that drew these words of praise from Secretary Hull.

Among the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world, but especially on the American continent. The establishment of the Carnegie endowment for international peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause.

Wealth in the hands of men like Andrew Carnegie is a blessing. The humble can be good and thereby develop greatness, but the great man with the goodness of Carnegie will live in the memory of his fellowmen many years after he has departed from this earthly turmoil. Peace to you, Andrew Carnegie.

CARNEGIE.

THE world observed the 100th birth anniversary of the dynamic Scotch-American, Andrew Carnegie, who built from steel one of the greatest fortunes in history and gave virtually all of it away before his death. From the poor weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Carnegie was born, was broadcast over an international hookup a centennial celebration in tribute to the life and enormous benefactions of the Scot, who once hustled about American streets as a messenger boy, who became a railroad superintendent and eventually turned Pittsburgh into one of the world's famous steel centers. He made 40 of his associates millionaires.

Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, principal and vice chancellor of the College of St. Andrews, praised the philanthropist, who never had a college education, for widely endowing higher institutions of learning. Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, also speaking from the Weaver's cottage, now a museum, declared the steel rail, in which Carnegie made his fortune, was perhaps the greatest single factor in development and expansion of the United States. Ceremonies of observance for the man who gave public libraries throughout America were held at Columbia University and Princeton University, in Pittsburgh and in the New York Music Hall, Carnegie gave the city. In the Music Hall the philanthropist's widow was the guest of honor, as Walter Damrosch directed Beethoven's "Leonore No. III" overture, just as he did at the dedicatory program of the hall in 1891.

Speaking as chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, Secretary of State Hull in Washington praised the steel magnate for establishment of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; "Among the many high pursuits to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world, but especially on the American Continent." Recalling the close friendship between Carnegie and Mark Twain, Cyril Clemens, president of the International Mark Twain Society and a cousin of the humorist, recounted in St. Louis the story of a man telling Twain that "Carnegie's money is all tainted." "Yes, it is," replied Mark Twain, "taint yours and 'taint mine."

Carnegie, Distributor

ANDREW CARNEGIE, whose birth a century ago is now being celebrated both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435,000,000 of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only \$15,000,000, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multimillionaires it might not have been necessary for the government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multimillionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant so overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.

Have Carnegie Display

An Andrew Carnegie display, commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of his birth, is on display in the east room of the public library here. There is a large oil painting of Carnegie and a number of books on his life and works. A gift of \$22,500 towards construction of the library was made by Carnegie in 1907, the town purchasing the site.

MAKING IT CHEERFUL

Mention was made recently of receipt by the library of a picture of its donor, Andrew Carnegie, on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. Whether in recognition of this centennial or of present need, the library building is being spruced up.

Inside and out the work has proceeded from ground to roof, and on the way up the scroll over the entrance, symbolic of learning, has acquired a coat of aluminum paint that brightens up that part of town. Library walls and ceiling are not neglected. Lighting fixtures are being installed that give light enough and that, too, is something new.

It is right that the library, repository of inspiration, information and entertainment, be made a cheerful place. Let its neighbor across the way, the county jail, have a monopoly on being dark, dour and forbidding. It is the function of the library to look, and be, inviting. To the library board, the city council, the school board and all others concerned and connected with this useful store, a word of appreciation for improvements made.

THE CARNEGIE ANNIVERSARY

Last week, all Carnegie organizations in the country celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the man after whom they were named.

Andrew Carnegie is one figure in the development of America who is so inextricably interwoven into the fabric of our national life, that no periodical celebration of his birthday can do justice to the unusual character of the man himself. There is scarcely a department of structural growth in our country for the past half century that has not been stimulated by some phase of his personality. Not less than his magnificent generosity, was his business acumen and sagacity shown in the manner in which he distributed his wealth. His name will always stand synonymously with America's growth.

THE CARNEGIE EXAMPLE

New York Herald Tribune: Perhaps the most extraordinary jog given to memories by the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birthday was the extraordinary variety of his interests and gifts. In the public mind it is the scores of libraries which have become identified with the name. The amiable weakness for seeing his name carved in stone on a building has served, oddly enough, to push into the background many of the other fine gifts, the creations of a true generosity and a bold imagination.

Immortality is a willful jade, in short. She selects what appeals to her for public preservation and neither organization nor the mere power of money can alter her decisions. Among the many different gifts, from the Peace palace at The Hague to beloved Carnegie hall in this city, it is undoubtedly the vast funds granted to education, both toward the betterment of the lot of the professor and, even more significant, toward the advancement of research and learning, which best deserve to be Andrew Carnegie's monument. If the present celebration does nothing else than to remind the public of these great donations it will have justified itself.

Great Falls, Montana
Tribune 12/2/35

HIS WORK LIVES

BECAUSE this is the centennial year of the birth of Andrew Carnegie there have been published several biographical sketches of this canny and hard-headed Scotchman who became one of the industrial lords of his adopted country. His financial success in an era of unrestrained individualism in business was notable in his time. He was an outstanding figure in a field in which ruthless methods were common among the driving leaders who built great plants and businesses without too nice a concern about the fate of those with whom they dealt.

In the growing days of steel making in which Carnegie had a leading part, only strong men could survive the drastic competition and he had the power and aggressive nature to hold his own among them. But the world soon forgets such men as the scene shifts and new industrial methods and leaders come into the public eye. Simply as a hard bargaining steelmaker, Andrew Carnegie would not long have been remembered despite his millions.

But the man who made steel with such intense concentration of purpose for many years found other interests after a time and he set out on a vastly different activity in his later years. Seeking use for his millions his nature responded to the idea of building structures of lasting worth and he gave immense sums for great institutions of a greatly varied type. But he hit upon one special activity which filled a popular need of the country and over the land from one coast to another library buildings have been built where they did not exist before from the funds which he gave so freely for that purpose.

Bearing his name they have carried over into the consciousness of a later generation the memory of Andrew Carnegie and have made the centennial of his birth an occasion of some consequence. Naturally the small communities of the nation were the ones most lacking in library facilities and the gift of the Carnegie buildings did result in the establishment and the maintenance of most useful institutions of that type among the people of the country where they were most needed.

It was a grand gesture perhaps as some critics have cried but it was a fortunate idea, for it gave to the country educational facilities in the shape of books available for popular use that would not have been secured otherwise. Beside this contribution to the social welfare of the nation his industrial and business achievements in the end will appear of little consequence. The small libraries which are extending every year the habit of reading and study among the adults of the nation constitute a work which will live long in American memories. They constitute the real achievement that keeps alive the name of Carnegie.

Paul Spring, Oregon
12/2/35

Gave Away \$550,000,000.00
Andrew Carnegie gave away \$350,000,000.00 during his lifetime, for the benefit of mankind, his idea of the tithe being to give away 90 percent of his income and keep 10 percent for his own use. "My wealth came to me as a public trust," he said, "to be administered for the good of my fellowmen."

Carnegie made his millions out of steel. His parents were penniless when they brought him to this country from Scotland, when he was 13 years old. He began his working career in a boiler room, and eventually became the outstanding industrial figure in the United States.

The 100th anniversary of his birth was celebrated by this country and the world last week.

Terre Haute, Ind
Tribune 12/2/35

ROMANCE ISN'T DEAD.

In many cities yesterday there was some sort of observance to commemorate the life and works of Andrew Carnegie. It was the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. Two outstanding celebrations were held in New York City and in Pittsburgh, the latter a place identified with the genius of the Scotch weaver who became the sultan of steel. Carnegie built from steel one of the greatest fortunes in history and gave virtually all of it away before his death. From the poor weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Carnegie was born, was broadcast over an international hookup a centennial celebration in tribute to the life and enormous benefactions of the Scot, who once hustled about American streets as a messenger boy, who became a railroad superintendent and eventually turned Pittsburgh into one of the world's famous steel centers. He made 40 of his associates millionaires.

Sir George Adam Smith, principal and vice chancellor of the College of St. Andrews, praised the philanthropist, who never had a college education, for widely endowing higher institutions of learning. Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, also speaking from the Weaver's cottage, now a museum, declared the steel rail, in which Carnegie made his fortune, was perhaps the greatest single factor in development and expansion of the United States. Ceremonies of observance for the man who gave public libraries throughout America were held at Columbia university and Princeton university. In Pittsburgh and in the New York Music Hall, Carnegie gave the city. In the Music Hall the philanthropist's widow was the guest of honor.

Speaking as chairman of the governing board of the Pan-American union, Secretary of State Hull in Washington praised the steel magnate for establishment of the Carnegie endowment for international peace: "Among the many high pursuits to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world, but especially on the American continent." Recalling the close friendship between Carnegie and Mark Twain, Cyril Clemens, president of the International Mark Twain society and a cousin of the humorist, recounted the story of a man telling Twain that "Carnegie's money is all tainted!" "Yes, it is," replied Mark Twain, "ain't yours and 'tain't mine."

Clarksdale, Miss
Register 12/2/35

LIBRARY NOTES

This week all of America celebrates the centennial of the birth of two of her great men, Andrew Carnegie and Mark Twain. Born a hundred years ago in Scotland, Andrew Carnegie, some 79 years later, after a "rags-to-riches" career, gave the funds for the building of the public library in Clarksdale, Miss., one of 3000 similar institutions which he provided for the English-speaking world.

The library in Clarksdale was one of the last to be built from the trust established by Mr. Carnegie for the promulgation of learning. None have been built since 1927, partly because of the interruption in building activity which occurred during the War, and partly because of the realization of the men at the head of the trust that the money might be of more use in spreading rural library facilities through the use of book trucks, in aiding institutions established for the training of librarians, and in promoting adult education through libraries.

This latter activity is tied up with another of Mr. Carnegie's philanthropic enterprises, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which works with the Clarksdale library and many other institutions in promoting better international understanding.

On display throughout the week at the local Carnegie Library will be a portrait of Mr. Carnegie especially prepared for the centennial. It reveals both the shrewdness which enabled him to gather together so many tens of millions of dollars, and the simple kindness which enabled him to give most of it away again, believing firmly, as he did, that it would be "disgraceful to die a rich man".

11-4 Times 12/4/35

Carnegie Benefits to the Blind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the humanitarian works which have been made possible through Andrew Carnegie's generosity are some unknown to the general public because they affect but a small proportion of the population.

We feel we cannot let this occasion pass without making known the fact that a grant and assistance to the American Foundation for the Blind by the Carnegie Corporation, in addition to the personal interest of its trustees, and particularly Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, made possible a study of methods of embossing which resulted in perfecting a process cutting the cost and bulk of books for the blind in half.

It made available to blind people a wealth of literature such as they had theretofore never dreamed of possessing. Ample and well-filled libraries now supply this reading matter to the blind free of cost.

In addition, within the last year further assistance from the Carnegie Corporation enabled the American Foundation for the Blind, through intensive research, to perfect the "talking book," a special type of phonograph which makes possible the publication of books on disks.

M. C. MIGEL,
President American Foundation for the Blind.

New York, Nov. 27, 1935.

Elizabethton, Tenn. 11/27/35

The 100th Anniversary Of Carnegie's Birth

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie is being observed. A few days ago the great Carnegie hall in New York City was the scene of a concert in honor of the great steelmaster. His widow attended the concert in that immense building which was given to New York City by her famous husband when he was distributing his millions that benefits therefrom might be widespread.

All over this land there are pipe organs in churches and many of these organs were made possible by contributions from Mr. Carnegie.

Statesmen from all over the world have come to New York City to attend ceremonies honoring the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Carnegie for he made possible the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in the hope of furthering more pacific relations.

When Andrew Carnegie was a little boy he looked wistfully through the barred gates of a huge Scottish estate near the village of Dunfermline where he was born. In the British Isles such estates, covering the richest land, the finest woods, the best lakes and streams, were for the enjoyment of the landed gentry. When Carnegie grew up, came to America and acquired a fortune in the steel business, he did not forget his childhood longing to enjoy what he saw behind those gates.

So when the centenary of Carnegie's birth was observed a few days ago the Dunfermline villagers flocked into the open gates of that time estate, transformed by Carnegie's gifts into the largest public park in Scotland.

That was one of Carnegie's characteristics, one that made him a power in industry and a figure to be reckoned with in American history. For the frugal Scotch lad who found his way to the top through an intense application of the virtues that sometimes are looked upon today as old-fashioned achieved far more than a personal fortune and fame for himself. It was because Andrew Carnegie remembered after he became wealthy his own youthful longings and his own struggles that he carved a distinctive niche for himself in American annals. Andrew Carnegie proved to the world, because he remembered, that great wealth can benefit not only its possessor, but the world at large.

Andrew Carnegie.

This is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, a rich man who had to work hard to die poor, a man, it seems, ahead of his time.

Carnegie came from Scotland on the same boat with Robert Morrison, his cousin and father of Mrs. Carrie A. Wagoner, 4523 Pieter street. Carnegie landed with a lone dollar. Mr. Morrison, bound for Illinois to be a farmer, left him at the dock, and Mrs. Wagoner thinks, never saw him again.

Andrew Carnegie

Monday, November 25th was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great American manufacturer and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. He was born in Scotland and came to America in 1848 and started working at a cotton mill for a little over a dollar a week. He continued to work his way up until he was superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He rendered valuable service as superintendent of the Government railroads and telegraph lines. After this he developed the Pittsburg and Keystone Bridge Works, and the Union Iron Works. In 1898 he introduced the Bessemer process of making steel into this country. When he retired in 1901 his interests had developed into the United States Steel Corporation. He has given more money to benefactions than any other American. He died in 1919.

Christmas Seals

THIS week, while the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was being observed, letters containing Christmas seals of \$42,250 face value were mailed to 28,000 residents of Toledo who are asked to buy these tokens of help in the fight against tuberculosis.

A number of institutions of higher education, as well as hundreds of public libraries are enduring monuments to the Scotch ironmaster's memory. It may be that he was No. 1 Public Benefactor, and yet he made no sacrificial offering out of his millions for his fellows.

The man or woman of small means who buys a few dollars' worth, or even a few cents' worth of Christmas seals may be entitled to more credit than Mr. Carnegie.

Chesler, Ohio W. Hills Press
11/27/35

A True Philosophy of Wealth

During the current week the centennial anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was observed. In times like the present when the tendency is to disregard the personalities and the events of the past which contributed to the building of the nation it is well to be reminded occasionally of those people and things which brought the United States to its present stature in the family of nations.

It is true that the rapid national growth during which great industrial fortunes were amassed was productive of social ills as well as benefits, but it is fortunate that the latter have been much more lasting than the former. Much of today's culture, science and education is based upon the wise distribution of industrial fortunes. We are indeed fortunate that in many instances the builders of great fortunes have been wise in the distribution of the surplus. Outstanding among these wise philanthropists has been

Andrew Carnegie, born in a humble weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, one hundred years ago on November 25.

If more of the nation's great industrial wealth were administered according to the philosophy of giving evolved by Andrew Carnegie there would be much less opposition to the capitalistic system and much less enthusiasm for every new "ism" that is put forward. Carnegie outlined his gospel of trusteeship thus:

"This then, is held to be the duty of every man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

Winston Salem N.C. Journal
11/27/35

Carnegie Week

This week the nation does honor to a man who started a double-barreled program in philanthropy after having scaled the heights of business and financial success.

Andrew Carnegie, the hardy Scot, climbed from direct poverty and obscurity to the leadership of a great steel corporation and, in doing so, he amassed a huge fortune. Turning matters over in his subtle mind, he arrived at the conclusion that no man should accumulate so much money without sowing a substantial portion of it back into the social order.

Casting back for a philanthropic cause that would absorb his fortune to best advantage for human kind, Mr. Carnegie thought of his boyhood days and the struggles he was forced to undergo in overcoming the lack of adequate education. Books, then, constituted a primary need of the nation. Books that might be read by those who could not enter colleges and universities—books in a building which would be the poor boy's or girl's university.

So Mr. Carnegie went forth to sow. And he sowed books. In them were the thoughts of the immortals. Of gods who performed miracles in acts and thoughts, of men who at times took on the stature of gods. The great thoughts, the great poems, the grand romances of the ages were between the covers of books. Here Ruskin talked on though he was dead, here Milton again lived, and here the great orators of the past kindled the fires of love and patriotism. Mr. Carnegie would give a nation libraries, and the colleges and universities would flourish as a matter of course; education would prosper, and the true ideals of culture and democracy would eventuate in the fullness of time.

Mr. Carnegie's wisdom has been proved over and over again, his vision has stimulated the germs of culture in almost every nook and corner of the nation. For in sowing libraries, books, he also sowed ideas which have reanimated the hopes and ambitions of countless thousands throughout the country, and pointed the way to many other wealthy men in the bestowing of worth-while philanthropic gifts. His gift reached not the few as in the case of the endowment of a single institution, but the many scattered across a continent. Thus it bears every season a bountiful harvest and keeps alive the name of a man who pioneered and wisely in returning wealth to a country whose resources and whose people made its accumulation possible.

Wilson, N.Y. Star 11/27/35

Had Andrew Carnegie lived to November 25th, 1935, he would have been one hundred years old. His memory will be honored, and justly so, for he built 2,811 libraries and gave away three hundred fifty millions in foundations and other ways. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in a weaver's cottage, came to the United States at the age of thirteen in a whaling schooner and became a messenger boy, the first rung in a high ladder. Carnegie made a considerable amount of money in the days of cut-throat competition in the steel industry and added enormously to it when he sold out to the elder J. P. Morgan who formed the United States Steel Corporation. Besides cash Carnegie took bonds. The common stock was frankly "water" and there was discussion as to whether there was any real value in the preferred stock. Speculators took the stock while the wise ones estimated just how long it would take the billion dollar concern to crash from its own weight. Certainly, it was considered too big for any man or group of men to manage at headquarters in Wall Street, or anywhere else. As it turned out the bonds were all paid and the day came when so much money was being made on the common stock that it was deemed wise to declare a stock dividend. A beneficial tariff which protected the prices of the finished product and free trade in labor which enabled the importation of a large number of workers may have contributed to the result. Still more prosperity to labor generally in his day might well have built far greater profits. Andrew Carnegie, philanthropist, worked his men twelve hours a day, seven days a week at desperate wages. His love for man didn't take the form of doing anything about conditions in his own industry. Still, it can be said that he conformed with the practices of the day and

when he got around to doing something with his money he made good use of it for the benefit of the population.

Avalon, Cal. Inlander 12/2/35

THE CATALINA ISLANDER CARNEGIE MILLIONS

By Science Service

Andrew Carnegie, born a hundred years ago (Nov. 25, 1835), is leaving a more lasting imprint upon the leaves of history through his benefactions for education and science than through the millions of tons of steel that have been stamped with his name.

In a real sense dollars cannot measure accomplishments in education and science. Money is a fertilizer for viable ideas. But it is significant that Carnegie used his millions for giving sustenance to such important factors in American and international life. It is inspiring to look back and see that the spending of his money was so well done on the whole that the word association with "Carnegie" today is just as likely to be "libraries" or "science" as "steel".

Carnegie's gifts exceed some \$350,000,000 but no accurate total is ever likely to be summed. It is not important that it should be. Of this total, \$152,170,000 went to education through libraries and grants to colleges. The Carnegie Corporation of New York received \$135,000,000 as a trust fund for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding. Scientific research was supported by \$30,000,000. International peace was promoted with \$12,500,000, pensions used \$14,000,000 and music benefited by \$6,100,000. Carnegie's own home town "Dunfermline Trust" and other sentimental gifts totaled \$4,100,000. Thus education and science in the broad sense received the bulk of the support.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, with its wide-flung and productive laboratories and its sky-probing Mt. Wilson Observatory, is chief among the science agencies using Carnegie's money. But Carnegie benefactions have aided wide-spread variety of other science efforts.

As important as the money he gave is the economic philosophy behind the giving. Rich men, he said, have no moral right to their surplus accumulations. The temporary custodians are in reality "trustees" for the public. As a practitioner of theory, Carnegie used 90 per cent of his wealth for society.

Philadelphia, Pa. Sunday Morning
11/11/35

WHEN announcing his plan to pension Civil War telegraphers who never got anything but soldier's pay from the Government, Andrew Carnegie tendered a dinner in honor of "Old Timers."

All of the high officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company were his guests at 2 East Ninety-first Street, New York.

The toastmaster, James Merrihew, born in Philadelphia, introduced a quartette including Andrew Carnegie, who had been a telegraph operator under Thomas A. Scott, the old president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Thomas A. Edison, the inventor of nearly everything; Col. Joseph Green, the oldest living operator; and the Editor of the Sunday Transcript. When it came the turn to present to the diners the last named, the Chairman described him as "The youngest and best of all the telegraphers"—but Carnegie arose and said, "He may be the youngest, but he's dinna the best."

There is a lot a claptrap now being published about Carnegie because of his Centennial anniversary. One of his close kin lives quite humbly with her children not ten miles from our City Hall and she has pictures from the Carnegie of lumbie days that would make sob sisters rival the Atlantic's tides.

Allegheney, Pa. Chronicle-News 11/29/35

CARNEGIE'S ANNIVERSARY—

So vast were the gifts of Andrew Carnegie to this, his adopted land, that the centenary of his birth is fittingly observed this week as an event of national importance. Carnegie has already gone down in history as a man whose innate generosity and great foresight combined to enable him to make the sort of contributions that will live so long as our society exists.

Because of their great number, the name of Carnegie is usually associated with the many fine libraries he founded and which bear his name. But his benefactions did not stop there. The great institution of learning in Pittsburgh, also named after him, is a living monument, as are the foundations for research his money has endowed. And one cannot forget, of course, the great Peace Palace at the Hague.

In making all these things possible, Andrew Carnegie was following to the letter his own formula for the conduct of a man of great wealth, which reads as follows:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display of extravagance; to provide modestly for the legitimate wants of those dependent on him; and after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer in the manner, which, in his judgment, is best calculated to provide the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

Carnegie is unique in this respect as are the Rockefellers, but generous public gifts have by no means been confined to a few men in America. Untold millions have been donated in years gone by by other Americans to perpetually endow certain institutions or specific functions performed by them. It is hard to find a college or hospital, an orphanage or a semi-public organization which has not benefitted in this wise. The will of our own General Tréxler is a case in point.

Such a spirit is typically American and we should honor it on such occasions as this. The art of giving is one we would do well to cultivate and, as more men of means become adept at it and enter into its spirit, the less we will hear of proposals to tax wealth out of existence or to a point where it must drastically reduce gifts of the Carnegie type.

Parkburg W. Va. News
11/29/35

CARNEGIE MILLIONS

(An Editorial by Science Service.)

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In a real sense dollars cannot measure accomplishments in education and science. Money is fertilizer for viable ideas. But it is significant that Carnegie used his millions for giving sustenance to such important factors in American and international life. It is inspiring to look back and see that the spending of his money was so well done on the whole that the word association with "Carnegie" today is just as likely to be "libraries" or "science" as "steel."

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As important as the money he gave is the economic philosophy behind the giving. Rich men, he said, have no moral right to their surplus accumulations. The temporary custodians are in reality "trustees" for the public. As a practitioner of theory, Carnegie used 90 per cent of his wealth for society.

Casper, Wyo. Times 11/23/35

A FRIEND OF MAN

Next Monday the world will observe the 100th anniversary of the birth of a man who was a friend of man.

Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835. At the first free library in Western, Pa., Carnegie studied and laid the basis for his business career and his later life as a benefactor of all mankind.

In 1881 Carnegie built his first library in the town where he was born. Between then and 1917 his gifts made possible 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world and of the total number 1,946 were built in the United States.

The world honors the memory of Andrew Carnegie, and next Monday the world will pay tribute to the man who, realizing the difficulties a poor man has in obtaining an education, founded a library system that gives to everyone equal opportunity.

11/22/35

Blackford, C. L. & Co. - Model

Phoenix City Register
11/24/35

When A Bobbin-Boy Is Superannuated

In an article in these columns a few days ago on the celebration of the 100th birthday of Andrew Carnegie, it appeared that early in his career, that led from poverty to affluence, he was a "16 year old bobbin-boy." That was an error, traceable to any one through whose hands the article passed from the writer to the printed page. The error may be attributed to the prevailing and increasing prejudice in this country against child labor. But facts are facts. It was at the tender year of 10 that Mr. Carnegie became a bobbin boy; 16 years would have been an advanced age for a bobbin boy. He would be superannuated.

The error, however, was not one of vital importance, but it serves as a pretext for a few remarks on the subject of child labor, which for some years has been agitating the country, and is likely to do so for some years to come, or until there has been a final disposition of the child labor amendment to the constitution, which has been pending for several years, but lacks ratification by at least six legislatures.

No one can, of course, rise in defense of the abuse of child labor in either factories or sweat shops, or of child labor of a character to stunt the physical or mental development of a child. But there is a reasonable protest against such a prohibition of labor as would keep a child of 16 years of age in idleness.

It may be presumed that Mr. Carnegie was stunted neither mentally nor physically by his services as a bobbin boy at the immature age of 10, at 20 cents a day, or by later service in an engine room, and as a telegraph messenger boy, at ages which in many states, or under the proposed amendment, would bar him now from the employment by which he supported his mother and a smaller brother.

In the course of several years, we have watched boys of ages from 10 to 14 pass through the circulation department of this paper. Some of them are now successful business or professional men, mining engineers, others, high in the railway service. Not all newspaper boys have been successful, but we are sure that a larger number of them have succeeded than could have been shown in an equal number of boys who had been denied that schooling. All of them with whom we have since been in contact speak with pride of the accolade they then received.

Jafar Ala. Advertiser
12/11/35

CARNEGIE, DISTRIBUTOR—

Andrew Carnegie, whose birth a century ago is being celebrated this week both in his native Scotland and his adopted America, was not a mere giver, but a profoundly wise distributor of millions.

Before he was 75 the old ironmaster had plowed back into America 435 million of the dollars he picked up so easily over here. He kept only 15 millions, which proved ample. His benefactions in libraries and in health, scientific and peace foundations, "grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning" and understanding. They will bear fruit in a more civilized humanity for generations to come.

Had Carnegie's example been followed by other multi-millionaires it might not have been necessary for the Government now to take measures for sowing the national wealth more widely. In a country where multi-millionaires have ceased to be a novelty, the Carnegies, Rockefellers and Harknesses are all too rare. Too many of the very rich took all their savings and reinvested them in their own plants, in an effort to make more money or for want of any idea of what to do with their excess. That is one reason why our most prosperous years found the industrial plant to overbuilt that one-fifth of it was loafing, and the masses so poor that they couldn't buy what it did not turn out.

As an earner Andrew Carnegie was a rugged individualist, but as a spender he was a social-minded and broad-visioned humanist.—Birmingham Post.

Goderech. Cut Star 10/24/35

A WORLD-POWER

To-morrow is the anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birthday, the man who gave \$60,000,000 to public libraries. In addition to that enormous sum he gave another \$290,000,00 to charitable purposes.

The magnitude of the amounts is so stupendous as to be beyond the grasp of the average person. Hospitals, colleges, laboratories, and similar institutions for the relief of suffering humanity; public parks and swimming pools and churches were among the organizations donated by Mr. Carnegie, as well as 8,182 church organs.

The late Mr. Carnegie was a Scotchman by birth, having been born at Dunfermline, Scotland. He came to this continent in 1848 to later become a world-power in industry and finance.

It can be truthfully stated, he rolled in wealth, but to his everlasting credit, he shared it lavishly. Many Canadian towns have libraries on a scale their own resources would never have permitted, thus placing good books within the reach of people who might otherwise have been deprived of those privileges.

Great wealth has great responsibilities, but Mr. Carnegie, by his benefactions for the benefit of mankind, left memorials that will be cherished for years to come.

Honoring Andrew Carnegie

Ceremonies are taking place this week-end in the United States and in Scotland in memory of the humble Scottish lad who became the greatest steel magnate of a hectic era, and also the greatest philanthropist of his or any other generation.

The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones, says Shakespeare, and at this time there will probably be many who will recall the ruthless treatment that Andrew Carnegie meted out to his employees in his haste to build up a great fortune and a great industrial empire, his harshness leading to strikes and loss of life. Undoubtedly he was a relentless boss of the tyrant type, even to his closest associates, his business self being an absolute contrast to his social self. His one thought in business was production and more production, living as he did in the days when the United States was at the height of its growing pains, being covered with vast networks of railways, and towns and cities were springing up rapidly, requiring millions of tons of steel annually. To compete with rival firms it was necessary to get labor as cheap as possible, and Andrew Carnegie, despite the vast profits he made, had no scruples about "sweating" his thousands of workers. He was, however, a moral coward, and the last reduction he ever put into effect he ordered done after he took ship for a long holiday in Scotland, which enabled him to put the blame on his manager at Pittsburgh. He was, too, an implacable enemy, and during his latter years, conducted a bitter feud against Frick, who had been one of his most valuable helpers in the days of rising to prosperity.

But Carnegie should be remembered for his tremendous benefactions. Having formed combine after combine, ultimately leading to the establishment of the United States Steel Corporation, he quit business taking with him a final payment of \$500,000,000 as his share of the deal. But when he died at Lenox, Mass., on August 28, 1919, his estate was only proved at \$25,000,00. The rest he had given away during the 18 years of his retirement.

Probably very little of Andrew Carnegie's money was made out of guns, shells or warships. Rather was it made out of industrial uses. International peace was almost a phobia with him. He built and endowed the Palace of Peace at the Hague and gave many millions more to peace organizations. Deprived of much education himself when a poor boy in his native Dunfermline, he gave millions for libraries in the United States, Canada and Great Britain; millions to hero funds in many lands; millions for university educations to poor Scottish lads of promise, millions more in private charities and for organs in churches. He was inordinately fond of music, particularly organ music, and kept his own organist at his Highland home, Skibo Castle—also a piper.

In spite of his ruthless and dynamic business administration he was a kindly man in private life, and bore a deep love for his American wife, who was a young woman when he married late in life. Of her he once said:

"My life has been made so happy by her that I cannot imagine myself living without her guardianship. Some talk of their home in heaven. The best wife a man ever had has made a heaven at home for me."

Let the good that Andrew Carnegie did be remembered and the evil forgotten

Hillsdale City News
12/21/35

ANDY'S PORTRAITS.

THEY'VE been celebrating Old Andy's birthday all over the American map recently, unveiling 2,000 portraits of him in the libraries and dedicating radio and theater programs to the Little Scotch Steelmaster.

After reading the facts of Andrew Carnegie's life, particularly with regard to how he managed some of his partners, man-handled his unsuspecting competitors and even slipped something over on J. P. Morgan I, it is difficult to endow the Canny Scot with a halo any bigger than enough to cover his head.

Mr. Carnegie gave away libraries (always stipulating that the beneficiaries should bind themselves to annually spend 10 per cent of the cost to maintain them!) so some 2,000 American communities have been honoring him for making it necessary for those municipalities to assess taxes in his honor.

Our own community, for the benefit of those who do not know, also has a public library, but it is no Carnegie gift. Strange as it seems, somebody in our community along about the turn of the century saw no great good in tying up with Andy and his benefactions.

We built our own book-warehouse, we buy our own books—such as they are—and manage pretty well to get along without the Carnegie Foundation. So we haven't been able to sponsor any Carnegie picture-unveilings this year, thus, missing a rare opportunity to be standardized.

Peterboro, Ont. Examiner
12/21/35

CARNEGIE ANNIVERSARY

From the pulpits of most city churches yesterday reference was made to the fact that to-day is the birthday anniversary of the late Andrew Carnegie, to whom among other things Peterborough owes an endowment for the Public Library. John Morrison, an elder, in his reference to the late Andrew Carnegie at the Silver Jubilee anniversary of Knox United Church reminded the congregation, "This fine organ we have was made possible through a contribution from the Andrew Carnegie Trust." The organ was installed at the time Knox Church was completed twenty-five years ago during the pastorate of the Rev. H. J. Keith, and the \$5,000 which the organ cost was given by friends of the pastor in Peterborough and Montreal and included a substantial donation from the Carnegie fund, an official of the church told The Examiner.—H.R.

Mount Forest Chronicle
11/27/36

THE CARNEGIE CENTENARY

A hundred years ago on Monday a babe was born in Dumfermline, Scotland, who was destined to attain great wealth and to exercise an immense influence on the world, by the means by which he made his money, the manufacture of steel rails, and by the objects on which he spent much of it, the building of public libraries and pipe organs. Celebration of his birthday were held in many places. One to which some listened here over the radio was held in Dumfermline, Scotland, his native town. A message was sent out by radio from the little attic room in which he first saw the light, son of a poor weaver, who by the stress of the times was forced a few years later to seek a new home in America; then from the library that he first founded where a meeting was held presided over by Lord Elgin who introduced the speakers, Sir George Adam Smith, the great university head, and Mr. John H. Findlay, associate editor of the New York Times. It was a fitting tribute to the memory of a great man.

Mount Forest, as we have noted before has two mementoes of Andrew Carnegie's generosity, its public library, and the organ of Westminster Church. The library was erected in 1912 on a site donated by Mrs. Luxton; the organ was installed in 1910, being opened by that then promising young musician, now Sir Ernest MacMillan, after proceedings that were marked in both cases, by a good deal of tact, care and perseverance. It is doubtful if to-day we should have had either of these worth while institutions, if it had not been for the assistance given by Andrew Carnegie, and it is at least decorous that it should be acknowledged once in a while.

Wood River News Sunbeam
11/23/35

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF LIBRARY PROGRESS

November 25, 1935, was the anniversary of the hundredth birthday of Andrew Carnegie. A poster commemorating this event is displayed in the library and it reads thus: "I choose Free Libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world, those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. I prefer the free Public Library to most, if not any, other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

Today there are in the United States alone some 10,000 national, state, county, municipal, school, college and university libraries. These are regularly used by more than 24 million people and they circulate hundreds of millions of books a year.

Exeter, N.H. News 12/1/35

LIBRARY NOTES

I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give something for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring and open to those the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agency for the happiness and improvement of a community.

So said Andrew Carnegie, the man who believed so firmly in what he said that he gave over 65 million dollars for the endowment of 2,865 library buildings in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

On Monday, Nov. 25 many public libraries throughout the nation were commemorating the 100th birthday anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, who was born in Dumfermline, Scotland, on Nov. 25, 1835. He came to this country when he was 13 years old and the story of his life reads like many an American saga of the poor boy who worked his way up to fame and fortune. Carnegie attributed much of his success in the steel business to the opportunity he had of using a library while a boy.

Our own library shows each week. The last two weeks the librarian reports 76 books and 37 magazines loaned.

Borrowing words from Anne Lindbergh's own book we shall try to bring you a little of the magic narrative found in "North to the Orient." "There is always a back stairs to magic and it is just as well to keep it in mind to know where it is and how to clamber down. The back stairs of aviation-magic is sometimes a parachute and sometimes a rubber life-boat." Another excerpt: "It is not in the flying alone, nor in the places alone nor alone in the time; but in a peculiar blending of all three, which resulted in a quality of magic. . . . It was not that we arrived in Baker Lake on August third by plane but that three hours of flying had brought us from the modern port of Churchill to a place where no white woman had ever been before."

"Mrs. Lindbergh has the seeing eye and singing heart, and what ever befalls she presents an account glowing with animation and emotion. . . . This is a thoroughly charming book."—Saturday Review of Literature.

